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VOLUME XLIX.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

SURRENDER OF THE MEN.

THE BROTHERHOOD ACKNOWLEDGES DEFEAT IN THE "Q" STRIKE.

Cavener's Special Committee Will Declare the Struggle at an End and Notify the Ex-Engineers of the Road That the Association Will No Longer Pay Them Their Salaries—The Company Will Give Preference to Its Former Employes—An Expensive Fight.

The long defunct "Q" strike—defunct as far as the company is concerned—will at last be declared off. Chairman A. R. Cavener and his committee of nine have so agreed. The formal papers officially announcing that determination on the part of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen will be made public tomorrow. Such is the New-Year's present to the Burlington Company. The ex-"Q" strikers will not be forgotten by Cavener's committee. Among other things that committee will also send each of the twenty-eight divisions of the Burlington an announcement that the brotherhood's support of ex-"Q" strikers ceases from today. Neither of these declarations will be grateful to the late engineers of the Burlington, but they are the inevitable result of the lost fight and were compelled by circumstances.

An all-day conference was held yesterday at the general offices of the Burlington between Vice-President Stone, General Manager Ripley, Solicitor-General Wirt Dexter, and Second Vice-President Peasley of the "Q." on the one side, and Chairman Cavener and his special committee on the other. The propositions submitted by either side or concessions made were kept secret both by the "Q." officials and the members of the engineers' committee. Enough developed, however, during the afternoon to give a pretty fair idea of the decision reached. The Burlington people will make minor concessions, as for instance in the hiring of new men, other things being equal, the old engineers will be given the preference. No blacklist is to be kept, but the brotherhood pledges itself, if any of its members are reinstated, to work harmoniously with the new men. The issues involved in the strike remain unchanged. That is, the trip and not the mileage system will remain in force, the rates to be the same as before the strike.

COST TO THE BROTHERHOOD.

The officials of the Burlington were exceedingly reticent about the proceedings of the conference. Said General Manager Ripley: "There is nothing yet to be given the public. The business is not over and we are to meet again Wednesday morning. We talked over matters together, and that's all."

"What proposition did Cavener and his committee submit?"

"They submitted no proposition whatever."

"Were the old engineers of the road represented in that committee?"

"No, sir; none of the strikers were present."

"Have Cavener and his committee agreed to declare the strike off?"

Mr. Ripley looked at the reporter, smiled in a significant way, but did not answer.

"Come again Wednesday," he afterwards said. "Perhaps I can give you more news."

A mutual pledge was taken by the committee and the company that nothing should be said by either side either as to the object of the conference or the matters discussed until after everything was over. The Burlington people will doubtless do what they can to bring about a final settlement. They will yield a few unimportant points to the committee in order to create good feeling, but the concessions thus made will not mean much. The Burlington is master of the situation; both it and the engineers understand perfectly well that this is an unconditional surrender on the part of the brotherhood. Chief Arthur may come tomorrow to ratify whatever measures may be adopted.

Thus will end the big strike of 1888. It has been costly to both parties, but the burden has been heavier to the brotherhood than to the company.

One thousand two hundred and fifty-one men went out Feb. 27. Their average monthly pay drawn from the brotherhood since that time has been $50 apiece. They have now been out ten months. Some of the men have since found positions and consequently ceased drawing pay from the brotherhood, yet not far from $500,000 has been paid out by the order to its members for salaries alone. This is exclusive of the pay to 330 switchmen for seven months at an average of $30 a month, or $73,500. Add to this the cost of the Santa Fé strike, the St. Paul strike, the expenses incurred by Chiefs Arthur and Sargent while here, then later of Chairman Hoge and various agitating committees, and the total cost to the brotherhood falls little short of $750,000. A costly lesson to the strikers.

MR. STONE TALKS.

Second Vice-President Stone was seen last evening at his home, but had little additional to offer to what had been said by Mr. Ripley. The company, he said, would not recede in the slightest degree from its present position. Not one man of the new engineers, firemen, switchmen, or brakemen would be discharged to make way for strikers. The strikers must make individual application and bide their turn. The company had no ill will against them, and desired in no way to persecute them, but justice must be done to the new men.

"But the strike, Mr. Stone?" was asked.

"Is it is a fair way of a final settlement?"

"You may say that the present committee of nine has shown a better disposition to treat fairly with us than any other. They are a fine body of intelligent men."

The engineers, it is understood, are preparing a manifesto, which will be given to the press some time during the week. Its contents or the nature of the subject treated is not given out. There are many good reasons for believing that it is a complete résumé of the late strike and a defense of the engineers from their standpoint.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT "Q." STRIKE.

Events That Marked the Struggles Between the Engineers and the Company.

Following is the history of the "Q." strike arranged chronologically:

Men asked for the same system of wage reckoning as on other roads—Feb. 24.

Chief Arthur ordered the men out—Feb. 25.

Two thousand engineers and firemen strike—Feb. 27.

New men caused a wreck at Naperville—Company began to fill places of old men—Brotherhood men refused to run the fast mail—Feb. 28.

Leading engineers arrived and company began [illegible] its train service, while the strikers agreed to keep their hands off—Feb. 29.

Chiefs Arthur and Sargent and President Perkins participated in a conference, but failed to agree on a basis of settlement—March 1.

Chief Arthur ordered the brotherhood engineers off the Reading engines on condition that Reading engineers decline to work for the Burlington company—March 3.

The strikers called a meeting of the General Grievance Committee of the brotherhood and decided to call out engineers and firemen of other roads—March 3.

Arthur and Sargent confer with Grievance Committeemen and the Northwestern was asked to abolish classification—A striking engineer sought to persuade a man to leave his engine [illegible] shot at Brookfield, Mo.—March 4.

[illegible] Western engineers refused to agree [illegible] March 5.

[illegible] of the Northwestern Road's Executive [illegible] called—All competing lines ordered their hands off "Q." freight—[illegible] four freight-trains—[illegible] of the Brakemen [illegible] a freight train near Ne[illegible] and several persons was injured by a passenger train dashing into the wreck—March 7.

Strikers give other roads the alternative of boycotting the "Q." or have their men called out—Western lines gave in to the strikers, Eastern ones fight—Burlington & Northern refused to stop handling "Q." cars, and the engineers and firemen strike—March 8.

Trouble with the Wabash—Judge Gresham appealed to by the "Q." and asked to relieved it from the plan of non-intercourse pursued by the Wabash—Several brotherhood men in Iowa go back to work—March 9.

The Grievance Committees order the Panhandle and Alton Roads to handle "Q." freight—Judge Dundee of Omaha orders Union Pacific engineers to handle "Q." freight—The Union Pacific enjoined from refusing to handle "Q." freight—March 10.

Santa Fé Grievance Committee notify the managers that they will quit work unless "Q." freight is refused.—Iowa Railroad Commissioners find some new engineers incompetent.—Strikers decide to concentrate the fight on the Burlington—March 11.

Dissatisfaction among Northwestern and St. Paul men because their Grievance Committees did not decide to support "Q." strikers.—March 12.

Gen. McNulta orders Wabash engineers to haul "Q." freight—Milwaukee & St. Paul engineers refuse to handle "Q." freight—Engineers on the Ohio, Indiana & Western threaten to wreck "Q." cars—March 13.

Meeting of Milwaukee & St. Paul Grievance Committee called—New engineers stoned at Galesburg—Michigan Central engineers refuse to haul "Q." freight—Shippers notified by the company that no "Q." freight will be received until further orders—March 14.

Judge Gresham decides that other roads must handle "Q." freight—Threats of a strike on the Ohio & Western—March 15.

Santa Fé men quit work—The entire system tied up—The Belt line agrees to take "Q." freight—"Q." brotherhood engineers looking for places—March 16.

A train is taken out of Kansas City with a woman at the throttle—March 17.

Manager Goddard of the Santa Fé notified his 7,000 men that their services are no longer required—Sixteen strikers in Kansas City return to work—Judge Dundy of Omaha decides that Pacific engineers must not take concerted action—Milwaukee & St. Paul engineers protest against handling "Q." cars—March 18.

Chief Arthur orders Santa Fé men back at work—Engineers in New York indorse the strike—General Manager Stone telegraphs his Eastern agents that no more engineers or firemen are required—March 20.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago engineers refuse "Q." freight—March 21.

St. Paul & Northwestern engineers refuse to strike—March 22.

"Q." switchmen strike—Illinois Railroad Commission decides to investigate "Q." strike—All roads centering in St. Paul notified that "Q." freight can be handled—March 24.

"Q." switchmen say they go out as individuals and that the union has no grievance—March 25.

Assault on new "Q." engineers in the St. Paul yards—Pinkerton men employed to protect property—March 27.

"Q." directors indorse General Manager Stone and President Perkins—Aurora citizens complain against new engineers—March 28.

New "Q." engineers stoned at the Stock-Yards—A striking switchman killed by a new engineer at St. Joseph, Mo.—March 29.

The St. Paul tied up and a mob attacks a "Q." freight-train at Western avenue—The train ditched—Managers of various roads reported as attempting to crush the "Q."—Chicago lumbermen indorse the "Q." and pass resolutions calling upon the Rock Island, Northwestern, and St. Paul Roads to accept "Q" freight—The Aurora paint-shops burned out—Indications of incendiarism—March 30.

Pan-Handle men go out—Lake Shore engineers ask their road to boycott "Q." freight—New switchmen take the places of the strikers—Chief Arthur abandons his position and returns to Cleveland—March 31.

Fort Wayne men strike—Lake Shore handles "Q." freight—Unknown persons wreck "Q." cars at Omaha—Arthur declares there will be no general strike and that the Santa Fé tie-up was an outrage—April 1.

New men assaulted at Creston by "Q." strikers—April 2.

Kansas City switchmen strike—General Manager Miller of St. Paul discharges 7,000 men—Michigan Central engineers decide to strike—April 3.

The "Q." boycott off—All roads handle "Q." freight—Michigan Central engineers strike, but return to work—April 4.

The "Q." receives and gives freight to other roads—The Milwaukee road takes back the discharged employés—April 5.

Attempt to swamp the "Q." with freight—Testimony before the Illinois Railroad Commissioners—April 6.

The "Q." starts the fast Kansas City express, all trains now running regularly—Grievance committees have gone home—Strikers at Galesburg apply for work—April 9.

Grand Master Sargent declares the strike is still on. The "Q." does its regular business—April 10.

Brotherhood admits defeat —May 3.

"Q." engineers hope for an investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission—May 12.

The "Q." strikes virtually ended—The Brotherhood treasury depleted—May 24.

Engineers' convention at St. Joseph, Mo.—The "Q." strike discussed and plans for a federation of railroad men adopted—July 26.

Engineers convention at St. Louis, Mo.—Chiefs Arthur and Sargent discuss the "Q." strike and agree to the proposed railroad men's federation scheme—Aug. 10.

Annual convention of the brotherhood at Richmond, Va.—Oct. 6.

Committee of nine engineers appointed by Richmond convention to settle "Q." strike, with A. R. Cavener as Chairman—Oct. 15.

Cavener waits on "Q." officials—Dec. 8.

Convention of engineers in Chicago to discuss "Q." strike with special committee of nine and Burlington officials—Dec. 27.

Cavener and committee wait on General Manager Ripley and ask for a conference—Dec. 29.

Conference between Cavener and special committee of nine, General Manager Ripley, Vice-President Stone, and General Solicitor Wirt Dexter—Dec. 31.

THE WESTERN LIVE STOCK TRADE.

Annual Report and Comparison with That of a Year Ago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31.—The *Live Stock Indicator's* annual report shows the receipts of cattle the last year to have been 1,056,603—an increase of 37,479; of hogs, 2,010,847—a decrease of 410,411; of sheep, 351,481—an increase of 141,279. The average of the lowest prices paid during the year for hogs was $3.82½, against $3.14 in 1887, and the average of the highest price paid $5.86, against $5.40 last year. The general condition of the Western cattle trade is much better than a year ago, although the general average of prices paid the last year was not appreciably higher than in 1887. The receipts of cows, native and range, have been unusually large. The quality of grass range was somewhat better.

BROKERS USHER IN THE NEW YEAR.

In Cincinnati They Nearly Ended the Festivities in a Fight.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The merchants on 'Change had a lively time today in honor of the new year. An elaborate minstrel program was given and the wildest kind of hilarity was indulged in. During the festivities a fight occurred which threatened to cause a serious disturbance. Thomas G. Smith Jr., son of the President of the Board of Public Affairs, knocked the hat of Frank Bradley, a well known broker, over his head. Bradley retaliated on Smith, who got angry. He struck at Bradley, but missed him. Then somebody hit Smith a terrific blow under the eye which almost knocked him out. Before any further damage was done Smith was taken from the floor.

FATALLY BURNED IN FIGHTING FIRE.

Decatur, Ala., Saved by Bucket Work—Blaze at Eau Claire, Wis.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The little City of Decatur, Ala., was visited by a fire this morning which destroyed twelve frame houses, entailing a loss of $30,000, of which $10,000 is covered by insurance. Two or three men badly burned in fighting fire will die of their injuries. The city has no fire department, but the citizens finally conquered the blaze with bucket work.

A BIG BATTLE IN HAYTI.

NEARLY 1,300 MEN SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE FIGHT.

Gen. Legitime's Forces Were Defeated with Great Loss—The Town of Cape Haytian Strongly Fortified—A British Bark Seized by a Haytian Gunboat—Several Towns Shelled—The Haytian Republic Leaves Port au Prince.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A correspondent at Cape Haytian, writing under the date of Dec. 17, says:

"The revolution marched from success to success. During the last fortnight several engagements have taken place, in all of which the Northern forces were victorious.

"The Town of Cape Haytian is strongly fortified and Legitime will never succeed in taking it.

"There are about 12,000 armed men in the town. They are well drilled, thoroughly equipped, and brave to a fault.

"From St. Marie comes the thrilling account of a great battle. The Southern army, consisting of some 6,000 men, attacked St. Marie the 14th inst. and were repulsed with heavy losses.

"Legitime's forces returned the following day and were again defeated, losing nearly 1,300 men.

"The Northern army, which is encamped at Montranis, now numbers fully 17,000 fighting men. Gen. Dusmel Garcon is in command, and it is said that he is only awaiting the arrival of additional troops before venturing to attack the Capital."

AN ENGLISH BARK SEIZED.

A Haytian Gunboat Boldly Takes Possession of One.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—If the story told in the columns of *La Patrie*, published in Gonaives, and in letters received on the George W. Clyde, is to be believed, the Haytian gunboats Toussaint L'Ouverture and Mancel have been doing deadly work along the northern coast of Hayti. The story of the attempted bombardment of Cape Haytian Dec. 3 and 4 is confirmed in *La Patrie*, which adds that the two gunboats returned Dec. 6 and recommenced firing.

The inauguration of Hippolyte as President of Hayti was proceeding at the time in the cathedral and high mass was being celebrated. People hurried out of the church to ascertain the trouble. Fort Picolet returned the fire, and the Toussaint, after sending in one or two shells, withdrew. The inauguration then proceeded. After leaving the vicinity of Cape Haytian the two gunboats steamed to Jean Rabel. In the harbor was the English bark Robert Hanna, commanded by Capt. Robert, and near it the French schooner Artimin. The Hanna had come from Turk's Island with provisions, and her Captain had gone ashore. In his absence the sailors were having a good time on the deck, when two gunboats steamed in and the officers of the Toussaint leveled their glasses on the crew. A half dozen marines began peppering at them with Remingtons. The frightened sailors dropped over the Hanna's port side into the water, and, despite the danger from sharks, succeeded in swimming ashore. The Mancel then ran alongside the Hanna, attached a line to her, and towed her out of the harbor. The gunboats, before leaving, turned their guns on the little town, and soon the little cabins were in flames. The inhabitants fled panic-stricken to the mountains, and by sundown the place was a mass of ruins.

The gunboats went from Jean Rabel to Grand Saline and began bombarding that peaceful town. The shore batteries responded, and finally the gunboats withdrew. The Touissant and Mancel then proceeded to Curdive Parmentier, another small fishing hamlet near the Dominican border. They speedily reduced the town to ashes, and the citizens, returning from their hiding places in the forests the following day, found only smoldering piles of ruins. The gunboats were off Mole St. Nicholas, one of the strongholds of the north, situated in the northwestern extremity of the Republic, Sunday, Dec. 9. Capt. Emile Coco, the Toussaint's commander, taking with him four officers and twenty-five armed marines, went ashore. Capt. Coco had two dispatches from Gen. Legitime, which proved to be an invitation to the people of Mole St. Nicholas to take sides with the South. The people, when informed of the messages, were indignant, and Capt. Coco left just in time to escape being mobbed. The two vessels remained in the harbor for several hours and then left for Port de Paix, arriving there a few hours before sundown. No attempt was made to bombard the town. The Touissant is said to have captured an English bark at the mouth of the Lascalle River bound for Port de Paix. Several shots were also fired at the Town of St. Louis Dunoire. The fire was returned, but the gunboats evidently did not wish to fight, for they continued on their way to Cape Haytian, arriving there Dec. 10. Forty shots were fired at the town and but little damage done.

THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC LEAVES.

She Will Be Towed to Santiago de Cuba by the Cruiser Galena.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 31.—All is commotion in the harbor today. The American flags are flying gayly, steam launches are darting about among the ships, and the quays are lined with black Haytians, dressed in queer garb. There is a sullen air among the officials, and well there may be. The steamer Haytian Republic, seized by the Haytians and then wrested from them by Admiral Luce, is to leave here tonight for Santiago de Cuba, towed by the cruiser Galena. Capt. Compton, who so nobly defied the dusky pirates, will be on board, and so will Mr. Morse, the steamer's owner. A crew will be placed on board the Haytian Republic at Santiago. The American residents look upon the coming departure of the Galena as a sign that Admiral Luce will not stay to enforce the payment of the indemnity. The Haytians say that the matter must be settled by the courts. Admiral Luce says nothing.

LETTERS FROM HAYTI RECEIVED.

The Secretary of State Informed of Details of Affairs There.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Secretary of State today received a large mail from the United States Minister to Hayti dated Dec. 18 containing information as to the condition of affairs in that island, but making no mention of the arrival of the American vessels Galena and Yantic. Among the dispatches is a copy of a decree issued the 10th inst. by the Legitime Government closing all of the northern ports, St. Marc, Gonives, Port Depaix, and CapesHaytian, to foreign commerce provisionally. The rights of changing ports, granted to Grans Saline, the Mole, and Fort Liberty, are withdrawn. Mention is made in the dispatches of a mysterious crew that arrived at Port au Prince on the steamship Acron. There seemed to be evidence of a plot to carry the Haytian Republic out of port under cover of night, but it was frustrated by the vigorous action of the authorities.

Dispatches from Admiral Luce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Secretary Whitney today received dispatches from Admiral Luce confirming the report of the surrender of the Haytian Republic at the demand of the United States by Gen. Legitime, the newly-elected President of Hayti. The dispatches were immediately sent to Secretary Bayard. Secretary Bayard said this evening that it was not true as stated by some of those on board the Prinds Maurits that the Haytian Republic had been given up on condition that the case should be arbitrated by the representatives of Gthe two overnments. "Hayti," said the Secretary, "of course, may come into our courts and seek damages in the way of indemnity for the loss of the vessel, but no conditions whatsoever were made with Admiral Luce."

HE VOTED WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Commissioner Pluckebaum Pursues His Original Policy—The Salary List.

Commissioner Pluckebaum executed another change of political front yesterday. He voted with the Republicans. Commissioner Blair moved that the subject of salaries be recalled from the committee and that the list as adopted last year be considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Kimbell seconded the motion. The Democrats, led by Mr. Brenan, opposed, but Blair's motion was carried by a vote of 8 to 7, Pluckebaum voting with the seven Republicans. The miscellaneous mob of Democrats in the lobby hissed at the announcement of the vote. After the board had gone into committee Mr. Blair moved that the old salaries be adopted except where there was objection. Mr. Brenan moved as an amendment that they be voted on item by item. A division was called for on this question. Pluckebaum rose with the Democrats, and Brenan's amendment was carried. Then the Democratic mob cheered Pluckebaum. After the list had been gone through at railroad pace Mr. Blair moved that the salary list as amended in committee be adopted. This received eight votes, Pluckebaum again voting with the Republicans in its favor. The other Democrats voted in the negative. "The motion to adopt the salary list, not having received the necessarry two-thirds vote required by law, is lost," said Chairman Senne, and the board adjourned.

Pluckebaum wants the County Agency for a milkman named Rumford, and the Democrats wish the Superintendency of the Insane Asylum and Infirmary to go to Dr. Kiernan or Dr. Conley. There is no other change in the combination slate.

The changes in salaries as agreed on in the Committee of the Whole are as follows: Chief Deputy Sheriff Gleason gets $200 advance; thirteen jail watchmen get $1,000 instead of $950; the bailiffs are raised from $1,100 to $1,200; the elevator men get an advance of $10 per month; the court-house janitors get $60 per month instead of $50; Deputy Controller Dan Healy gets $2,500 instead of $2,250. The bookkeeper and tax redemption clerk of the County Clerk's office are advanced from $1,650 to $1,800. The County Commissioners' salaries are fixed at $1,600 per annum, with mileage for country members. Two county Deputy Sheriffs were advanced from $1,200 to $1,500. The salary of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum was advanced from $2,000 to $2,500 on the motion of Dr. Gilmore. This was taken as an indication that the Democrats mean to get rid of Spray. It is said that Pluckebaum wants Spray retained and will demand the retention as the price of his support of either faction. The board will not meet again until Monday.

Mr. Brenan said after adjournment: "The fact that the salary list is not adopted is the only thing that keeps the Republicans, with Pluckebaum's help, from going ahead and making all the county appointments. Do you think we are going to let 'em do that? Don't you see the point? Some other arrangement must be made."

CLEAR DAY FOR THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

Favorable Weather Probable for Observations in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—Northerly winds commenced slowly yesterday, and the prospects are that tomorrow will be a clear day, and that an excellent opportunity will be afforded to observe the total eclipse of the sun. Several parties have been in Northern California for a week in localities favorable for observation, and it is expected that a large number of persons will go to the region of the totality tomorrow. A large party organized by the Amateur Photographic Association will go to Gloverdale, 100 miles north of this city, in charge of Prof. C. D. Burckhatten of Chabot University, Oakland. At Lick Observatory, where only about eleven-twelfths of the sun will be obscured, the observations will be made by Prof. Holden and others. A party from Lick Observatory will also be stationed at Batrlett Springs in the path of totality, and will be provided with the necessary instruments for taking observations.

The parties from Harvard University and Washington University, St. Louis, will be located at Willows. Prof. Pickering and Messrs. Rotch, Bailey, King, and Black will represent Harvard; Washington University will be represented by Profs. Pritchett, Niphen, and Engle. Prof. William W. Payne of Northfield, Minn., will be stationed at Chico. A corps of observers from Amherst are in charge of Prof. David P. Todd at Winnemucca, Nev. Surveyor General Irish of Nevada will be located at Liegan Station, Nev. Among the other scientists who will make observations are Prof. Soule of the University of California, Prof. J. P. John and Dr. W. V. Brown of De Pauw University, Ind., and Prof. Lewis Swift of Rochester.

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED FROM JAIL.

Seven Negroes Cannot Be Found and It Is Thought They Have Been Shot.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Two weeks ago the residence of Col. Paxton, at Arcola, was totally destroyed by an incendiary. Seven of the Colonel's colored servants, five men and two women, were arrested for the crime. Two of the prisoners recently made a confession in which they said that it was the intention to murder the whole family, but the fire burned so slowly that the plot miscarried. Last night the seven prisoners disappeared from the jail and no trace of them can be found. It is said all were shot.

WHERE THE CLEVELANDS WILL LIVE.

Georgetown Selected as the Future Home of the Retiring President.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* special from Washington says: Mrs. Cleveland, in conversation with a friend a few days ago said that Mr. Cleveland and she intended to go to Buffalo for a visit of a few weeks immediately after the close of the President's term and then to take a house in Georgetown for a permanent residence. Georgetown is the pretty suburb of Washington from whose hights one has a fine view of the winding Potomac. The Oakview house has been placed in the hands of a real estate agent, who in quietly looking for a purchaser.

MICHAEL DAVITT CABLES EGAN A DENIAL.

He Has Had No Rupture with Parnell Over O'Shea's Evidence.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Patrick Egan today received the following cablegram from Michael Davitt:

DUBLIN, Ireland, Dec. 31.—*To Patrick Egan, Lincoln, Neb., U. S. A.:* The statement that the relations between Parnell and myself are totally ruptured in consequence of O'Shea's evidence, and that I am likely at an early date to lead a revolt against Parnell, is the dying effort of slanderers after a year of lies.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

A Car Thief's Clever Ruse.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—William Watson was arrested here today for car robbing. A Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis conductor detected a man a few days ago robbing a car here. The thief was placed under arrest, when a man who has since been recognized as Watson sprang from an adjoining car with a drawn revolver, and claiming that he was a railroad detective requested that the prisoner be turned over to him. The conductor believed the story, and the thief was given into the custody of the alleged detective. This was the last seen of either man until the arrest of Watson here today.

MAYOR ROCHE'S PROJECT.

HIGH PRESSURE WATER SERVICE FOR THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

A Recommendation That Will Be Made to the Council Friday Evening—Advantages of the Proposed Plan—Its Benefits in Tall Buildings—A Source of Revenue to the City—How the System Could Be Introduced, and the Probable Cost.

As stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday Mayor Roche will present to the City Council at its meeting Friday an important statement in reference to a high pressure water service for the business portion of the city. In the Mayor's opinion this service will serve three desirable purposes: It will furnish power in high buildings during the summer months, thus doing away with the necessity for boilers and the noise, heat, steam, and smoke arising therefrom; it will greatly aid in extinguishing fires in high buildings, and will therefore strengthen the demand for lower insurance rates; it will enable the city to furnish a more liberal supply of water through the present channels in all parts of the city.

The Mayor has already made a rough draft of his communication to the Council, and he permitted the members of the press to look it over last evening. The document points out that there are in what is called the business district—bounded on the south by Congress street and north and west by the river—about 600 hydraulic elevators, more than in any similar area in the world; that most of those are operated by water taken from tanks in the upper parts of buildings, and which is forced into the tanks by steam or power pumps. These pumping plants in some of the more recent structures have cost from $25,000 to $30,000, as in the Rookery and Auditorium buildings. Water for other purposes than operating the elevators is obtained from those tanks. It is the Mayor's idea that this water can be supplied much more cheaply by the city, as well as in a more convenient and expeditious way. It is opportune at this time to discuss the method in view of the construction of pumping-works in connection with the general water supply at Harrison and Desplaines street, also at Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue.

MAYOR ROCHE'S IDEA.

The Mayor says in his communication:

> I know of no reason why water should not be pumped at one central place and delivered through pipes laid in the streets and alleys—particularly in the latter—and under sufficient pressure to make it available in the highest buildings. . . . The city can furnish the water for much less money than it now costs the owners of building, and at the same time the increase derived from this source may give the city a large revenue. . . . There would be a demand for water for running motors and for a steady pressure on pipes equipped with sprinkling apparatus to reduce the danger of the spread of fire in large buildings. . . . And water could also be piped to the upper stories of high buildings so as to be of great service to the firemen in case of a conflagration in those structures.
>
> During the months of the year when heat is not required the use of steam would be done away with, except where power is necessary for manufacturing purposes, and by thus getting rid of many boilers the smoke nuisance would be materially abated.
>
> One of the engines to be placed at the works at Indiana avenue and Fourteenth street could be so modified in construction as to do duty for the proposed high service system. The fact that such a system was in operation would lessen the demands on the other engines for the general service.
>
> The building has been so planned that another engine can be put in the room with the three engines already contracted for. Engines of greater capacity can be added. A portion of the foundation and building could be prepared for them, there being sufficient land, and the boiler-room rearranged so as to secure the needed space. It is important to locate the high service plant there for the reason that it is about 600 feet from the works to the lake. A short tunnel could be constructed, entering the lake outside of the dock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at a small expense. An additional shaft and well would be required, and these can be better provided for now than in the future, as changes hereafter would be expensive.

REVENUE FOR THE CITY.

It is for these reasons, among others, that the Mayor presents the subject at this time.

The 600 hydraulic elevators now in operation use about 50,000 gallons of water each per day. The total capacity, therefore, would be about 30,000,000 gallons. All this could not be supplied immediately, but it would in good time. The Mayor calculates that the elevator owners would be willing to pay on the average $50 per month for the service. This would mean an income of $360,000 per annum for the city from this source. Careful estimates made as to the cost of laying twelve miles of pipes through the streets and alleys of the business district and to make all other preparations necessary for the high water service indicate that including interest on capital invested, wear and tear of machinery, etc., the city could reduce the present rate of eight cents per 1,000 gallons for water for elevator service one-half and yet make a net profit of from $200,000 to $225,000 per annum.

The proposed plan is not an experiment. The Mayor says:

> The system is in operation in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and many other cities in Great Britain, where there is not only a high service of the character proposed, but in some places a pressure of 750 pounds to the square inch. And in this country there are several attempts at furnishing it, notably at Buffalo, Milwaukee, and even Portland, Ore.

Chicago has special facilities for such a system. The Mayor estimates the cost of the plant as follows: Twelve miles of pipe would cost $500,000, six miles for immediate service $250,000. The shaft and tunnel into the lake would cost $30,000. The new engine at the Indiana avenue works could be modified for the high water service at a cost of only $1,000 over the original estimates. An additional engine with boilers would cost about $100,000.

The Mayor, after recounting the many advantages arising from the service, goes on to say:

> The general results of its establishment would be that water would be furnished for much less than now; it would be supplied for much less than it now costs parties who have water systems in their buildings, and save the expense of such plants; the city would get $2 for what would cost 75 cents; and we would have added to our system that which other cities have adopted under greater difficulties.

THE ADVANTAGES.

The Mayor's proposition to the Council will be:

> The advisability of an expenditure of $800,000 for a plant, including six miles of pipe now, thus laying the foundation for a high service that will be of as great benefit in the future as anything the authorities can do for Chicago. And there would be an advantage from a sanitary standpoint, since the extra water would go into and flush the sewers. It has been suggested that the business district be cut off for high service. This is not practicable in the present state of affairs. The engines are not properly constructed, the pipes are too small and would not stand the pressure, the tunnel capacity is not sufficient and not likely to be, and the system must necessarily be a separate one. It will also be urged that the parties now having plants intact will not care to make the change. I am assured by well posted men that we can get consumers immediately for all the water that can be supplied for new elevators, such owners as desire to make the change, and elevators worked directly from the pipes in an unsatisfactory manner. So that, even if a large percentage of the plants now in use should remain, we would only be able to keep pace with the demand if we were to do all that we could [illegible] years. There is no doubt that there will be a demand for all the water that can be furnished.

The Mayor proposes to put in a part of New-Year's Day in preparing a report on the general water service of the city, which he will also present to the Council Friday, with recommendations for reductions of rates to small householders, as indicated in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

LONDON LOST IN THE FOG.

Citizens Wander About the Streets and Hire Boys to Lead Them Home.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The fog tonight is the worst known in many years. It covers the metropolis and suburbs with a thick woolly blackness so dense that pedestrians carry torches and with difficulty cross the streets. In spite of the fog hundreds are in the streets awaiting the arrival of New-Year. The sight is novel. Phantom-like figures bearing aloft burning brands noiselessly appear and disappear in the terrible black stillness. Hack-drivers descend from boxes and, lantern in hand, lead trembling horses. Street urchins with torches and lanterns yell "Are yer lost? Take yer home for tuppence." They did a thriving business when the theatres emptied their startled and frightened audiences in the streets. Trains are delayed at the depots for hours, and gangs of men with signal torpedoes have been sent over the roads to warn incoming trains. Many people who live in distant parts of the metropolis took rooms at the nearest hotels to await the morning. London tonight is as helpless as New York was during the great blizzard of last March.

Late this evening a serious accident occurred on the London, Chatham & Dover Railway at Leughborough Junction. The southwestern passenger train going at a high rate of speed dashed into the rear coach of the passenger train from Ludgate Hill to Richmond, which had stopped at the station. The engineer of the moving train did not see the signal lights in front of him until within twenty yards. The rear coach was entirely demolished and all the occupants, ten in number, were seriously injured, though none were killed. The scene was terrible. The groans and cries of the injured could be distinctly heard, but the intense fog made it difficult for the workmen to remove the débris safely, and it was over an hour before all the injured were rescued. At least a score of accidents due to the fog have been reported by the police from various sections.

DEDICATION OF THE PLAYERS' CLUB.

Edwin Booth Formally Presents the Building to His Brother Actors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—It was an impressive scene at the Players' Club, No. 16 Gramercy Park, tonight when Edwin Booth, as its President, formally presented that magnificent new building to his brethren of the stage. The presentation took place at midnight in the main hall, which is reached by a flight of marble steps from the entrance.

Mr. Booth stood under his father's portrait and spoke as follows:

> Although our vocations are various I greet you all as brother "players." At this supreme moment of my life it is my happy privilege to assume the character of host to welcome you to the house which in a few moments will be your own and wherein I hope that we for many years, and our legitimate successors for at least a thousand generations, may assemble for friendly intercourse and intellectual recreation. For many years I have cherished a hope that I might be able to do something for my profession of a more lasting good than mere almsgiving, but could not determine what course to pursue. Not until many conversations with numerous friends of the theatre on this subject, and while discussing it with Messrs. Barrett, Daly, and Palmer (a club of this character being suggested as the best means to the good end), did I resolve to act—to do my utmost in furtherance of the scheme proposed. This is the first step towards the accomplishment of our purpose. To our Treasurer, Mr. William Bispham, we owe the wise selection of our house; to Mr. Stanford White, its admirable reconstruction and embellishment, while to the poet Aldrich we are indebted for the choice of our appropriate and comprehensive title, the world being but a "stage where every man must play his part." Mine just now, as the new year dawns, is a happy one, since it permits me to present to you by the hands of our Vice-President, Mr. Daly, your title deeds to this property. Let us drink from the loving cup, bequeathed by William Warren of loved and honored memory to our no less valued Jefferson, and by him presented to us; from this cup and this souvenir of long ago, my father's flagon, let us now, beneath his portrait, drink to the Players' perpetual prosperity.

Mr. Daly responded in a short speech of acceptance.

A STRANGELY WORDED ADVERTISEMENT.

It Calls on Stockholders to Overthrow Present Railroad Managements.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—An anonymous advertisement appeared in the morning papers here calling upon Eastern stockholders in certain Western railroads to rally, turn out the present managements, and save the roads. The appeal is addressed to the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Companies, and tells them that between Dec. 20, 1887, when the war of rates began, and Dec. 21, 1888, when rates were restored, their loss was $40,000,000 and their dividends either reduced in amount or stopped altogether. It continues:

> The managers of your companies do not dispute these facts; there is no disputing them. The money is gone irretrievably. The only inference to be drawn from the facts is that the managers of your property have proved themselves incompetent and disloyal to your interests. They have ignored the fact that you, the stockholders, are the owners of the properties, and that it is your substance and not theirs which they have wantonly squandered. The situation is without excuse or palliation of any kind. It is for you to say if it shall be without a remedy. Are you not tired of furnishing millions to enable an officer, whom you have created to manage your affairs for you, to gratify his personal vanity and arrogance in fighting his neighbors with your money? It is time to move in the matter, time to meet to combine, and to choose some trustworthy person from among yourselves to represent you at your annual meetings and assert your rights.

The advertisement is signed "A number of stockholders."

WIFE OF SENATOR FRYE SERIOUSLY ILL.

She Was Taken Sick While in Attendance on Mrs. Garcelon.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frye, wife of Senator Frye, is seriously ill at her home here. The circumstances attending her sickness are singular. Mrs. Garcelon, wife of ex-Gov. Garcelon, was a sister of Mrs. Frye. She had been sick, and Mrs. Frye and Mrs. Mark Robbins were in attendance upon her. Mrs. Robbins while on her way from home Saturday was taken with the heart-disease and died almost immediately. Mrs. Frye was taken violently ill at about the same time at the house and had to be removed home. Mrs. Garcelon died yesterday.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Predictions of the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31—8 p. m.—Indications for the next twenty-four hours: For Illinois and Missouri, fair, slightly colder, followed Tuesday by stationary temperature, winds becoming southwesterly.

For Ohio and Indiana, fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, slightly colder, followed Tuesday by warmer, winds becoming northwesterly.

Settlement Made with Evicted Settlers.

FT. DODGE, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Richard Snell, agent for the Snell River lands, authoritatively stated this afternoon that a settlement had been made with every evicted settler on the Snell lands, either by sale or lease. These lands are only a small portion of the territory in dispute, but have come into prominence because of the vigor with which the owners prosecuted their cause. Other land-owners have abandoned further action until spring.

HORNER'S WEDDING TOUR

HIS EMPLOYERS THINK THE YOUNG MAN HAS GONE TO CANADA.

A Wholesale Grocery Firm Discovers That One of Its Salesmen, Instead of Going to Englewood, Got Married and Took a Michigan Central Train—The Merchants Would Like to Know What Has Become of Several Thousand Dollars—A Matter of Discounts.

Louis A. Horner took a pretty wife to his bosom, and no doubt naturally resolved to settle down in life. He has probably selected Canada as a good place in which to raise a family, and with a sum of money which his employers, Henry Horner & Co., estimate at between $10,000 and $20,000 he may live comfortably. Henry Horner & Co. thought they owned the money till yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Horner is a man about 30 years old, good-looking, bright, and self-confident. He is also a cousin of Ald. Isaac Horner, who represents the Eighteenth Ward in the Council. Since Henry Horner, his father, died the Alderman has been the head of the wholesale grocery house at No. 78 West Randolph street. Louis Horner was an experienced salesman, having worked at Mandel Bros. and the Boston store, as well as for several grocery houses. Two years ago he went to work for Henry Horner & Co. as a salesman. The business of the house is almost entirely limited to city and suburban trade, and Louis Horner, who had many friends, soon established a patronage which yielded the firm $150,000 a year.

ONE OF HIS CUSTOMERS.

One of his principal points of custom was the grocery department of the Boston store, his former employers placing so much confidence in him that they gave him a monthly trade of nearly $10,000. He had a salary of $1,800 a year and lived comfortably with his sisters at No. 187 North Paulina street.

He was a steady and quiet young man, apparently. He was down at the office early called on his cousins, the Alderman's fam- every morning, and in business hours indudustriously devoted himself to work. He made few intimate friends in the office, and seldom ily. If he had any irregular habits they were not so much out of bounds as to attract attention.

His cousins heard he gave dinner-parties to his friends and that he was a theatre-goer, but these trifling indulgencies caused no uneasiness to the firm. He was their cousin in the first place; and then his orderly business habits would have prevailed against any suspicions.

The extent to which he was trusted is shown by the fact that he was frequently given as much as $6,000 a day to deposit in the bank. He is not believed to have "staked" himself with any of these deposits.

"Trust him?" said Charles Horner, "why, I would just as soon think of myself turning embezzler as that Louis would do anything out of the way."

CHANGING HIS METHODS.

In the grocery business it is customary to allow salesmen to make collections from their own customers, and Horner did as others in this respect until about the middle of November, when, his cousin says, he adopted a course of business varying to a remarkable extent from the usual method.

Thirty days' time is allowed by the firm on all purchases, the usual discount on cash payments being about 3 per cent. According to the Alderman it was an easy matter for Horner to offer a discount of 5 per cent for cash, collect the money, and report at the office that the merchants wanted the usual time allowance. His business in the last forty-five days must have amounted—on account of the holiday trade, which is a third again as heavy as the ordinary run—to $22,000 or $25,000. His cash returns in that time are said to have been much less numerous than usual, a fact, the firm says, he excused on the ground that the demand for cash was great among his customers, but that once the holiday season was over collections would be easy.

Mr. Horner says that early in the month the young man said: "The Boston store people want thirty days, as they need all their cash in the holiday trade."

The Boston store people had never made such a demand before, but the young man's reputation was so good that the statement went unquestioned, as did all the others about the tightness of money with the rest of his customers.

HAD OTHER BUSINESS.

Horner came down to work as usual Saturday morning, and was as usual pleasant and smiling. At noon he said he would leave because he wanted to go down to Englewood to see a customer and arrange for the shipment of a bill of goods. He did not go to Englewood, his cousins say. Instead he changed his business suit to a dress suit, procured at the County Clerk's office a license to marry Miss Anna M. Bierchoff of Chicago, went over to the North Side and was properly married, took the 3:10 Michigan Central train and sped away. The cousins did not know all this till yesterday afternoon, when a detective told them about it. The 3:10 Saturday afternoon Michigan Central train arrived in Canada Sunday.

There was much surprise in the office when Louis failed to appear at the usual hour yesterday morning. As the hours moved the surprise became uneasiness. At noon one of the sisters came down town.

"Is Louis here?" she asked the Alderman.

"No; have you seen him?"

"He hasn't been home since Saturday."

The Alderman was frightened and he began an investigation. His first inquiry was at the Boston store, where he discovered that Louis had given 5 per cent discount on bills and collected cash, giving therefor receipts in full, written in a fine, legible hand. The manager readily showed the receipts to the Alderman and the Alderman got into a cab and hurried to police headquarters. Telegrams were as usual sent out, but the firm have little hope of capturing the fugitive if he wants to keep out of their reach.

EXAMINING THE BOOKS.

Clerks were working on the books at the warehouse late last night.

"It is impossible," said Mr. Horner, "to accurately place the amount and we will be unable to get at it till we have visited all his customers and gathered in the receipts. Our idea is that he worked principally on the Boston store account, and if that is so his boodle will not be more than $10,000. Any operations outside of that will increase the amount."

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED BALD-KNOBBER.

John Matthews Is Returned to the County Jail.

OZARK, Mo., Dec. 31.—Deputy Marshal James Rhodes captured John Matthews, one of the escaped Bald-Knobbers, a few miles out of the city last night at 9 o'clock. Rhodes met him in the road and recognized him, ordered him to throw up his hands at the point of a revolver, and escorted him back to jail. Matthews claims that the rescuing party were all strangers.

William Bedford, one of the train robbers, who got away with the Bald-Knobbers, surrendered today, saying that he had had nothing to eat since his escape.

St. Paul Thinking About Her Ice Palace.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—Owing to the open weather which the Northwest has been enjoying thus far many doubts are expressed as to whether there will be an ice palace here this winter. Only a few weeks remain and the people are hoping for cold weather that the big carnival may again be a grand success.

MONEY FOR THEOLOGIANS.

THE CHICAGO SEMINARY IS RICHER BY THE SUM OF $300,000.

R. G. Peters of Manistee, Mich., Started the Movement by Offering $50,000, Provided Six Times the Amount Were Contributed in Addition—Master Windes Denies the Anarchists an Injunction—A Practical Settlement of the Lindauer Case—Good-By to '88.

Three years ago R. G. Peters of Manistee, Mich., offered to give the directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary $50,000 on condition that $300,000 additional should be secured by Jan. 1, 1889. The fund was to be devoted in part to the erection of a new dormitory on the southwest corner of Ashland and Warren avenues, as an endowment for the salaries of the professors in the foreign departments, in aid of students, and for the library. The $300,000 has been secured in cash, notes, pledges, and legacies.

Among the largest gifts are $50,000 from Dr. and Mrs. D. K. Pearsons, donated about a year ago, the income of which is to be used in aid of needy students: about $60,000 in land from the estate of the late Philo Carpenter of this city; and $13,540 from Plymouth Church of Minneapolis toward a Plymouth Church professorship endowment. Some of the other subscriptions are: $10,000 from E. W. Blatchford, President of the Board of Directors; $10,000 from Mrs. Irene E. Hale of Minneapolis; $5,000 from H. N. Holden, Chairman of the Executive Committee; $5,000 from C. F. Gates; $5,000 from Henry Witbeck; $5,500 from the faculty and their families; and $2,500 from Sidney Kent. The First Congregational Church is represented to the extent of $30,000; the New England $22,500; and the Union Park $12,500. Most of the Congregational Churches of Chicago and the suburbs contribute. Detroit, Grand Rapids, Peoria, Galesburg, and Rockford are among the donors.

Thirty-seven thousand dollars is still needed toward the new dormitory to accommodate the increasing number of students. Eighty-four are at present compelled to live outside the seminary buildings. The cost of the new dormitory, it is estimated, will be $125,000, including a payment of $18,000 on the lot. In obtaining the subscriptions toward this building already secured great credit is due to President F. W. Fisk.

The rapid growth of the institution will require, it is said, further large additions to the endowments and buildings. The Chicago Theological Seminary was opened thirty years ago in the lecture-room of the First Congregational Church, corner of Washington and Green streets. It was afterwards transferred to a mission, out of which the Union Park Church grew. Two or three years afterwards it was removed to its present site. The first building put up was Keyes' Hall, founded by Mr. Keyes of Quincy; the next, Carpenter Hall, erected by the generosity of Philo Carpenter; and the third the Hammond Library Building, donated by the late C. G. Hammond.

At first there were three professors—the Rev. S. C. Bartlett, now President of Dartmouth College; the Rev. Dr. Haven, the author of the well-known text book on mental and moral philosophy; and Dr. Fisk, now President of the seminary. The number has now increased to six, including the President. They are the Rev. George N. Boardman, who has occupied the chair of Systematic Theology since 1870; the Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, of the chair of Old Testament Literature, which he has held since 1878; the Rev. G. B. Willcox, who has been connected with the institution as Professor of Pastoral Theology since 1879; the Rev. H. M. Scott, Professor of Church History since 1881, who will also deliver a course of lectures this winter at Princeton Theological Seminary; and the Rev. George H. Gilbert, who has been Professor of New Testament Literature since 1885. There are also six instructors.

Opening with two departments—one for regular and the other for special students—the seminary has since 1882 added three foreign departments—for Germans, Danes and Norwegians, and Swedes.

The number of students has increased from 25 the first year to 145 at the present time. In view of the demands of the home missionary fields of the interior States, it is expected that in a few years the number will reach 300.

A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO MEET.

Acknowledging This, Master Windes Denies the Petition of the Anarchists.

Master-in-Chancery Thomas G. Windes yesterday finished his report to Judge Tuley on the application of the Arbeiterbund for an injunction to prevent the police from interfering with their meetings. The master refuses to recommend the injunction because there is no precedent for an injunction to prevent a crime except against property, but intimates that he thinks an injunction ought to be issued.

He declares that the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the complainants, who set up the claims that their constitution fully declares the objects of their organization, which are purely educational and for the purpose of discussing political, economic, and religious topics. He says their objects are evidently not unlawful. The claim of the police that these statements of the objects of the society are simply a cloak to disguise unlawful purposes looking to the subversion of the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States, the report says, are based simply on belief. The complainants do not deny that they are Anarchists. But the fact that some members of the society are Anarchists and have, at some time, advocated murder, arson, and crime, does not make this society unlawful unless some unlawful act is done at the meetings of the society. The preponderance of evidence is to the effect that the assumption and belief of the police as to the intentions of the society to overthrow the laws of the State are untrue.

The meeting for which the injunction was asked having passed, an injunction to prevent interference by the police would now be unavailing.

The master gives a comprehensive review of all the testimony in the case and the arguments of the lawyers. He declares that if any officer transgresses the limits of his authority a court will deal with him as with any other person engaged in an unlawful act. It would be hostile and dangerous to the genius of our institutions to invest a police officer having no judicial responsibilities with judicial powers. The master is of opinion that the complainants have a constitutional right to meet. But the constitution of the society is vague where it advocates "the abolition of the capitalistic system of exploitation" and "to assist in the fight against exploitation." There was no evidence to show that the methods proposed for accomplishing this object are unlawful, and they must be assumed to be lawful.

The master goes into a minute disquisition on the powers of the police and Mayor, showing that they can disperse an unlawful or tumultuous assembly, but he finds no discretionary power in the police or the Sheriff to prevent the lawful assemblage of any class of persons. He quotes the statute under which the Mayor can be indicted in case of a willful interruption of a peaceable assembly, or of oppression, misconduct, or malfeasance.

It says: "The complainants may also at any time hereafter in a peaceable, orderly manner insist on their right to assemble, and if the Mayor or Chief of Police shall prevent or use force to prevent their peaceable and orderly assemblage or cause their arrest, they and each of them have a right of action in case, trespass, or for false imprisonment against said officers."

Master Windes quotes at length from the authorities on the restraining power of equity which are limited only for certain reasons of expediency and policy.

The jurisdiction to prevent wrong is only exercised where the legal remedy is not full and adequate. There is no precedent, however, for an injunction to restrain wrong except in cases where property interests are concerned. But it is argued with some force that there is no reason why jurisdiction of equity to prevent a trespass or the commission of a crime should not extend to this case. The powers conferred upon the chancery courts by statute in divorce cases to prevent personal trespass or criminal act are cited, based upon the necessities of the jurisdiction conferred by the statutes, and Mr. Windes asks: "Why is not that class of cases a precident for injunction in this?"

"It is clear to my mind," he says, "that the remedy at law of complainants under the circumstances of this case is inadequate, but I decline to recommend the injunction as prayed, because of the doubt which I have as to whether equity has any jurisdiction in the case as made by complainants, and, even if it has, whether it is not more expedient (which is always in the discretion of the Chancellor) to leave complainants to their legal remedies. When citizens have assembled, if they advocate or proceed to the commission of unlawful acts or the overthrow of government or the destruction of property, then the conservators of the peace may exercise their discretion in the dispersing of them. If, in this case, the police have substantial ground for their belief they should not be engaged in a debate before a Master in Chancery defending an assumed judicial power, but as conservators of the peace should arrest complainants and appear as their accusers in a criminal proceeding."

Wednesday the attorneys for both sides will be before the master again in order to make such objection as they wish to the report, the practice being that they cannot make any objection in court that they have not first made before the master.

FORTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Lindauer Bros. & Co. Will Probably Settle at This Figure.

The affairs in Lindauer Bros. & Co. will probably be settled by the payment by the insolvents and the acceptance by all the creditors of 40 cents on the dollar. This proposition was hinted at some time ago. It has taken substantial form now, as was evidenced yesterday by a request from the lawyers for the Lindauers to have Judge Prendergast express his opinion of the advisability of the compromise.

The matter came up yesterday morning on the question of the appointment of an assignee in place of George Einstein, who was removed by the court. The Judge appointed Attorney Frank Collier to the position and fixed his bond at $25,000, which was furnished by S. W. Rawson the banker. An appeal by the Lindauers from the proceedings was then postponed for two weeks, so as to allow time for carrying out the expected settlement.

When Judge Prendergast was asked to give his opinion to the lawyers and the parties interested as to the wisdom of a settlement for 40 cents on the dollar he said he regarded it as a good thing for the creditors as well as the insolvents. If his decisions were affirmed in the higher courts the most they could expect would be a dividend, and that might not amount to 40 per cent. It might also enable the insolvents to resume business, which would be advisable. The Judge thought that if any settlement was to be made it should be a speedy one.

The 40 per cent compromise is intended to apply to judgment as well as unsecured creditors. If it is successfully carried through the prospects of an appeal from the orders of Judge Prendergast in the famous case are slim, and jurisprudence will be deprived of the benefit of having the questions presented during the long trial settled once for all in the higher courts. Everybody expressed a desire to have a decision by the Supreme Court on the new and novel points raised, but nobody is likely to care to stand the expense if a settlement is reached.

WATCHING THE OLD YEAR OUT.

Services in the Various Churches—An Evening of Prayer and Song.

The congregation of the Centenary Methodist Church watched the advent of the new year in the lecture-room of the church last night. Prayer services began at 9:30 o'clock and lasted until the new year had been ushered in. Dr. Fawcett of the Park Avenue Methodist Church preached the sermon. A prayer-meeting was led by the Rev. Frank Hardin.

The Ada Street Methodist Church was crowded last night to watch the advent of the new year. There was an hour devoted to personal testimony, and as the clock struck the midnight hour each grasped the hand of his neighbor for a hearty handshake.

A New-Year's celebration, followed by a watching, occurred last night at the Belden Avenue Baptist Church. The children were entertained with a stereopticon exhibition displaying views of the new version of "Little Red Riding Hood," the story of Cinderella, and Dickens' New-Year's story of Goblin Chimes. Refreshments were served later by the young ladies of the church choir. At 11 o'clock the audience was addressed briefly by the Rev. Mr. Barbour. A prayer service followed, lasting until 12 o'clock.

The Sheffield Avenue Methodist Church held watch services last night from 9 o'clock until after midnight. The Rev. Mr. Harkness, pastor, sketched the progress of the church during the last year, following which a prayer and song service was held, lasting until 12 o'clock.

Some seventy-five old and young people attended a watch-meeting at the Oakland Methodist Church last night. The exercises commenced shortly after 9 o'clock, and continued until a few minutes after 12. The leaders were the Rev. John M. Caldwell, the pastor, and members of the Young People's Society. The church choir rendered the music. The last five minutes before the hour of midnight were spent in silent prayer.

At the Immanuel Baptist Church on Michigan avenue the watch meeting was well attended. There was a prayer service in the vestry from 8 until 9:30 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Lorimer and the Rev. Mr. Bliss the evangelist. Chorus singing was the feature of the meeting. The chorus was conducted by Prof. Woollett. The Rev. L. B. Woodfolk of Kentucky preached the first sermon. Following the Rev. Mr. Woodfolk were short sermons by the Rev. H. W. Brown and the Rev. Mr. Bliss. Mr. Sterrett, the tenor, sang "Where Is My Boy Tonight?" and Mr. Tyler, the basso, sang "Eternity." Lunch was served and the services were closed by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lorimer. He spoke briefly. The ordinance of baptism was administered to several young people.

CELEBRATING NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

An Unusual Number of Noteworthy Gatherings in All Parts of the City.

New-Year's Eve was celebrated socially by a large number of gatherings in all parts of the city. "The Bachelors and Benedicts" gave their first ball at Kinsley's; Mrs. P. L. Shuman received her lady friends; Mrs. Chester Dawes and Mrs. N. K. Fairbank gave teas; the Cotillon Club danced at Bournique's South Side Hall; the Concordia Damenchor gave a hop at Brand's Hall; Mrs. Phillips gave a young people's german; the Marquette Club had a hop at Martine's West Side hall; the Zion Literary Society held its twelfth annual hop at the West Chicago Club-House; Mrs. E. W. Blatchford gave a musicale; Mrs. E. A. Lancaster gave a children's party; young ladies of St. Paul's Church gave a leap year ball at Lincoln Hall; the "N. K." Club had a leap year party in the Lincoln Park refectory, and the Carville Pleasure Club, Ah-wa-ga Tribe of Red Men, and the Ladies' Section of the National Turn Verein also had parties.

Mr. William Boswell of Florida and Miss Frances Wilson, daughter of J. O. Wilson, were married last evening at the residence of the bride's father, No. 81 Bryant avenue. Only relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom witnessed the ceremony. The house was handsomely ornamented with flowers and tropical plants.

BACHELORS AND BENEDICTS.

The first ball of that exclusive new club, "The Bachelors and Benedicts," was given last night at Kinsley's, and right royally it greeted the coming of the New Year. Only the gentlemen who belong to the organization, their wives and sisters, and the young ladies invited by these patronesses, were included among the guests, but they numbered more than 200. The guests were all somewhat fashionably late in arriving. The hostesses of the occasion were: Mrs. Dexter, in white silk and lace, with diamond ornaments; Mrs. Reginald De Koven, in scarlet brocade and crêpe, trimmed with large scarlet puffing; Mrs. George Armour, in black lace, with diamond ornaments; Mrs. Schwartz, in white tulle, with trimmings of silver, and diamond necklace.

Elaborate preparations were made for the event, which was one of the most novel and spirited entertainments of the season. All the decorations were of holly, mingled with carnations that bore the club colors, cherry and white. The chandeliers were decked with bright berried sprays, mantels were banked with them, and they formed the long festoons that draped the gallery railing. In the centre of this they were massed into a thick background, upon which the cherry and white carnations formed in large and striking letters the name of the club. There were also a number of potted palms, introduced by way of a variety.

In the gallery were Hand's orchestra and the Hungarian Band alternately furnishing music for the occasion. Mr. Reginald De Koven and Mr. Hobart C. Taylor led the cotillon, which was danced with numerous quaint and interesting figures. There were garlands of green tied with white satin ribbon, which were extended between opposite couples to mark a serpentine pathway for the dancers. At midnight there was a chime of bells, which was a signal for a march by eighteen gentlemen carrying transparencies that together spelled the common greeting, "Happy New Year, 1889!" This was a gay and spirited maneuvre, made still more exciting by the rat-a-tat of a snare drum in the hands of Mr. Taylor and a bass drum beaten by Mr. De Koven. After the procession had finished its intricate march a small bell was given to each guest, and everybody joined in a general promenade, creating a wild din with the mingled laughter and ringing of bells. It was enough to frighten the young year, but he seemed to enjoy the fun, if one might judge by the sparkle of his eye in every countenance. But if he had been in doubt about his welcome assurance certainly came when two colored butlers, with white wigs, clad in white knee-breeches, fancy waistcoats, and blue coats trimmed with lace, entered the ball-room bearing an immense plum-pudding blazing on its salver. All the guests, armed with large wooden knives, marched around the dish trying to cut off a slice as they passed. This play ended in a dance, the lady and gentleman whose knife-handles bore similar colors taking each other for partners.

There were novel favors, too—large white cards of four kinds, but all tied with cherry ribbons. One was for a matron and bore the device: "How much the wife is dearer than the bride." For a maid was written: "Husbands are like lots in the lottery—you may draw forty blanks before you find a prize." One spoke for a bachelor: "Lord of myself—unincumbered with a wife"; and the benedict resignedly confessed: "Prepared I stand; I was but born to try the husband's lot—to suffer and to die."

Notwithstanding this lugubrious sentiment, the Benedicts seemed quite as merry as their freer brothers, and one of the brightest evenings of the season ushered in the year '89 with a general expression of delight.

Among the attractive toilets noticed were those of Mrs. Willits in a gown of old-rose pink brocade trimmed with old lace; Miss Kimball in pale tulle; Miss Anita McCormick in dark-green tulle trimmed with pink flowers; Mrs. Potter Palmer in pale-green tulle and silver; Miss Ackerman in white striped gauze; Mrs. Caton in black silk and lace; Miss Murray in white crêpe; Miss Lyon in green tulle, with light brocaded waist and watered ribbon; Miss Lucy Keep in white tulle.

The latter half of the evening the cotillon was danced, Mr. De Koven leading at one end, Mr. H. Taylor at the other. Among the guests were: The Misses King, the Misses Cutler, Miss Grace Kellogg, Miss Mable Johnston, Miss Locke, Miss Ayer, Miss Seeberger, the Misses Isham, Miss Emma Kellogg, Miss Belden, Miss Porter, Miss Fairbank, Miss Royce, Miss Newell, Miss Katherine Porter, Miss Carpenter, Miss McKay, Miss Chumasero, Miss Graham, the Misses Odell, Miss Lillie Johnson, Miss Whitehouse.

The Bachelors present were:

Joseph Adams, William G. Beale, W. D. Beall, Nelson P. Bigelow, William Burry, Benjamin Carpenter, A. A. Carpenter Jr., Ralph Isham, Clifford P. Johnson, S. M. Jones, W. F. Keep, William H. Kellogg, George Isham, M. C. Lightner, E. F. Comstock, W. H. Comstock, Frank Cramer, John Crerar, J. Edward Doane, Walter Farwell, John B. Lyon Jr., Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., Arthur Meeker, William Munro, John E. Newell, William W. K. Nixon, Alonzo W. Paige, Edward A. Ferguson, Archie J. Fisher, Carter H. Fitz Hugh, John R. Gott, Herman W. Grannis, R. W. Hamill, John Harvey, Harold A. Howard, Adrian C. Honoré, Pierpont Isham, George S. Payson, A. M. Tully, H. H. Walker, A. G. Wilbor Jr., John C. Williams, Bertram Winston, H. M. Hubbard.

The Benedicts present with their wives were:

George A. Armour, Hugh T. Birch, Edmund Burke, William Borden, John T. Chumasero, Stewart Clark, James R. McKay, J. C. Morse, Walter Keep, James W. Odell, Walter F. Cobb, J. A. [illegible], [illegible] De Koven, Wirt Dexter, T. Clarence R. Dix, George L. Dunlap, F. S. Eames, N. K. Fairbank, Frank C. Farwell, Potter Palmer, John W. Root, Charles Schwartz, A. A. Sprague, C. M. Walker, James R. Walker, William B. Walker, T. M. Garrett, Ezra Warner, F. H. Watriss, Lewis D. Webster, Norman Williams, S. Lawrence Williams, F. H. Winston, Walter C. Larned.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

A Commercial Banquet.

Messrs. Kelley, Maus & Co. tendered a banquet to their traveling salesmen and department heads last night in Parlor G of the Tremont House. A fine spread had been prepared and the feast was enjoyed hugely. Those present were: Messrs. David Kelley, Fred K. Maus, Charles B. Kelley, Addison D. Kelley, John A. Selleck, George Simpson, George Carey, H. Somerville, James O'Donnell, Edward Sendelback, Fred L. Kelley, John Hoof, James Royce, and D. L. Morgan.

Items.

Herman Schuman, a brewer's salesman living at No. 2 West Ohio street, while celebrating the early hours of New Year at Desplaines and Ohio streets, was accidentally shot in the groin. He was taken to the County Hospital.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 36° above zero; 9 a. m., 37°; 10 a. m., 36°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 37°; 1 p. m., 37°; 3 p. m., 34°; 6 p. m., 31°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.70; 6 p. m., 29.77.

Postmaster Newberry had not completed his annual report yesterday afternoon. Work was begun on it early in the day and in his own office. It was soon well under way, but before completion all the sub-stations must send in their reports. This will delay the footing of the totals for two or three days.

The following appointments of Captains have been made in the Fire Department: John W. Powers, Hook and Ladder Company No. 14; John C. Goodwin, Engine Company No. 36; Patrick J. Donohue, Engine 18; James Horan, Engine 13; Alexander C. Kopeta, Chemical 2; Cornelius Manning, Engine 6. The above are promotions from lieutenancies. The following new Lieutenants were appointed from the ranks: Frederick Goetz, Engine 36; William J. Burroughs, Hook and Ladder 6; Robert P. O'Connor, Engine 13; Richard Kennedy, Engine 1; and George Bauman, Engine 34.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
William McCuen, Phœbe Mecken	21—20
J. Buczkowski, Pullman, J. Jouruski, same	27—24
John Brod, Anna Graser	37—28
Charles Mauer, Minnie Hinkilmann	37—22
Quida J. Chott, Bertha Baumayer	26—20
Thomas Reilly, Mary E. Coyne	36—33
E. H. Schwuchow, Lake View, E. L. Nelson	22—25
George C. Smith, Jennie D. Shelley	42—17
George S. Payson, Josephine Ryerson	28—23
Alfred Gustafron, Siberia Peterson	23—29
Patrick J. Moran, Maggie E. Docherty	30—24
William Preston, Georgina F. Douglas	23—22
William Grajifsky, Lena Schuler	21—26
F. Stewart, Topeka, Kas., Hattie A. Gray	33—26
August Ristau, Otillie Teifke	32—26
Alfred Anderson, Selina W. Johnson	31—25
Florian Bierschel, Mary Lewandowska	24—21
Frank M. Ward, Mary L. Fickes	25—22
William H. Rezanka, Annie Skala	34—20
Nils G. Sandberg, Maplewood, E. L. Smile, same	24—26
Patrick Gill, Bridget Schilds	27—20
Franz F. Weck, Henrietta S. C. Schmidt	53—39
Matei Ster, Annie Wondraskova	28—24
Thomas J. Quinn, Mary F. Dunn	29—25
C. P. Dorpals, Austin, F. P. Thompson, same	25—21
Guy K. Ridenour, Clarksburg, W. Va., Cora M. Carpenter	21—19
Fred Sodawater, Worth, Lena Monnk, Orland	28—19
J. Duerling, Johana Leinburger	55—28
P. O'Rourke, Lake, Mary Moore, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	34—24
Joseph C. Olinger, Mary S. Dawes, Park Ridge	32—28
C. F. Hansen, Julian Peterson	25—24
William Brown, Anna Goddard	32—22
Alexander Rogers, Kate Fitzgerald	24—20
Fred Kilolan, Celia Greenaway	29—21
Charles Larensen, Martha Arinson	26—24
Peter Mayer, Barrington, Ill., Ida Pomoroy, same	25—21
J. Tweedale, Englewood, Mary Strachan, same	31—25
Victor Anderson, Hedvig L. Liljenberg	25—23
Martin Caddy, Barbara Engler	22—19
Robert Gale, Millia Muiklen	44—39
Francis Kozlowsky, Jozesa Kowalewzka	25—24
Josef Harazir, Marie Pelikanova	30—20
Frank Follett, Philadelphia, Ida Nelson, same	28—26
Sam Blumentahl, Annie Blustein	22—21
Charles A. Ford, Maggie Torrey	24—19
Henry Coffy, Annie Toomey	22—17
Julius Schmelz, Maria Meyer	57—38
Charles G. Low, Hyde Park, Lizzie Ward, same	30—32
James Rafferty, Mary Pratt	40—24
Vaclav Nvotny, Marie Anus	28—24
James Kennealy, Mary E. Lee	34—22
William Roman, Hermine Suhr	30—26
Frank Robinson, Maggie Fitzgerald	36—25
Henry Peterson, Augusta Guldiramdsen	27—26
William Herbst, Louise Runsheimer	25—18
Joseph Miller, Margaret Waters	21—18
Cyrus Vanlanighan, Mary Hinman	29—28
Charles Peterson, Carolina Olson	25—17
Jacob Finegold, Lottie Lovett	23—23
John Eggart, Sophie Meyer	23—19
Robert Thele, Catharina Nelson	31—31
De Witt Stinson, Effie Bell	25—20
Henry W. Herman, Clara Bantz	30—24
Peter Maden, Barbara Pfanner	38—32
George H. Baker, Minnie Waneck	24—20
Patrick Broden, Dellia Brown	28—18
Ellsworth Richardson, Katie Museka	28—26
John Luckart, Bertha Boerst	27—20
August Muhll, Johanna Maaser	38—26
Emit Threde, Lama Threde	32—42
William McDermott, Maggie Kelly	36—24
Thomas F. McCormick, Annie McManus	23—21
Thomas McCundley, Kittie Green	24—21
Michael Herbert, Margaret O'Connor	25—22
William Hill, Hattie Evans	26—23
Patrick McCarthy, Hannah Andersen	27—22
Henry Revor, Emillie Martell	24—14
L. Cahill, Alice Murphy	24—18
Frank Jones, Mattie Bronnell	31—30

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BROOKSBANK—At his residence, 536 Austin-av., Dec. 30, 1888, Joseph Brooksbank.
Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1889, at 10 a. m.

BROWN—Mrs. Mary Brown, Dec. 30, 1888, aged 80 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 4239 Park-av., at 9 a. m. to St. Philip's Church, thence by C. & N. W. R. R. to Calvary.

CAMPBELL—Dec. 30, at 1006 Lake-st., Maggie A. Campbell, nee Rainier, wife of Leon Campbell, aged 29 years 3 months and 8 days.
Funeral today at 10 a. m.

CHAMBERLAIN—Dec. 30, at Port Huron, Mich., Mrs. Helen M. Chamberlain, aged 50, formerly a resident of this city, sister of Mrs. J. P. Easter.

FARLOW—Sarah Farlow, at her home, 1341 George-st., Lake View, Sunday afternoon, aged 83 years.
Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 2, at half-past 1 o'clock to Rosehill.

FOBES—Dec. 31, at the residence of John N. Crawford, 452 West Adams-st., Miss Cordelia M. Fobes, aged 84 years.
Funeral private. Interment at Davenport, Ia.

HARDEN—Dec. 30, 1888, Mrs. Eliza C. Harden, widow of Orson Harden, aged 71 years and 15 days.
Funeral at Manteno, Ill., Jan. 2, 1889, at 11 a. m.

HEUSMAN—Dec. 31, 1888, Henry Heusman, the beloved husband of Catharine Heusman, aged 44 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIMBALL—Dec. 30, at the residence of Mrs. A. E. King, 3645 Vernon-av., Harriet E. Kimball.
Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 p. m., from above residence.

MAYO—At Woodlawn Park, Ill., Monday, Dec. 31, of diphtheria, Fannie E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mayo.

MILES—Sarah B. Miles, at St. Luke's Hospital, Sunday, Dec. 30.
Funeral at Grace Church Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 a. m.

McKEOWN—Dec. 31, 1888, at 2 o'clock, Lottie, infant and only daughter of H. P. and Emma McKeown, aged 10 months and 23 days.
Funeral from grandparents' residence, 21 Goethe-st., Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock.

THUL—Miss Cecilia C. Thul, at the home of her brother, Nic Thul, Dec. 31, aged 57 years.
Funeral at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday, Jan. 2, from 579 North Halsted-st. to St. Michael's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

YOUNGBLOOD—Dec. 31, 1888, Wallace B. Youngblood of Chicago at Detroit, Mich.
Funeral at Detroit Jan. 2, 1889.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A LECTURE COURSE IS TO BE HELD under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society at St. Paul's Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth-st., for benevolent purposes. Jan. 7, Frank Beard's chalk talk; Jan. 21, Meigs sisters' quartette and C. T. Underhill, reader; Feb. 12, the Hon. George Wendling. Tickets for the course $1.25, for sale at the book stores.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the Clifton House Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1889, at 10 a. m.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE VETeran Union League will be held tonight (Jan. 1, 1889) at the headquarters, No. 185 Clark-st. Standing committees will make their annual report.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

$10 REWARD—LOST—LIVER AND WHITE colored setter. Return to 39th and Cottage Grove-av. A. T. HUSTON.

TO RENT—32 SIXTEENTH-ST., EXTRA FINE 11-room dwelling in good repair.
2351 Michigan-av., 10-room house, $75.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

A MARRIED SOCIETY LADY IN COMFORTAble circumstances wishes to adopt a baby, either sex; must be of first-class parentage; will deal with principals only. Address, in strict confidence, D X 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
State-st.—Extra fine corner, well rented, $80,000.
State-st.—100x143 feet, near Fourteenth.
Sherman-st.—25 or 50 feet, near Van Buren, with fine improvements, rented for $4,180; only $60,000.
Fourth-av.—50 or 100 feet, near Van Buren-st., or will lease for 99 years, cheap.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-MORTGAGE PAPER $3,500, 7 per cent, five years. Address M M 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WALL PAPER AND painting business on prominent West Side street; good opening to an experienced man; $1,000 required. References exchanged. R Q 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl for second work. Call Wednesday, 209 Sedgwick-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDISH girl; general housework. Call Wednesday [illegible] Wentworth-av.

MANDEL BROTHERS. 117 to 123 State-st.

New Year Offering
IN OUR
CLOAK DEPT.

SPECIAL SALE FOR
Tomorrow, January 2.

175 Elegant Paris Wraps,
INTRODUCING
Opera Wraps,
Reception Wraps,
Evening Wraps,

In Silks, Velvets, Brocades, etc., combined with Llams, Angora, Swansdown, and Marlbout. Latest styles by ESTERHAZY, CAVALLY, and MARSDEN.

Prices for Tomorrow $15 to $30.

FORMER PRICES WERE $35.00 TO $80.00.

Every Garment is of this season's importation. This sale will be found a rare chance to secure a Rich Evening Wrap for less than bare cost of trimmings alone.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN GIRL, stranger in the city, to do general housework in small family; North Side preferred. Call Tuesday and Wednesday at 12 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—$5.00—I WILL GIVE ANY one that gets me a position at anything; am a first-class penman; good letterer and bookkeeper. Address Y 145, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7 35D-ST.—TWO ROOMS, WITH closet and bath, complete for housekeeping, $10 per month; others $8 and $5.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, 107 N. Clark-st. Apply in furniture store.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, NEW SOUTH front room, bay window, steam heat, central, private family; references. Address S 55, Tribune.

TO RENT—63 RUSH-ST.—FRONT AND BACK parlors; grate and furnace heat; bath.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, WITH ALL CONveniences, at 2945 South Park-av.

TO RENT—52 S. SANGAMON, PLEASANT FRONT room, also one nice single room, for four persons.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM; heat, gas, and bath; private family. 299 Chestnut-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN AND RECEIVING clerk in wholesale grocery house; only those having had similar experience in the city need apply. HENRY HORNER & CO., 78, 80, and 82 W. Randolph.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE PROPerty in Chicago or Kansas farm for live stock. CARLSON HOLMES, 153 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PERMANENT HOME FOR a woman who will assist with light housework and help to take care of child; will be made one of the family. Good references. 3629 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK WILLING TO assist with washing. Apply at 54 St. Clair-st.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR NINETY DAYS; FIRST mortgage on house and two lots worth $7,000. Address M M 12, Tribune office.

193 MICHIGAN-AV., BEAURIVAGE, FLAT 1—A very desirable front room, with excellent board, for two gents or gent and wife.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE FRONT ROOM, also double room, with board; terms reasonable.

2246 WABASH-AV. — SUITE OF FRONT rooms, elegantly furnished; excellent board; strictly first-class in every particular.

$38,000.
CITY OF ABERDEEN, DAK.,
7% SEWER AND FUNDINGS.

Real value of property	$4,000,000
Assessed valuation for taxation	2,068,557
Total debt, this issue included	80,050

Population, 7,000.
Debt limited to 4% of assessed valuation.

$50,000
COOK COUNTY—LAKE AND HYDE PARK
SCHOOL 5s.

Real value of property	$20,000,000
Assessed valuation for taxation	4,923,218
Total debt, including this issue	202,468

Population, 38,000.
Constitutional limit of indebtedness 5% of assessed valuation.
Full particulars and prices furnished upon application.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., BANKERS,
115-117 Monroe-st.

EDWIN L. LOBDELL. J. FRANK ALDRICH.
E. L. LOBDELL & CO.,
Commercial Paper, Collateral Loans, Bank Stocks, Investment Securities,
659 & 661 ROOKERY BUILDING.

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GERMICIDE
IS A
Valuable Precaution Against Sewer Gas
And the Prevailing Diseases at this season.
CONSTANT DISINFECTION
THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.
Send in your orders only to
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J. R. McDonald, President. T. Stebbins, Superintendent. Geo. E. Roberts, Sec'y and Treas.
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Chicago office,
368 DEARBORN-ST.
Rooms 8 and 9 (Third Floor), Kellogg Newspaper Co. Building.
Circulars folded and enveloped by machinery for 8 cents (and less) a fold per 1,000. National Folding & Enveloping Co., 368 Dearborn-st.

ERNST STOCK,
168 & 170 Washington-st.

Considering past favors from my many patrons and friends which contributed largely to my success in negotiating a large number of desirable transfers, both to the buyer and seller, of North Side and Lake View property, I take this occasion to thank them for their past patronage, and wish them a Happy New Year. I now have listed a number of desirable vacant and improved properties on the North Side and in Lake View which I can sell at reasonable figures. Parties desirous of making quick and advantageous sales of property would do well to list same at my office, as I give my personal attention to all business intrusted to me. ERNST STOCK.

DR. OWEN'S BELT FREE
from any objection. Will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Male and Female Complaints. Both man and woman can be cured by same belt. Contains 100 degrees of strength. Current can be regulated like a battery, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. A Large Illustrated [illegible]
$6 And upwards. [illegible]
DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

SAVE MONEY THIS YEAR.

This is the time of year when manufacturers and other business men are endeavoring to find a way in which to reduce their ratio of expense for the future. A portion of the expense can be saved in your fire insurance account; you to receive at the same time equally as good, if not better, idemnity than you now have. Our readers would ask, how can this be accomplished? Our answer would be, insure in Mutual Fire Insurance Companies that write no risks unless the buildings are safely constructed, kept in order, well watched both when operated and when not in operation, provided with good facilities for extinguishing fire, and require that the applicant shall stand well financially and otherwise.

Many business men are prejudiced against what is generally known as mutual insurance. It may never have occurred to them that all insurance is mutual. The premiums paid to an Insurance Company, whether it be known as a Stock Company or a Mutual Company, constitute the only fund from which losses are to be paid if such Insurance Company is expected to have any stability; the moment you touch the capital stock of a company for the payment of losses at that moment the company becomes unsafe to contract with. The relative distinction between the capital of a Stock Company and that of a Mutual Company is that the capital of a stock company serves as a sort of guarantee that the policies issued by the company will be paid in case of loss; the liability of assessment on the deposit notes, premium notes, or other obligations assumed by the members of a Mutual Company, which constitute its capital, serves as such a guarantee.

When you decide to apply to a Mutual Company for insurance be sure and select a company whose active officers have had long experience and have been successful in the business.

THE WESTERN MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
THE CENTRAL MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF VAN WERT, OHIO,
THE MFRS.' & MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INS. CO. OF ROCKFORD, ILL.,

Are managed by thoroughly competent and experienced underwriters; these companies pay no commissions for doing their business; their inspectors and solicitors receive a salary for their services and the expense is equitably divided between the companies. These companies have returned over 20 per cent of the premiums on an average for nine years to their members, in addition to reducing the average rate on risks one-half for improvements made. The success of these companies the past year has been greater than in any other year since their organization, the profits ranging from 40 to 52 per cent of their net premium receipts.

To further reduce expenses in these companies the business is directed in, and the field men report to, the office of the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co., 414 Rialto Building, 137 to 153 Van Buren-st., Chicago; P. A. Montgomery, Secretary and Manager—to whom all communications should be addressed with reference to insurance, correct methods of building, and the protection of risks.

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.

H. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Composition-Gold and Patent Bronze Ornamental
Moldings and Picture Frames,
51 and 53 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

C. J. SMITH & CO.
Etchings, Engravings,
Fine Oil Paintings, Picture Frames,
229 Wabash-av., Chicago
(Eden Musee Building).

PERFORATED PAPER.

Chicago Perforated Paper Co.
Manufacturers of
Toilet and Wrapping
PAPERS.
"Perforated" Wrapping Paper, "Perforated," Oval, Plain Roll, and Wire Loop Flat Package Toilet Papers.
186 Monroe-st., Chicago.

THE OGLETHORPE,
Brunswick, Georgia.
Entirely new; built of brick; having all modern improvements. Accommodates 300 guests.
SEASON OPENS JAN. 2.
For circular and other information address
J. H. KING, Manager,
Brunswick, Ga., or Windsor Hotel, New York City.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Fourth-av. and Eighteenth-st., Near Union Square,
NEW YORK CITY.
Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to theatres and principal places of amusement.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
C. H. KERNER.

BERMUDA,
The Land of the Lily and the Rose.
HAMILTON HOTEL,
OPEN FROM DEC. UNTIL MAY.
For circulars, etc., address
WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor,
Hamilton, Bermuda.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.
First-class in every particular. Steam Heat, Open Fires, Porches inclosed in glass. Superb Location. Ideal Climate for the debilitated. Baths in Marble Pools. Finest in America; Waters unexcelled anywhere in curative power for Gout, Rheumatism, etc.
G. K. LANSING,
(Late of Astor House, N. Y.) Manager.

Wanted in Established Real Estate Office

An experienced man, with references, capable of taking charge of and working up the rent department. Address, for three days, T 10, Tribune office.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC.

A $50.00
GOLD WATCH
FOR ONLY
ONE DOLLAR

per week on the installment plan. The cases in this elegant watch are warranted for 21 years. The movement is full (15) Jeweled. Only a small cash payment at first, balance can be paid in installments of $1.00 per week. As I sell more watches in one month than most retail stores do in one year, I can offer this watch for $38.00. I also sell a Ladies' Gold Watch for $35.00 on this same plan. *Remember* I deliver the watch with your first payment. This is much better than waiting 10 months in a watch club.

Please call and examine these watches, or if you will send me your name and address, one of my agents will call at your house at any hour you desire, with samples of several styles of watches and chains. Address

C. H. STODDART, 420 Wabash Ave.

THE SHURLY CO.,
56 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Central Music Hall,
Make a Specialty of Fine Watch Repairing, Manufacturing Jewelry, and Diamond Work.
Their prices are low and work first-class.

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Watches at Wholesale,
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The ONLY EXCLUSIVE WATCH DEALERS west of New York City.
Watches and Watch Cases exclusively.

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds
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ESTABLISHED SINCE 1866.
Dealers will find us in every way reliable. All correspondence promptly looked after. All orders promptly filled.

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WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE APPROACHED BY ANY DEALER.
WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
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Think of it! We are selling good watches From $1.95 Upwards. Why buy a $3.50 watch when you can get its equal for $1.95. We are offering to you direct our full line of finest Watches Diamonds and Jewelry at the same rate and in some instances lower than dealers can buy at. Send immediately for one of our catalogues, (free). The A. W. Engel Jewelry Co. 115 & 117 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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Fine Watch Repairing a specialty.

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Largest and Most Extensive Importers and Jobbers of
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Tools, Materials, Jewelers' Supplies,
AND KINDRED GOODS,
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Established 1862. Established 1862.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.,
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Selling Agts. Southern Cotton Goods
Exposition Cotton Mills.
4-4 and 7-8 Brown Sheeting and Standard Drills.
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By the Package Only.

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CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
Basement Thursdays.
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Fridays.
N. B.—Merchants will always find from 1,500 to 2,000 lots of Seasonable Merchandise in each and every sale.

VINEGAR.

Special to Housekeepe

You cannot be too careful in se that every article of food is PU AND GOOD IN QUALITY, and n ing is more important than to the good, wholesome, and

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To insure this you should ask yo grocer for

WM. H. BUNGE'

Both my Cider and White Wine gars are strictly pure, and univ ally admitted so. Their quality ma ways be relied on. Do not be led and induced to purchase in goods, My

Royal Brand Sauer Kraut

Has no superior in this or any mark It is cut under my own supervisi from cabbage grown by us, and on choice stock is used. Be sure an ask for Bunge's Royal Brand whe buying Sauer Kraut.

Being the largest manufacturer PURE CIDER VINEGAR in the cit I am consequently an extensive pu chaser of Apple Juice in Michiga Ohio, and New York. From this stock my customers can alway cure a choice of DRINKING CIDER both sweet and refined juice, in condition.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
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The sole manufacturers of Slate Mantels in Chi go. Slate Urinal Stalls, Laundry Tubs, Sinks, Plu ers' Slabs, Printers' Slabs, &c.
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Grates, Tiling, and Marble Work of Every Description,
239 AND 241 FIFTH-AV.,
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Tennessee Marble Mantels wholesale retail.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Marble Mantels, Grates, Fire Plac
Brass and Soap Stone Goods,
And all kinds of Marble Work. A fine assortmen Foreign and Domestic Marble, including Califo and Mexican Onyx, Red African, French, Japan The Red African is from the quarries in Numidia, worked by the Romans. SHERMAN & FLAVIN Telephone 2629. 349 Wabash-av., Chica

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Superior Copper-Mixe
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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,
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It has no successful rival in t market. It is used by all the le ing Printers and Newspapers the West; is rapidly coming in use all over the country. La quantities of it are exported nually. One trial convinces most skeptical of its pre-emin merits.

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S. A. Maxwell & C
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WALL PAPE
Shade Goods,
Fixtures,
Samples furnished free pense upon application
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NEW YEAR'S DEBUT.

GRAND JANUARY SALE

Linens, Embroideries, Muslin Underwear.

BARGAINS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.

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MAIN FLOOR—NORTH SECTION.

Our **LINEN GOODS DISPLAY** is massive and attractive. All known novelties are shown. The stock is complete, comprising a full line of

NAPKINS, TABLECLOTHS, TOWELS, ETC.

00 Dozen DAMASK-TOWELS, 23x48,	At 25c each
00 Dozen ¾ BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS	At $2.00 doz
-Inch BLEACHED DAMASK	At $1.00 yard

Fine Linen Tablecloths at same rate as by the yard

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT.

SECOND FLOOR—TAKE ELEVATOR.

THIS DEPARTMENT in its offering will be found very attractive.

SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, First Four Sizes, 1, 2, 3, and 4	At 15 cents
CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, Next Four Sizes, 5, 6, 7, and 8	At 25 cents
LADIES' SKIRTS DRAWERS	At 50 cents
LADIES' CHEMISE CORSET COVERS	At 75 cents
INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT DRESSES	At $1.00

These goods are made of fine muslin and nicely embroidered.

EMBROIDERY DEPT.

MAIN FLOOR—CENTRE AISLE.

Fine Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries

At One-Half their Regular Value.

1,000 Pieces Fine Cambric Embroidery,

Six Inches Wide,

At 25 Cents a Yard.

Actual price, 50 cents.

TOUGH

—ON—

TORCHONS!

1,350 Pieces. 2,560 Yards.

The most extensive importer of Torchon Laces in this country has until now maintained a house in New York and a branch warehouse in Chicago. The entire stock in the Chicago warehouse is

TO BE SOLD At Retail!

In such quantities as it shall please the customer, at the net cash price charged the largest jobbing trade—not the price retailers pay, but at least 25 per cent less than the wholesalers charge merchants.

Sale Begins Tomorrow

Morning at half-past eight at

LLOYD'S.

And every customer can buy either

One Yard or a Thousand,

As there is no limit to quantity.

AND NOTICE THIS:

Not only are there Laces hand-made and pure linen, but they are made of Belgian linen, which is,

SMOOTH AND TRANSPARENT

In appearance, very much handsomer, very much more durable, and in every way superior to ordinary Torchon.

For Convenience of Sale

The entire stock is divided into nine lots. There are **NINE LOTS** many widths at each price, for **FINENESS OF QUALITY TELLS** more than width in reckoning the value of such laces; the patterns include elaborate designs in fine

Hand Run Torchons and Medici

Work. Not one yard of machine made or coarse mesh cheap quality in the offering, and yet the price for

¾ INCH
1 INCH
1¼ INCH **3cts.** per yard, and the narrow is cheapest at the price.

FIVE AND ONE HALF Cents is the next price for these real Belgian THREAD TORCHONS, 2 INCHES WIDE.

[illegible] NINE CTS. NINE DIFFERENT WIDTHS, [illegible]ying from 1¼ inches to over three inches; it [illegible] at all a question of width, the narrow patterns [illegible] works of art, and will be picked out quickest.

NO LIMIT TO QUANTITY PURCHASED.

Still more beautiful patterns and wider widths of both edgings and insertings. It is safe to say that no Laces in any way approaching them in value and beauty have ever been offered at such

AN UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE.

[illegible]½ cts. :: 12½ cts. :: 12½ cts.
[illegible]ree hundred and twenty pieces at this price.
[illegible] cts. :: 15 cts. :: 15 cts.
[illegible]ree inches wide, 4 inches wide, 5 inches wide, in [illegible]wildering variety of intricate work.
[illegible] cts. :: 18 cts. :: 18 cts.
[illegible]o hundred and eight pieces at this price.

[illegible]d to finish the story of this sale TWENTY-ONE [illegible]TS is the highest price for any. This secures [illegible]hoice of the finest Torchon Laces ever shown in [illegible]ity. Buy one yard or a thousand; there [illegible] to quantity. Purchasers and late c[illegible] [illegible]osing the prettiest patterns and [illegible] being over 2,000 yards, however, [illegible] be [illegible]pointed who makes any effort to a[illegible]

[illegible]DNESDAY, THURSDAY, [illegible]DAY, SATURDAY. **4 Days**

Commencing Tomorrow, 8:30 a. m.

[illegible]OYD'S

142 AND 144 STATE-ST.

[illegible] ahead for a Clean Sale soon to be announced.

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THIS WEEK ONLY

RICE'S BEAUTIFUL EVANGELINE!

GRAND GALA MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.

GORGEOUS COSTUMES.

Beautiful Music,
Pretty Girls,
Magnificent Scenery.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.

Commencing Next Monday Night,

Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Company,

From the CASINO, NEW YORK, in the Greatest of all Successes,

ERMINIE

With the Original Cast. Sale of Seats Begins THURSDAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Matinee Today at 2! Tonight at 8!

MR. AND MRS.

FLORENCE.

MATINEE TODAY, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SAT. MATINEE.

HEART OF HEARTS

MR. FLORENCE in Two Characters.
MRS. FLORENCE as...............MISS FITZRALPH

FRIDAY EVENING,

OUR GOVERNOR;

Or, His Little Hatchet.

SATURDAY NIGHT,

THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

MR. FLORENCE as...............BARDWELL SLOTE
MRS. FLORENCE as...............MRS. GILFLORY

Next Week—A Dark Secret.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.

West Madison and Halsted-sts.

1889 Begins with a Laugh!

The day of all days to cachinate.

ZIG-ZAG

Is the play of all plays to excite your risibles.

HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Next Sunday—HARDY & VON LEER.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Every Evening at 8, Matinee Saturday at 2, and a

SPECIAL NEW-YEAR MATINEE Today

The Conried English Opera Co.

In Mueller's Romantic Opera, The **KING'S FOOL!**

Introducing

PROF. HARTL'S VIENNA LADY FENCERS.

Special Magnificent Scenery.
A March of Dazzling Brilliance.
Gorgeous Costumes and Effects.
The Whole a Picture of Exquisite Beauty.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.

DAVID HENDERSON...............Manager.

BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S GREATEST SUCCESS, THE

Special Matinee Today At 2.

Water Queen.

Beautiful Ballets,
Charming Music,
Gorgeous Scenery.

GRAND HOLIDAY NOVELTY

Every Evening at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

JAN. 7—CRYSTAL SLIPPER.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.

Is Marriage a Failure? this week. Cummings and O'Brien, Mathews and Lynch, Heath and De Rossett, Carrie Monroe, Vergie Varini, Larry Dooley, Maud Howland, etc.

Admission 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CASINO THEATRE.

Cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts., one block from the bridge.

MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

Leavitt's Great English Burlesque Company.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.

For one week only, commencing NEW YEAR'S MATINEE—Attraction Extraordinary. The

HUDSON-ECKERT

Juvenile Opera Company

Of San Francisco, Cal.,

Composed of Thirty Young Masters and Misses, ranging from 12 to 20 years of age, in a season of Comic Opera. Artistic Productions. Magnificent Costumes. Appropriate Scenery and Appointments.

Every evening at 8. Matinee Tuesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.

Popular prices. Box office now open.

BAKER'S THEATRE

Wabash-av. and 19th-st.

T. B. BAKER...............Manager

One week, commencing Sunday, Dec. 30. Grand New Year's Day Matinee,

Milton and Dollie

NOBLES!

In Milton Nobles' Latest and Greatest Play, called

FROM SIRE TO SON.

Sat. Night only performance THE PHŒNIX.

Regular Matinee Saturday.

Seats on sale at Lyon & Healy's and Box-Office.

HOOLEY'S TONIGHT.

Holiday Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.

Engagement of Mr. E. H.

Matinees New Year's, Wednesday and Saturday.

SOTHERN

In his new comedy,

LORD CHUMLEY

By the author of "The Wife."

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash and Jackson.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR'S GREETING. Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Afternoon at 2, evening at 8. Adm'sion, 50c.

HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA

MR. OLAH'S

Performing Daily—AJEEB, the Chess Automaton

THE BON-TON THEATRE.

Halsted and Jackson-sts.

HOLIDAY WEEK—THE CHICAGO FAVORITES,

Tonight at 8. **BARRY & FAY** Tonight at 8.

In McKENNA'S FLIRTATION.

Extra Matinee New Year's Day at 2.

Next Week—"TERRY THE SWELL."

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM

Randolph-st. | And two Bijou Theatres. | Near Clark.

BARNUM'S GENUINE AZTECS.

Texas Giants. 2 New Stage Shows.

BATTERY D.

Second Annual Grand Masquerade Ball given under the auspices of the Oriental Club for the benefit of the New Temple, at Battery D Hall, Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., Saturday Evening, Jan. 5.

Admission 50c.

THE BON-TON THEATRE.

Halsted and Jackson-sts.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

The Favorite Comedians BARRY AND FAY in

Extra Matinee Today at 2. **McKenna's Flirtation** Tonight at 8.

Monday next—"Terry, the Swell."

CRITERION THEATRE.

Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees, EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The greatest of all romantic Irish Dramas,

True Irish Hearts.

New songs, new dances, and wonderful scenery

Next week—Corinne in Monte Christo, Jr.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.

North Clark and Division-sts.

Holiday Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8.

CHAS. L. ANDREWS,

MICHAEL STROGOFF

Sunday, Jan. 6—"Streets of New York."

PROF. CARR'S ACADEMIES.

OPEN FOR NEW BEGINNERS

JANUARY 1ST, 1889.

Address, for particulars, 523 West Madison-st.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.

HAPPY NEW YEAR! Matinee at 2. Night at 8.

SUPERB NIGHT OWLS CO.

50 Lovely, Talented Girls in Burlesque.

DRUMMERS IN PARADISE.

"A drummer in Paradise with lovely women! What more can he ask?"

LONDON HATS,

Silks and Derbys, from Henry Heath, the Leading Oxford-st. Hatter.

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SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, which were awarded *the highest distinction* by a medical jury at the International Exhibition at Brussels, have proved to be a first-class remedial agent in all catarrhs of the organs of respiration and digestion.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are prescribed by physicians in diseases of the lungs and chest and asthma. The benefit derived from their use is unsurpassed, and even in the most chronic cases they soothe, ease, and stimulate.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are preferble to all similar preparations, because they are a natural remedy, an unadulterated product of the springs, containing in an undiminished degree all the sanative principles of these springs.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are prepared exclusively under the personal supervision and control of W. STOELTZING, M. D., K. K., Sanitary Councilor.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are unequaled as a solvent in coughs and catarrhs, even in the most chronic cases. Their success is unsurpassed.

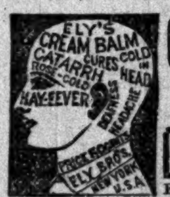
SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are a superior remedy in whooping-cough and diphtheria; in the former they lessen the paroxysm of the attack, while preventing the latter disease, which cannot take hold in a throat not affected by catarrh.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES derive increased value from the fact of having a very favorable influence upon the organs of digestion.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES ought to be kept in every home. All mothers are recommended to urge their children during the cold season to allow a pastille to slowly melt in their mouths while out on errands or going to school.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are for sale at nearly all druggists at 50c a box. Should your druggist not keep them, kindly address the

SOLE AGENCY FOR THE U. S.,
Soden Mineral Springs Co. (Limited),
15 CEDAR-ST., NEW YORK.



CATARRH Cold in Head

Ely's Cream Balm

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

AUCTION NOTICE!

We open the NEW YEAR at our Stores Wednesday (Tomorrow), at 10 a. m., With an

IMMENSE SALE.

Contents of 35-Room House,

Removed to our Store. All GOOD, MEDIUM FURNITURE—Chamber Sets, Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.

Immense Sale. Good chance for Dealers and Private Parties.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Short Notice—Tomorrow, Wednesday, Jan. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Elegant Furniture, Carpets, Etc.,

Of 11-Room Residence,

3971 ELLIS AVENUE.

Take Cottage Grove-av. cars.

One Victoria Carriage, cost $750. M. T. Chamber Sets, Ax. Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Elegant Gas Fixtures, Two Fine Bookcases, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Etc. Also at same time one fine Cow.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 & 202 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Jan. 2, '89, 9:30 a. m.,

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

RUBBERS.

This will be an interesting and important sale as several consignors have given us strict orders to close balances of stock so as to start the New Year with a clean sheet.

Thursday, Jan. 3, '89, 9:30 a. m.,

Dry Goods, Clothing,

HATS, CAPS,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN BASEMENT:

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

One Car Porcelain Ware,
One Car C. C. Ware,
One Car Rockingham Ware,
Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,
Stand Lamps, Library Lamps,
500 Brls. Assorted Glassware.

Goods packed for country merchants.

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants.

During the remainder of January we will hold only one Weekly Sale (ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK) of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING. We are always ready and willing, however, to dispose of any of these goods at PRIVATE SALE. Our BOOT AND SHOE and CROCKERY SALES will be held each WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY as heretofore.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE HUB

THE PERFECT FUROR THAT HAS BEEN CREATED BY OUR GREAT SALE OF

Fine Overcoats

Has left us many broken lines, which we have decided to force off without regard to cost.

Take your choice for balance of this week of 330 Fine Overcoats and Ulsters, sold originally for $32, $30, $25, $22, for only...... **$18**

Bear in mind, while others advertise bargains, no house in Chicago has kept better faith with the public or given greater values than THE HUB.

These Overcoats and Ulsters include Montagnacs, Shetlands, Meltons, and Irish Frieze, silk, satin, and cashmere lined, worth and sold by us early in the season for from $22 to $32. Closing out this week for only $18.

Choice in our Boys' Department of 400 All-Wool Overcoats, worth $8, $10, and $12, for only...................... **$5**

150 pairs Boys' serviceable knee pants, worth $1.50 for only 63c.
Bargains in Men's Overcoats & Ulsters from $3.90 to $12, worth $6 to $20.

THE HUB,

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, AND FURNISHERS,
State and Jackson-sts.

The following gentlemen are the lucky winners of our Prize Overcoats.
Total popular vote for Harrison, 5,436,627.

Charles Neeros, 186 West Erie-st., guesses 5,436,789—First prize Overcoat, value $25.

D. McNaughton, 3848 Ellis-av., guesses 5,436,314—Second prize Overcoat, value $15.

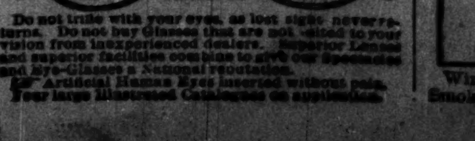
H. L. Crosby, 172½ Lexington-st., guesses 5,436,217—Third prize Overcoat, value $10.

Call any time and make your selection.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

8 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

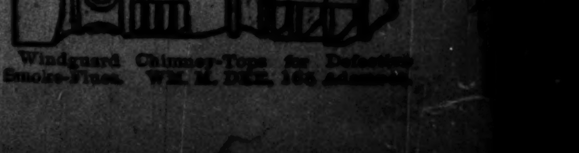
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

NOTICE.

MR. J. FRANK ALDRICH has this day been admitted to our firm. On Jan. 2d next will remove to our new offices, 659 and 661 Rookery Building.

E. L. LOBDELL & CO.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1888.



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Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1889.

TO COMPLETE FILES OF "THE TRIBUNE."

THE TRIBUNE lacks the entire files for the years 1855 and 1856, and will pay for single numbers of those years at the rate of 25 cents for each number. This offer applies to the weekly, tri-weekly, and the daily editions.

Address communications to THE TRIBUNE Company.

THE money market was less active than last week, but rates were firm at 7@8 per cent. Eastern exchange was strong at 25 cents premium. Sterling was steady. Railroad stocks were dull.—The Chicago produce markets were more active and generally weak after a little display of strength early, the day being marked by a bear movement in wheat and lard. As compared with Saturday pork closed 10 cents lower, lard 15 cents lower, ribs and wheat a shade higher, corn ¼ cent lower, oats easy, rye and barley steady, and flaxseeds 1½ cents higher.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 4,659,313 bushels of wheat, 1,669,610 bushels of corn, 3,460,728 bushels of oats, 774,249 bushels of rye, and 203,373 bushels of barley. Total, 10,767,273 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 8,237,528 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 38,321,144 bushels of wheat, 8,497,538 bushels of corn, 8,624,248 bushels of oats, 1,679,023 bushels of rye, and 2,804,151 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 285,250 in wheat and 1,227,736 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 174,372 bushels.

THE TRIBUNE of last Friday contained an illustrated article on the eclipse of the sun, which will occur this afternoon, and will be an interesting phenomenon in this part of the world, though not total at any point within several hundred miles of Chicago. For the convenience of those who did not preserve the article for reference today it may be stated that the eclipse will begin to observers in and near this city a few seconds after 3:21 p. m., the contact occurring on the lower right of the sun, nearly half way down between a perpendicular and a horizontal line, both of which are supposed to be drawn through the centre of the solar disk. The eclipse will be about half over at the time of sunset here, when a little more than two-thirds of the sunlight will be cut off by the dark body of the moon. The time computed for the beginning of the phase here, as seen through a telescope, was computed as five seconds after the minute named. That is on the supposition that the place of the moon in the heavens can be computed accurately, and the true measure of the earth at this point be also known. In reality there is a slight uncertainty with regard to both these. The eclipse is not likely to be a minute of time out of the way, but it may interest some readers to know that such an amount of error would correspond to a displacement equal to a little less than one foot seen at the distance of a mile, or less than forty miles in the actual position of the moon in her relative orbit around the earth.

THE OLD YEAR AT HOME.

THE TRIBUNE has already presented the detailed statistical record of the country for the old year. A running sketch of important events is necessary for the completion of the work. Taken altogether it has been a quiet and peaceful year, notwithstanding the excitement of the Presidential election. So far as the general business of the country, the good health of its people, the development of the National resources, and the progress of education, religion, and the arts are concerned the retrospect is a satisfactory one.

The legislative history of the country presents some features of interest, but the extraordinarily long session of the Fiftieth Congress has been more remarkable for what it failed to accomplish than for what it actually did. The first session was the longest business session on record, lasting 321 days. Altogether 349 public acts and resolutions and 785 private measures were signed by the President, and 128 of each were vetoed. The more important measures which have become laws were the bill for providing for the letter carriers' eight hour day; for the conference of the various American nations at Washington next October for the formation of a customs union and other measures of mutual protection; for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture; for an international marine conference; for the exclusion of Chinese laborers; for the refunding of the direct tax of 1861; for boards of arbitration to settle controversies between inter-State common carriers and their employés; and the appropriations for the construction of fortifications, heavy ordnance, a gun factory, and several steel cruisers and pneumatic dynamite guns. The weighter matters of the law, however, have failed. Among them were the House and Senate Tariff bills, the Nicaragua Canal bill, the Blair Educational bill, the Government Postal Telegraph bill, the International Copyright bill, the bill amending the Inter-State law, the Canadian Retaliation bill, the National Bankruptcy bill, the South Dakota Admission bill, and others of a less general character.

The treaty legislation has been of special interest. The extradition treaty with Great Britain was taken up last February and after short discussion was postponed until December, but no progress has been made towards its ratification. The fisheries treaty was signed the 15th of last February, but was rejected by the Senate the 21st of August by a strict party vote for reasons which are sufficiently familiar to the public. Its rejection was promptly followed by a message from the President asking for additional powers of retaliation. A bill was formulated which passed the House almost unanimously, but it was hung up in the Senate for the reason that the President had already been invested with ample power. The 16th of March the Chinese treaty was sent to the Senate, which gave its assent the 7th of May following. In the following August the intelligence came that China had refused to ratify, whereupon both Houses passed a stringent restriction bill shutting out Chinese laborers.

There have been some important changes in the various Governmental departments. In January Secretaries Vilas and Dickinson were confirmed; likewise Gen. Bragg as Minister to Mexico, and Justice Lamar, the last by the votes of three recreant Republicans—Riddleberger, Stanford, and Stewart. In April Melville W. Fuller was nominated as successor to Chief Justice Waite, deceased, and confirmed July 20 by a vote of 41 to 20. Gen. Sheridan died the 5th of August, a bill having previously been passed reviving the grade of General for him, and the 14th of August Maj. Gen. Schofield was assigned to the command of the army. In September Lambert Tree was promoted from the Ministry of Belgium to that of Russia, and John H. Oberly, who had resigned from the Civil Service Commission, was sent to the Commisionership of Indian Affairs. In October J. G. Parkhurst was assigned to Belgium in place of Judge Tree, and the 13th of last month Perry Belmont was confirmed as Minister to Spain, vice J. L. M. Curry, resigned.

The Presidential campaign has been the most prominent event in the year. It was inaugurated by the Equal Rights Association, which nominated Belva A. Lockwood and Alfred A. Love at Des Moines May 15. In the same month A. J. Streeter and C. E. Cunningham were nominated by the Union Labor party at Cincinnati, Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield by the United Labor party at Cincinnati, and A. E. Redstone and John Colvin by the Industrial party at San Francisco. The Prohibitionists met at Indianapolis May 31 and nominated Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and "Thank God" John A. Brooks. The 6th of June Cleveland and Thurman were nominated by the Democrats at St. Louis, and the 25th of the same month Harrison and Morton were nominated by the Republicans at Chicago. The list was completed by the nomination of James L. Curtis and James N. Greer by the American party at Washington Aug. 15. The campaign was a spirited one and mostly free from personalities, being fought upon the tariff issue. It is almost unnecessary to say that Gen. Harrison was elected, carrying every Northern State except New Jersey and Connecticut, and 233 of the 401 Electoral votes. In addition to these West Virginia unquestionably gave him her 6 votes, which were stolen from him. The election also resulted in giving the House to the Republicans by 7 majority, there being 166 Republicans and 159 Democrats, being a gain of 14 members. The only Territories which send Democratic Delegates to the next House are Bill Springer's favorites—Utah and New Mexico. The Senate will stand 39 Republicans to 37 Democrats.

There have been two specks of war during the year. Early in March the Government demanded satisfaction of Morocco for the imprisonment of two Moors who were under the protection of the United States Consul. The Sultan at first declined to accede to the demand, but on the arrival of a war vessel off Tangier which threatened to shell the city he apologized and ordered the release of the prisoners. The other speck was at Hayti. In August last a revolution occurred. Salomon's Government was overthrown, and Salomon himself went to Paris, where he died shortly afterwards. A Provisional Government was organized with Gen. Legitime as Provisional President. Meanwhile a counter rebellion was organized in the north by Gen. Hippolyte. Legitime established a blockade, and as one of its first fruits the American steamer Haytian Republic was captured upon the charge of carrying insurgents and contraband goods. A demand for her release was made at once, and the Government sent the war vessels Galena and Yantic to enforce it. Legitime, having his hands more than full with Hippolyte, surrendered her at once upon Admiral Luce's demand. His people thereupon all got drunk, and Secretary Bayard twined his brows with the only laurels of his administration. It is needless to say he has not yet made any serious demands upon England for outrages upon our fishing vessels, nor upon Germany for its invasion of the rights of natives at Samoa under our ostensible protection.

These are the principal events of the year. After the 4th of March the Government departments pass into new hands, and the new year is likely to witness radical changes, an opening up of the Solid South in the direction of larger political privilege and increased humanity, a marked improvement in all departments of the public service, an increased development of the National resources, and progress all along the line in every department of human industry.

THE OLD YEAR ABROAD.

Though the Old World has been at peace during the year political excitement has been almost continuous and warlike preparations continue to be made in spite of pacific assurances. The Eastern question is still simmering. Last year opened with a vacancy in the Bulgarian Princedom, which was subsequently filled by Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in spite of Russia's opposition, and there he still remains. In February Russia asked the Powers for a conference of Ambassadors to decide what action should be taken in regard to the position of Ferdinand, but they declined, while recognizing the election as illegal, to take any steps that would imperil the peace of Bulgaria. Meanwhile the divorce procured by King Milan of Servia has been followed by an unsettling of affairs in that province and the extension of Russian influence. The game for supremacy between Austria and Russia in the Balkan Peninsular apparently rests for a time, but the opening of spring may witness new developments and another effort on the part of Russia to expedite her progress towards Constantinople, the goal of her ambition in Europe. In Asia she is steadily advancing her commercial interests by means of her railroad from the Caspian, which is now rapidly approaching the Indian frontier, while another road is projected across Siberia. Within Russia proper little of interest has occurred except renewed activity among the Nihilists, their last attempt upon the Czar's life having been made by wrecking a train upon which he was a passenger. The usual number of suspects have been arrested, eight have been hanged, and several hundred sent to Siberia.

England has been quiet during the year. The Irish question, as usual, has been uppermost, but little progress has been made. A Local Government bill has been passed for England and Wales, and the Scotch are agitating for home rule. The year closes with an important victory over the Soudanese rebels under Osman Digna, which has relieved the siege of Suakim and will undoubtedly thwart the Mahdi's operations in Upper Egypt. England is also coöperating with other Powers for the suppression of the East African slave trade, and with Germany has blockaded the coasts of Zanzibar. The reported safety of Stanley and Emin Bey has not yet been entirely confirmed, but it is probable they have escaped from the Mahdi's forces and are once more within communicating distance of the Congo settlements.

France has had her usual share of Cabinet crises and political excitements, and Gen. Boulanger, who was deprived of his command at the beginning of the year for military insubordination and forced out of the Chamber of Deputies in July after his duel with M. Floquet, is again a member and has formed an alliance with Gen. Montauban which bodes no good to the Government. In March the Ministry resigned upon the question of constitutional revision, and M. Floquet formed a new one, but revision still remains the burning question. Meanwhile there have been dangerous strikes and Commune riots, showing great popular unrest, and the year closes upon a fresh danger to the public peace, growing out of the collapse of the Panama Canal scheme, in which the people have invested, first and last, the sum of $483,000,000, more than half of which has been directly sunk in the ditch.

Germany has had an eventful year. It opened with the renewal of the alliance between Austria and Germany, which was followed by a pacific speech from Bismarck and the passage of a bill appropriating $70,000,000 and materially increasing the army to enforce the peace. March 9 the venerable Kaiser died and the Crown Prince Frederick William succeeded to the throne. His brave struggle for life and his strenuous efforts to introduce liberal reforms are well known. He died the 14th of June, lamented not only by Germany but by the world as a wise, brave, virtuous, and exemplary sovereign. His son William succeeded him and has spent most of his time since in visiting his royal neighbors of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, and Italy, including the Pope, with all of whom, except the latter, he seems to have succeeded in establishing friendly relations. The publication of his father's diary, the Bergmann-Mackenzie controversy, and the attitude of his English mother toward him have undoubtedly produced a coolness between Germany and England, but it is not sufficient to endanger their relations.

In the Netherlands and in Scandinavia there have been Cabinet crises and violent strikes of workingmen, but nothing else of moment has occurred. Spain has also had a cabinet crisis and Sagasta is now at the head of affairs. Her principal province, Cuba, has been in a state of disaffection all the year. Italy has had some trouble with Abyssinia, growing out of her colonizing operations at Massowah, but had little difficulty in bringing King John to terms.

Events in the Dark Continent have been sufficiently noticed in connection with the operations of the European Powers. In Asia there has been little to note except the angry feeling of China towards this country growing out of the Restriction bill and the serious revolt of Ishak Khan against the authority of the Ameer of Afghanistan, which was speedily put down. Upon this continent one of the most striking events has been the final abolition of slavery in Brazil. Our Mexican neighbors have had a Presidential election and chosen Porfirio Diaz without serious opposition. The Canadians are discussing annexation with more interest than ever, now that commercial union appears impracticable and has been rejected by their Premier. It is hardly probable that the New Year will witness Miss Canada at the Yankee round table, but there is a chair ready for her any time she wants to come.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW.

This issue contains THE TRIBUNE review of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year 1888. The results presented in the compilation are not less interesting than those for most former years, though they do not contain so much of variety as did some preceding ones. The figures show but a slight gain over the total measure of business activity for 1887, the increase for that year being a phenomenal one, exceeding 10 per cent. The comparative meagreness of the result will surprise not a few who have supposed that the commercial and manufacturing energies of the city were augmenting at a rapid rate during the greater part of last year, and may be doubted by some whose faith in the "greatness of Chicago" will not allow them to believe in the possibility of even a partial halt in her onward march towards the position of superiority over all other cities in the United States. But the figures may be depended upon as substantially correct, since they have been prepared on the same plan and under the same direction as were THE TRIBUNE summaries for many preceding years, which are the only ones outside of the census reports that give a pecuniary measure of the commerce and manufacturing industries of this city.

The fact of a small increase is easily accounted for. It was a Presidential year. Its predecessors, 1884 and 1876, each showed a big falling off, and 1880 furnished an exception, partly because the whole country was passing through a season of advancing prices due to the then recent resumption of specie payments. The average falling off in former times of National election excitement points to not far from $25,000,000 as a proper allowance to be made for it in the aggregate of last year. As the population of this city is a little more than 1 per cent of the total for the United States it may be inferred that the excitements of a Presidential campaign actually lessen the volume of business transacted by the people of this country to the extent of about $2,000,000,000. But such an inference is open to the objection that much of this apparently lost energy is really distributed among the other three years, subsequent activity being all the greater for the temporary interruption. On this hypothesis it would not be necessary to hunt for special causes to bring round a satisfactory increase in the exhibit for the coming twelve months as compared with the corresponding period that has just lapsed into history.

There were, however, other reasons. Our receipts of wheat in 1887 exceeded those of 1886 by nearly one-third, the grain being sent here in large quantity from all over the West to fill sales made at the high prices that ruled during the Harper attempt to run a corner. Not only was this stimulus wanting last year, the Hutchinson squeeze in September being limited to three days, but the crops of 1887 and 1888 were both below an average, giving a smaller movement at other points as well as in this city for the last twelve months. The receipts here were less by one-third. The scarcity of hogs in the West necessitated a further falling-off in receipts and in the amount of hog-packing. On the other side of the account we have a record of much larger arrivals of corn and oats, due to speculative excitement here early in the year and to bounteous crops later, while the movement of cattle and the dressed beef industry show important gains, and the breaking up of a dry spell by increasing the yield of grass led to an augmented business in butter, cheese, hides, and wool. The manufacturing interests of the city have prospered except in iron, hog products, and winter clothing. The last named item is one of a number of mercantile departments which have suffered severely by the prolonged absence of what is known as "seasonable weather" in both halves of the year. There was practically no spring, and only a mild edition of winter was experienced in this city and vicinity up to the close of the year. The result was an enormous reduction in the volume of sales last month, and no little embarrassment in those lines which chiefly handle merchandise for winter consumption. The rolling-mills have done much less because of a smaller quantity of railroad building. In all this the city has simply reflected the conditions of the country behind and around it. But our merchants have suffered less than those of some other cities from the partial failure of the wheat crop in the Northwest, which cut down by fully one-quarter the buying abilities of consumers in Minnesota and Dakota, though the crop damage involved higher prices for the grain.

The ownership of railroad properties in Chicago is growing. More of the stocks and bonds of those corporations are held in this city now than at any former time. But the management has not yet shifted round this way, and is fully as inimical to the interests of this city as heretofore. The operation of the Inter-State Commerce law may have benefited the country as a whole, but it has not abolished the discriminations by which all except a favored few shippers in this city are obliged to pay more for transportation service than is exacted from those at most other competing points in the West. The system of differentials on which the roads are operated is notoriously unfair. It is apologized for by the plea that time is lost by the making of transfers here, and that it costs money to switch from one set of tracks to another. No such excuse can be urged in mitigation of the charge of unfairness in such a case as the levying of more than twice as much for carrying hogs from Missouri River points to this city as is accepted for carrying the product of interior packing-houses over precisely the same route. Yet this has been the rule for months past, and the promise that the wrong should be partly abated from and after today does not atone for past injustice so glaring as to suggest that certain railroad officials use their power unfairly for the purpose of building up rival interests to those of Chicago. It will be remembered, too, that the recent exposure of an illegal freight transaction brought out the inadvertent admission that the same Eastern line charged 2½ cents per 100 pounds more on shipments from Chicago than to shippers from Peoria. With such odds to fight against it is a wonder that the merchants of Chicago can stand their ground, to say nothing of rolling up an annual increase in the volume of their business which excites the envy of would-be rivals as well as the admiration of the world.

The total trade of the year, as measured on the plan heretofore adopted, aggregates $1,123,000,000, being an increase of 1¾ per cent. This is closely true of the quantity of property handled, as well as of its selling value, a rise in prices of some articles being accompanied by a decline in others. This is the first selling value of all the movable property, except the precious metals, which arrived in the city during the year, and the additional value which some of it acquired by being passed through manufacturing processes. The total does not include any second or subsequent handling, whether on the Board of Trade or by the retailer, except some inevitable duplications, and these are allowed for by a suitable deduction from the grand total. The numerous transactions in futures on 'Change, the sales of securities on the Stock Exchange and by the banks, and the transfers of real estate, are all excluded from the count. This will explain the fact that the total measure of trade for the year is only about 40 per cent of the volume of bank clearings. Were they added in the total would much more than exceed double the volume of clearings. The last-named is but a faint reflex of the prosperity that attended the banking business during the year. It has found active employment for its capital, has met with comparatively few losses, and is estimated to be worth not far from 10 per cent more than twelve months ago, including dividends.

There are some other things besides the closing of the Presidential campaign which may be accepted as indications that the business of the coming year will show a comparatively large increase. The introduction of oil as a fuel on a large scale in our manufacturing establishments has already effected a material cheapening in the cost of production in some lines. The movement of hogs and all the cereals except wheat promises to be much larger between this and next harvest time, and our merchants cannot well experience more unfavorable weather for the spring and winter trade than they did in the last twelve months. There is not much room to hope for great activity in railroad building, but our rolling-mills may find employment in the turning out of rails to replace old and lighter ones in the making of superior roads, and the manufacturers of rolling stock bid fair to have about all they can do in increasing the equipments of already existing lines. Apparently the West has not much food to spare to Europe before another harvest, unless the people of the Old World learn to eat corn. The mutterings of war which are heard from across the Atlantic, and which many fear are the prelude to an armed struggle between several of the Great Powers next summer, may prove to be false alarms. If not, fighting on a large scale in the Eastern Hemisphere would probably involve an increase in the commerce and manufactures of this city.

DON'T DRINK IN BUSINESS HOURS.

The 1st of January is the day for making good resolutions; the 2d generally the day for beginning to break them. It is the hope of THE TRIBUNE, however, that all men, especially all business-men, will make today the good resolution which it is about to state to them, and that they will keep it, not for a day alone, but during the year, as an experiment. If they want to be "healthy, wealthy, and wise" they certainly will. It is, if their appetites for liquor must be gratified, *not to drink during business hours.* From the time they arise from their beds and work at the office begins till it closes let there be no tippling, no sipping of whisky, no muddling of the brains with alcohol.

The first effect of strong drink is to stimulate and excite the brain. Then comes a reaction which can only be removed by "a hair of the dog" that gave the original bite. Each dram, no matter how small, has its abnormal effect on the brain, and consequently on the mind. There is an unnatural exhilaration which plays havoc with the judgment. The mental powers are unbalanced at the moment when there is the most need that they should be cool and thoughtful. The man who is rushing continually from his desk to the bar usually is too sanguine and too hopeful. He is willing to take chances which his sober judgment would counsel him against. Sometimes he wins, but generally he loses, and then he curses, not his own habits, but "his luck," or the fellow who got the best of him. As the successful gambler keeps his brain clear till he has cleaned out his drinking antagonists, so must the business-man who expects to win avoid muddling his intellect with alcohol. He has to fight the battle of life not merely with fellow-tipplers but with clear-headed, sober men who let whisky alone in business hours, and the latter will nine times out of ten get the better of his feverish brain and his unsettled judgment. There are seeming exceptions. There are men who drink from hour to hour in the daytime, and yet prosper; but they are the dangerous exceptions that lead thousands astray. There are total abstainers who fail in business, but of a thousand bankrupts ninety-five out of a hundred might have prospered had they not deliberately handicapped themselves by weakening their mental powers at the moment they needed normal brains most. It is among these reckless speculators on the Board of Trade, where nothing is certain and where all the mental faculties should be constantly on the alert, that one sees the most drinking. There is a constant rush from the wheat pit to the saloon and back again. Is it any wonder that the followers of that perilous business think it a dull day when there has not been a failure or some one "hurt" in his deals?

If men must drink and won't be teetotalers let them do it when it will not interfere with their thinking powers in business hours. If they must have alcohol in some form let them wait till the conflicts, cares, and perils of the day are over and they have settled down to the evening dinner. That drinking should suffice. There should be no sitting up late at night so as to start in on the following morning with an aching head, an impaired digestion, and a clouded brain. It is far wiser to drink not at all. But under no circumstances haunt the saloon during business hours if you want to win life's battle.

This advice is good for all and is meant for all, but it is specially intended for the business-man, because he risks the most. If the common workman fills himself up with beer or whisky he spoils his job, perhaps, and loses the day's wages. But the business-man risks his whole fortune and reputation, his present and his future, when he buys or sells under the influence of spirits. The overcheerful view of the deal with which one glass of liquor inspires him may leave him and his family penniless. As he is always playing for higher stakes than the day laborer so should he be more careful with himself unless he is indifferent whether he goes to wreck and ruin.

There are many pieces of good advice which could be given on this New-Year's morn; but THE TRIBUNE prefers to confine itself to this one, in the hope that it may thereby be more effectual and save some. It says to all men, but beyond all others to the men of the office and the store, the trader and the manufacturer, that if they wish to prosper they must shun the saloon while they are at work. The race of life is not won by the swift, but by the sober. These remarks apply to professional men as well as to middlemen.

1889!
Walk in and sit down.
You come at a most
Unpleasant time—
Mud, slush, smoke, trouble with Hayti,
Harrison's Cabinet not half made up,
The Big Four still unsatisfied
And kicking up
A most tremendous row about it,
Tascott still at large,
And Riddleberger drunk as usual,
The Robert Elsmere panic even yet
Not wholly squelched,
Whistling women charging up and down
This suffering country,
Cleveland growing heavier, and Little Dan
Glum and despondent—
But you are welcome!
Even in the gloom
There are bright rays of hope,
And much we hope from you.
In some things
The world is growing better anyway.
The Democratic party 's in the soup,
Zola has reformed, Dakota's coming in,
El Mahdi's had a whipping,
Attorney General Garland soon will know
By personal experience what it is
Objectively to take a leading part
In a grand bounce. Carter Harrison
Is out of politics. The mouth
Of John L. Sullivan is less conspicuous
And deafening.
The Democratic scheme to steal
The Lower House of Congress
Is getting such a thorough ventilation that it
feels
Uncomfortable even in this
Mild weather.
All things considered, 1889,
You might have found us in worse shape.
Take off your hat and stay.

IN the St. Louis *Republic* of last Sunday there appeared a view of Fourth street in that city as it looked fifty years ago. Has any fire occurred recently in that locality? If not what was the necessity of printing the picture?

THE animus of the protest of certain Methodist clergymen against the giving of the customary inauguration ball, which by the way is the only chance that the District of Columbia has to take part in politics, is now apparent. The opposition comes chiefly from that set of Prohibitionists who did all they could to win Methodist votes for Fisk and "Thank God" Brooks. They knew they could not turn many over to Cleveland direct, but they sought to "side-track" all the Republicans possible by getting them to give their ballots to the "Dry" candidates. They succeeded in thus misleading about 200,000 Republican Methodists. They did what they could, but they failed to beat Harrison, and still feel sore about it—so sore that they begrudge the victors the few hours of harmless gayety which they have enjoyed on such occasions since the foundation of the Government. This is rather mean. Many Republicans want to dance and are ready to pay the fiddlers; so why should they not be merry, after the fashion of King David? The preacher says "There is a time to dance" and Republicans believe it is March 4, 1889. They do not insist on the Democrats and the "Drys" kicking up their heels with them, or even showing their melancholy faces at the festal gathering. So why should "Drys" object to the innocent merrymaking?

HAYTI, I've no time to fool with you. I've an engagement with Germany. Get out of my way or I'll kick you half way to Cape Horn.—*Uncle Sam.*

THE year 1888 will be long remembered as the one in which the Republican party pulled itself together and hoisted the Solid South and its Northern allies out of possession of the Government and 100,000 nice, warm berths and set them down outside on the cold, frozen ground.

THE Democratic party will note with tender interest this morning that Senator Ingalls' constitution is still vigorous, and that he seems likely to enjoy many New Years yet.

SMOKE your glass anyhow. It may be a clear day.

WHAT! a negro whip the champion of the Pacific slope! What is to become of white supremacy if this thing keeps on! Up, Southrons, and at him!

H. RIDER HAGGARD has turned himself loose on Africa again, and many new and astonishing facts concerning Cleopatra are about to come to light.

IT is now whispered confidentially that Gen. Harrison will select a Cabinet of non-dancing men, to atone for the unavoidable inauguration ball.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Hospitality Requited.

American traveler (presenting letter of introduction to foreign nobleman)—It affords me much pleasure, my Lord, to pay my respects to one whose name is a household word in our country, and who has done so much to make his own nation honored and respected throughout the world, etc., etc.

Extract from book written by American traveler after his return home—Lord Blank, with whom I dined by invitation while visiting at Dash Villa, is a sour-looking little man who smells of villainous tobacco and dresses in execrable taste. I was informed by one of his tenants that he is immoderately fond of the bottle and that he squanders large sums of money in play. His house is gaudily furnished. His table is liberally supplied, but the viands, it must be confessed, are not such as, etc.

The Reform About to Begin.

"O, Absalom!" wailed Mrs. Rambo. "To see you come home in this condition again, and on the last night in the year, too! Are you never going to reform, Absalom?"

"Wh-what'sh th' time o' night, Nanshy?"

"It's five minutes to 12."

"Nanshy!" exclaimed Mr. Rambo, encouragingly, "sheer up, m' dear. I'm goin' to (hic) r'form in 'xactly five minutes!"

His Views on Macaroni.

Reporter (to statesman whom he is interviewing about the tariff)—Now, Senator, in regard to imported macaroni, what would you recommend?

Discriminating statesman—Washing it, sir.

No Increase for Pittsburg Coke Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—The indications are that there will be no conference between the committees of the coke workers and the operators to discuss the scale of wages. One of the operators stated today that as the price of coke would remain at $1.25, they could not afford to give an advance in wages, and that no conference would be held, but that the operators would expect the present scale of wages to be continued. There is no prospect of the operators holding another meeting, as they failed to come to any agreement among themselves last week, and all thoughts of forming a syndicate or uniting in agreement upon the selling price of coke seem to have been abandoned.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

On the stage of Hooley's, where Lytton Sothern about five years ago appeared in the plays of his father's repertory and made a failure, Ned Sothern last night, in a hybrid production called a comedy, scored a success. There is no occasion to compare the brothers, for both inherited manner, tone, and humor of a rare degree. But between the plays in which Lytton Sothern failed and that in which Ned Sothern succeeded the playgoer who does not permit his taste to follow public fads must decide in favor of the former. "Lord Chumley," much as it has been praised in New York, is not a comedy: nor is it worthy of the young actor who last evening lowered his talents to its level. It is a farce in three acts, each act being spotted at the close with a melodramatic situation. In a dramatic sense it cannot be compared with "The Highest Bidder," in which Mr. Sothern made his success of last season. In taking an eccentric bit of character like that of Lord Chumley and making it the principal part, and keeping it in the centre of the stage (as in Act II.) from the rise to the fall of the curtain, the authors have sacrificed to a popular craving for the bizarre all variety of interest and reasonableness of plot. They have overdone their work in making a character, the charm of which is its uniqueness, too persistently monotonous. New York, with its crowd of Anglomaniacs, will admire a creation like Lord Chumley, and there are many in Chicago to follow their example; but to those who have met Englishmen who are not Cockneys such a tedious, affected, drawling nuisance as that portrayed by Mr. Sothern does not possess even that slight fidelity to nature which is supposed to exist in a caricature. The character is not even consistent in its own absurdity, for in exciting situations it divests itself of its affected peculiarities, thus making its unreality disagreeably apparent. "Lord Chumley" is "Lord Dundreary" with all the exaggeration of the latter and without its fun. Imagine the elder Sothern making his noodle aristocrat heroic! Yet this is what the younger Sothern tries to do with Chumley. As far as Mr. E. H. Sothern's acting is concerned it retains that element of personal charm which made itself felt in "The Highest Bidder" and also in "One of Our Girls." This charm is the assurance that the audience is being entertained by one who has nicety of perception, self-restraint, and tact. One quality, and a most important one, however, the young actor is losing—if one may judge by his performance last evening—that is, his repose. Like nearly all the others in the cast who took their cue from him, he was fidgety and overreaching. Mr. Herbert Archer, who acted the conventional foreign villain, of the waxed mustache and bad accent pattern, was particularly off the key of comedy. He struck a pitch that would suit a Drury Lane melodrama. Mrs. Archer, who is as pretty as ever, had not a lovable part in that of the heroine, but her reposeful acting was refreshing in the general high-strung restlessness. Miss Kate Pattison, who has been trained in a good school of comedy, must have felt herself strangely out of place when hiding in the chimney and undergoing all the other indignities of farce. Mr. Rowland Buckstone, who comes of a comedy stock fully equal to that of Mr. Sothern, contributed a well-colored bit of low comedy character. Mr. Cyril Scott was slightly out of tune with his part of a young English officer. The retired grocer of Mr. C. B. Bishop was sufficiently unctuous. The management of Hooley's gave the piece an elaborate setting where opportunity was afforded. This was chiefly in the last act, which, with a luxurious interior, offered a contrast to the tenement of Act II. The scenery, which was from the brush of Mr. E. G. Unitt, was deservedly commended. It is proper to say that the opinion here expressed of the play itself was by no means shared by the audience, which laughed at farcical incidents despite their improbability and applauded sensationalism as if it were in its proper place. The curtain had to be lifted three and four times after each act, and in every instance Mr. Sothern was given a particular recall. The drunken scene at the end of the first act was as warmly received as if it had not been purloined from the play of "David Garrick." The threadbare expedient of the music of returning troops in Act III. was as effective as if it were a startling novelty. In a word, Messrs. Henry De Mille and David Belasco have written a piece which tickles the contemporary palate but appeals only in a slight degree to good taste. "Lord Chumley," however, will have a run of a fortnight, and crowded houses will be the rule.

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From a glimpse caught of Mr. Florence's Butler in the third act of "Heart of Hearts" his impersonation struck one as rich, being happier in conception than that of Mr. J. H. Stoddard when the A. M. Palmer company presented the piece in Chicago. It would be improper, however, to express an absolute opinion of the portrayal on so slight an acquaintance. Mr. Florence, moreover, plays a dual rôle, and his work in order to be estimated should be seen in its entirety. McVicker's was well filled and the audience was appreciative. Mrs. Florence had the rôle assumed by Mrs. E. J. Phillips—that of the susceptible spinster who succumbs to the manly butler. She did not resist the temptation to dress the part gorgeously. The cast will receive further attention on another occasion.

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A report was published in an Eastern paper to the effect that Perugini had left the Kellogg company owing to some misunderstanding between the tenor and the management. Perugini comes out in a card stating that he left the company because his contract with Miss Kellogg is only for the large cities in the country, and he rejoins the company when they reach an important point. Perugini will play in Chicago.

Other attractions of New-Year's Eve were: "Evangeline," with old favorites in the cast, at the Grand; "The Water Queen," in its second week, at the Chicago; "Zig-Zag" at the Haymarket; "Michael Strogoff" at the Windsor; Corinne in "Monte Cristo Jr." at the Peoples'; "True Irish Hearts" at the Criterion; and "His Natural Life" at the Bon-Ton (formerly Standard.)

"The King's Fool" has entered on its second week at the Columbia Theatre, with every prospect of a long and prosperous run. The houses are uniformly large and the advance sale indicates an increasing interest in the production.

"The Crystal Slipper" of Chicago has outshone the London Gaiety company in New York. Little Tich hurt himself a few nights ago and is temporarily out of the cast.

ABOUT THAT "GENTLEMEN'S CONTRACT."

A Report That One of the Roads Will Not Abide by Its Terms.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—It is reported that one of the roads whose Presidents recently entered into the "agreement among gentlemen" to restore rates has been detected in an outrageous attempt to transgress the spirit of the compact while adhering to the letter thereof. The road proposed to accomplish this by making contracts with heavy shippers for further traffic, the said contracts to bear date a few days previous to Jan. 1. Whatever credence was given to the story did not avail to depress this morning's opening.

The *Evening Post* in its financial article says nothing in regard to the above, but does say: "The chances are in favor of the Granger roads maintaining the rates which they have agreed to advance after January, because the stockholders of these roads have become disgusted with the rate wars, and in some cases are organizing for the purpose of changing the management of several of the roads west of Chicago which have been conspicuous in the last year in beginning and carrying on the rate wars."

Laid Its Road into Alton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—For some time past the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Railway has been endeavoring to gain an entrance to Alton, Ill., but owing to an injunction sued out by the Chicago & Alton to prevent the new line from crossing their tracks has been unable to do so. Yesterday the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield conceived a new way of effecting an entrance by cutting away a portion of the Weaver Vinegar-Works and pushing the Alton sidetracks over against the bluff, and with a big force of men carried the idea out successfully, and this morning is in possession of the coveted inlet. Nearly a mile of track was put down yesterday.

A Kansas Bank Closed.

MANHATTAN, Kas., Dec. 31.—W. P. Higginbotham's Blue Valley Bank closed today. Total liabilities, $104,000; assets, $200,000. The bank was organized in 1869.

HUNT ON STATE BA

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GE ON THE NEW BANKING LA

There Are No Provisions in It for B Cities of Over 10,000 Inhabita moval from Smaller to Larger Not Legal—All State Banks Sub Examination—A Test Case fro cago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special Attorney General did not complete hi ion in the new Banking law case t time to file it with the Auditor b hour for closing the office, and it will with that official tomorrow. The A General has devoted considerabl and has formulated the opinion with care, anticipating, no doubt, a test c courts to determine the correctn view and a proper construction of The interrogatories submitted to th ney General by the Auditor of P counts were as follows:

1. What provision is made in said ac organization through this department ing corporations in cities with a popu over 10,000, and, if any, what are the requi of said act as to the capital stock of bank porations in such cases?

2. If no provision is made for the orga of banking corporations in cities of ov population would it be competent for a corporation, organized in a city with le 10,000 population, to change its place of b under said act to a city with a population 10,000, thereby securing an organization where an original corporation of like ch could not be organized?

3. Is it the duty of the Auditor to "all corporations with banking powers by virtue of any special charter or gener of this State" to make a report to him, p for in Sec. 7 of said act, the same as if sa porations were organized under said act?

4. Is it the duty of the Auditor said act to make examination of the aff "all corporations with banking powers e by virtue of any special charter or gener of this State," as is required to be made of hereinafter organized under said act?

NOT APPLICABLE TO CHICAGO.

While the opinion, or its purport, h been given out it is learned from undis authority that the Attorney General that under the act there is no provisio the organization of banks in cities a lages of over 10,000 inhabitants. "The says the Attorney General, "does no port to be a general banking law, nor its scope make it such in the fullest se the term. It is a law concerning co tions with some but not all banking ers."

It makes express provision for the or zation of banks with definite limits of c to be located in two classes of incorpo cities, villages, and towns having a po tion not exceeding 5,000 and 10,000 respec ly."

As the act contains no provision fo organization of banks in cities of over 1 inhabitants, it is held to be unlawful corporation to effect an organization town of less than 10,000 inhabitants then change its place of business to a cit over 10,000, where an original corporatio like character could not be organized.

BANKS MAY BE EXAMINED.

The answers of the Attorney Gener the third and fourth queries have not given out, but from a reliable sourc stated that the opinion holds that the Au of Public Accounts under the act has su vision of all banks organized under sp charter or general law of the State, and compel them to make report according to form prescribed by him, and he can app a suitable person to make an examinatio the affairs of every bank. In support of part of the opinion the Attorney General probably cite the following proviso conc ing Sec. 12 of the act:

"And provided further, That any corpo with banking powers availing itself or acce the benefits of, or formed under this act, and corporations with banking powers existin virtue of any special charter or general la this State, shall be subject to the provision requirements of this act in every particula if organized under this act.

ARRANGING A TEST CASE.

It is learned tonight that the Attorney eral has agreed with a million dollar cor tion of Chicago, which has made applica for incorporation under the law, for a case to be tried at the present term of Supreme Court, so that there will not remain a doubt as to the legality of the tion assumed by the the Attorney Gen The name of the corporation will be div when the opinion is placed in the han the Auditor of Public Accounts.

JEFFERY PRINTING COMPANY CLO

The First National Bank Forecloses Chattel Mortgage.

The Jeffery Printing Company is in trouble. Yesterday afternoon confes of judgments were entered in the Sup Court for $25,487 in favor of the First tional Bank, and, in the same court, ment notes were filed in favor of Burr bins for $12,222. The Sheriff levied upo property and when he got to the comp establishment at Nos. 73 and 75 Third a he found Samuel R. Buchanan in posse upon a chattel mortgage held by the National Bank.

Just before court closed last night a itor's bill was filed in Judge Hawes by Burr Robbins, and George E. Lloyd appointed receiver.

It has been nearly three years sinc John B. Jeffery Printing Company having as judgment creditors the First N tional Bank, Emma Jeffery, the wife of B. Jeffery, President of the company, Robbins, and George Mather's Sons, Bo These judgment creditors, it is said, bo in the property of the bankrupt firm an conveyed it to a new company called th Jeffery Printing Company. John B. Je was made general manager of the new co cern. The J. W. Butler Paper Compa Cottrell's Sons, and other unsecured cr ors brought legal proceedings to set the judgment notes. Judge Tuley in d cision five months ago ordered the note aside. The settlement of the decree fi the transfer of the property of the Joh Jeffery Printing Company to the new pany fraudulent has been postponed time to time on account of the illness of th attorneys. The case will probably com his week.

Meantime the new printing company exe cuted to the First National Bank a chatte mortgage of all the printing presses, ma chinery, and type for $25,489, while Bur Robbins was given judgment notes for $12, 222. These were given, it is said, for bor rowed money to carry on the business. The only other claims of importance against the company are those of George Mather's Sons for about $13,000. The chattel mortgage of the First National Bank for $25,000 and the confession of judgment for an equal amoun cover one and the same claim. The mortgag holds the machinery and presses, while th judgments take the paper, ink, and the stoc in trade.

Robbins, in his creditor's bill, says that receiver for the company is most desirab because in the nature of the business a sa would be of greater benefit to the credito of the corporation.

Orville Peckham of Peckham & Brow torneys for the First National Bank, "The claim of the bank is for money lo to conduct the business. We took a c mortgage to secure us, and have been ing with the company for some time. I been unable to get money and has been ging along until its credit is completely up. Bills against the company are ove They are not even able to pay the rent so we concluded to take possession. I know what the liabilities are."

Said Burr Robbins: "This is just a to change the business around a littl make it better for all parties."

"Who are the stockholders of the J Printing Company?"

"I don't know. John B. Jeffery is s the hired manager."

One of the Crattys of Cratty Bros. craft, attorneys for the company, discl all knowledge of who the chief stockho of the defunct company are. Mr. Jeff out of the city.

MR. WEGG ASSIGNS.

Robert W. Wegg, a sash, door, and manufacturer at No. 92 Fulton street, a voluntary assignment for the benefit creditors yesterday, to Frank Caldwell. Wegg places his liabilities at $6,000 a assets at about the same amount.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

GLASGOW, Dec. 31.—Arrived, the from New York; the State of Indiana, fr York; the Manitoban, from Philadelph the Siberian, from Boston.

HAMBURG, Dec. 31.—Arrived, the Au from New York.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 31.—Arrived, the from Philadelphia.

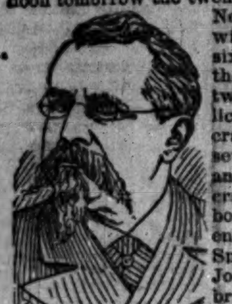
LONDON, Dec. 31.—Arrived, the Missou Baltimore.

MANDERSON'S WAY CLEAR

A CAUCUS NOTIFIES HIM HE WILL BE RETURNED TO THE SENATE.

Gov. Larrabee of Iowa to Attend Gov. Thayer's Inauguration at Lincoln, Neb. —Gen. Harrison Hears Blaine Talk from Joseph Poole of New York—When the President-Elect Was Defeated for Senator—Suggesting a Compromise in New York.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—At noon tomorrow the twentieth session of the Nebraska Legislature will convene for the sixty-days' session. In the Senate there are twenty-seven Republicans and six Democrats, and in the House seventy-six Republicans, twenty-two Democrats, one Union Labor, and one Independent. The choice of Speaker lies between John C. Watson of Nebraska City and John A. Dempster of Geneva, the friends of submitting prohibition supporting the latter. Church Howe will be President of the Senate and Walt M. Seely Secretary. B. D. Slaughter has no opposition for Chief Clerk of the House.


CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

The election of United States Senator will occur Jan. 15 and Charles F. Manderson will be elected his own successor. A caucus of the Republicans present for the opening of the session resulted in securing eighty names of members-elect who unite in a communication to Senator Manderson notifying him that he need not leave Washington to return home to look after his reëlection.

Thursday, the 3d inst., Gov. Thayer will be inaugurated for his second term of office. Gov. Larrabee and staff of Iowa will be present and assist in the ceremonies, and will also be present at the grand reception at the Capitol Building in the evening following the inauguration. The Legislature will not be organized for work before Monday of the next week.

GEN. HARRISON HEARS BLAINE TALK.

The Blaine Man's Selection Urged by an Old Adherent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—One of Gen. Harrison's callers today was Joseph Poole, a locally prominent politician in New York, who was one of the managers of the Blaine reception. His conversation with the President-elect was brief, but he said all that he came to say, and he strongly emphasized the wish of a large majority of the Republicans in the country that Mr. Blaine should be in the Cabinet. He did not speak as the authoritative representative of anybody, but he knew that it would greatly please many Republicans if Gen. Harrison should choose Mr. Blaine as his Secretary of State, and he felt sure that no one could be of greater aid than he to the Administration in that position.

Gen. Harrison made no definite reply, but Mr. Poole, in an interview after his call, said that Mr. Blaine would be in the Cabinet. Others of Gen. Harrison's callers were C. B. Mitchell of Texarkana and his son, E. B. Mitchell, of Nashville. Mr. Mitchell is Judge of the Ninth District Court of Arkansas. His father was one of the seceding Congressmen, who afterwards became a member of the Confederate Congress, and was succeeded by Garland. He said: "I made no requests of Gen. Harrison as to his Cabinet. I believe the South should have a place in the Cabinet, and am in favor of J. B. Henderson of Missouri, L. H. Roots or Powell Clayton of Arkansas. I did suggest to Gen. Harrison that there should be an enforcement of the Federal election law, and that the negroes should be protected in their person and property. We have a terrible law. Supervisors are required to appoint an equal number of election judges from each party, but no penalty is provided if they fail to do so. At our September election a line was drawn up, and negroes coming from one section were not permitted to reach the polls. They complained to me, but I realized that they would lose their lives if they testified against their persecutors, and discouraged them from taking action."

"We had an unbounded desire to see the President-elect," he said, "and we could not come near Indianapolis without availing ourselves of the opportunity to make him a call."

HARRISON'S DEFEAT FOR SENATOR.

Jason B. Brown, known in Indiana as the original of unterrified Bourbons, who has been elected a member of Congress from the Third District, was in town today and went out to Gen. Harrison's residence to make a friendly call. He talked Cabinet just a little bit.

"General," said Brown, "I think you ought to let me name your Secretary of State."

"Why?" inquired Gen. Harrison.

"In the Legislature two years ago I caused your defeat for United States Senator, and I haven't any doubt that it opened the way for your nomination for the Presidency."

Chairman Huston of the State Committee is on record as a political prophet on that defeat. Just after the deadlock was broken and Turpie was elected as Gen. Harrison's successor, Mr. Huston, who was the leader of the fight for Harrison, said to Mrs. Harrison: "It may not appear to you now that my reasons are good for saying such a thing, but I really believe that this defeat is the most fortunate thing in Gen. Harrison's political career."

It is Huston's belief that if Gen. Harrison had been reëlected Senator it would have surely prevented his nomination at Chicago, as the party would have been unwilling to risk the election of a Republican successor to him in a State so doubtful as Indiana.

MRS. HARRISON AT A BALL.

Fashionable society was astir tonight celebrating the outgoing year at the gathering of the society known as the "Assemblies" at the New Denison. Nearly 300 guests were present. The patronesses of the society are Mrs. Judge E. B. Martindale, Mrs. Gen. Harrison, Mrs. Dr. H. R. Allen, and Mrs. A. I. Roache. Mrs. Harrison wore black lace over yellow silk en traine. She withdrew shortly after midnight.

Gen. Harrison received another unique cane today. It was intended as a Christmas present. It is a cane carved from a single piece of poplar wood by C. F. Gilbert of Crete, Neb. Another gift that came today was a handsomely framed testimonial from the Veteran Tippecanoe Club of Oakland.

Mr. Russell Harrison returned from New York late tonight.

Mrs. Harrison's reception tomorrow is to be informal.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

The Injunction Case Against Gov. Taylor of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The case of Creed F. Bates against Gov. Robert L. Taylor, a suit brought to enjoin the latter from issuing a certificate of election as Congressman from the Third District to Clay Evans (Rep.), was decided in the Chancery Court today, being dismissed on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The decision gives the certificate to Evans, who defeated Bates (Dem.) by a majority of 288.

The court held that in the matter of the issuance of certificates of election the Governor is to use his own discretion. Counsel for Mr. Bates at once perfected an appeal to the Supreme Court, by which course the injunction previously granted to restrain the Governor from issuing a certificate to Mr. Evans was kept legally operative until the Supreme Court shall pass upon it.

The Walking in Gov. Hill's Inaugural Parade.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The town is rapidly filling up with people who come to take part in Gov. Hill's inauguration ceremonies tomorrow. Tammany and the County Democracy from New York are here, and Democratic organizations are on the way from all the larger cities of the State. Everybody in the parade will walk except Gov. Hill and Mayor Mayer, who ride in barouches. This will be done in accordance with Gov. Hill's desire for Jeffersonian simplicity, but it is rather severe on his aides, who have bought new uniforms for the occasion.

Mr. Blaine Has Not Left Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 31.—The published statement that Mr. James G. Blaine had left the city either for Washington or the West is unfounded. Mr. Blaine is still in Augusta, and has not yet determined when he will leave town.

Political Notes.

L. E. Fellows of Lansing, Ia., was appointed Judge of the Thirteenth Iowa District to succeed C. T. Granger, who has been promoted to the Supreme bench.

The General Term at Albany, N. Y., confirmed the judgment removing Thomas C. Platt from the position of Quarantine Commissioner of New York on the ground that he was not a resident of that city.

Wabash, Ind., Republicans will furnish a full quota of candidates for office. Col. J. R. Bruner is working to be State Coal-Oil Inspector, Owen Sullivan, a railway mail clerk, would like to be a Post-Office Inspector, while Elmer Stephenson, James Beroth, and Henry Crumrine are in the field for appointment in the railway mail service.

A SPLENDID EXHIBIT.

Erected by James M. Gamble in 1888.

During the past year Mr. James M. Gamble of James M. Gamble & Co., mortgage loans and real estate, financial agents, and general brokers, established in A. D. 1847—Chicago office Rooms 3 to 11 Dickey Building; Toledo office, Chamber of Commerce Building; New York office, Room 12, No. 11 Pine street—has been actively engaged in building operations and has added largely to his productive line of realty. The year just closed has witnessed the completion of the addition to the Palace Hotel, of which Paul E. Lowe is manager, late manager of Palmer House, in the North Division, at the corner of Clark and Indiana streets, originally the Albany Apartment Building, with various improvements in the original building, which was erected by Mr. Gamble in 1884. These additions and alterations give the hotel 178 rooms, and in its appearance throughout it will rank, when opened, with any of the leading caravansaries of the South Division. The building of the elegantly modeled Union Park Apartment Building, a four-story stone front flat building, with all modern improvements, including Nos. 560 to 576 West Lake street, at junction of Ashland avenue and Randolph street. The Grand Rapids Furniture Company will occupy four stores in the Union Park Block, two in the Orient, and two in the Palace Hotel. Mr. C. F. Cook of Cook, Lyon, Smith & Co., wholesale hats and caps, on Market street, and Cook & Seixas, boots and shoes, President; C. A. Coughlin, Vice-President, and Edwin Warwick, Secretary.

The Orient, the lessees of which, Bye & Briggs, are Mr. J. W. Bye, formerly proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, adjacent to THE TRIBUNE office on Dearborn street, and William E. Briggs, who was for years the proprietor of the Central Hotel on State street, south of Jackson, is a six-story brick hotel, 50x190 feet, containing 100 rooms, located on South Halsted street, near Eighteenth. The Leroy Payne Union Park livery stables, and the Albion flat building, on Walnut, near Robey street.

These improvements necessitated the expenditure of over $500,000, but in return present a fine and solid rent roll, which enhances the property and makes the value. While the land on which the improvements stand, which is all also owned by Mr. Gamble, is valued at half a million more, as the income nets 6 per cent on a million dollars.

At the present time Mr. Gamble is improving the present six-story Chamber of Commerce Bank and office building at Toledo, O., which he recently purchased from Gen. John B. Carson for $250,000, by the addition of three stories, with additional elevators, etc., covering one-half a block of land. The architect's plans include the erection of an adjacent building, seven stories high, on the other half of that block, also owned by Mr. Gamble, a warehouse building similar in design and construction to that of the Chicago Refrigerating & Warehouse Company, located at the west end of Lake street bridge, on the property recently owned by Mr. Gamble. The cost of these improvements, now progressing, will not fall short of $100,000, which will be credited to Toledo's growth.

Leroy Payne, the proprietor of the Palmer House stables on Wabash avenue and Jackson street, also the Southern Hotel stables on Wabash avenue, near Twenty-first street, is now also proprietor of the Leroy Payne Union Park livery stables, one of Mr. Gamble's elegant constructions of the past year, and a grand West Side equipment; Mr. Payne now has, more than rivaling his South Side establishments; while taken all together, his unequaled equipment, whether in this country or Europe, proclaims him "Le Roy" indeed—the King of liverymen of the world. Leroy Payne owns a "horse-home farm," where he has $250,000 invested, and where he rests his own horses when the least bit jaded, and recruiting them again into the speedy roadsters whose gait is so well known and admired on the avenues and boulevards. Also at this equine retreat down in the country he has his own brood mares and imported stallions of royal pedigrees, and, rearing his stock from colts, he trains them early to that tractability and responsiveness to slightest touch of whip or rein that, coupled with their fleetness, gives always such a distinguishing excellence and value to one of "The King's" turnouts. Here, too, he raises all his feed as well as horses, while other people's horses, too, are taken to feed on the nutritious grasses of the fields, whether in green pastures or as winter's hay; horses both sick and well being cared for at a barely nominal cost. His horse home, indeed, is a specially famous feature of his business, and one in which he naturally takes the greatest pride and pleasure, not less than in his three great stables in Chicago, this newest one at Union Park being the largest establishment of the kind in this city, if not in the world. It's a beauty, and no mistake, just as Leroy Payne's turnouts are the best on the streets, having the patronage of all the principal hotels—the Palmer House and the Tremont included—and all the leading clubs. He has not stumbled into this gilt-edged patronage by accident, nor having once secured it has he let the service deteriorate in the slightest degree, but in equipages as in horses has always procured and maintained the latest and most fashionable styles of rigs and all the luxurious appointments which attend particular locomotion abroad, in Paris, Vienna, and London. He has come into his kingdom by the royal road of unremitting effort, just as his horseflesh has developed by natural selection and careful coaching into its present average gait of 2:20—is not that it, ye envious winds, that often run a race with them only to get winded!

Recently a gay theatre party over on the newly annexed West Side was speeded from Oakland boulevard to the farthest down-town play-house in just twelve and a half minutes, and the rising of the curtain was witnessed after all. And only the other day, mounted on one of his kingly riding horses, a well known gentleman about town made Lincoln Park and back to Jackson boulevard all inside of one hour, although, indeed, he sat the saddle with unwonted grace, but the horse's performance was nothing at all unusual, the veriest substitute of a Pegasus having blue blood in his veins. As this boarding reads, the advantage of people keeping their horses with him is, that they can stable their horses on the South Side when going down-town, and on returning home find a shelter for the flat-footed, whinnying creature, "in brute creation's noblest gift to man," just as convenient at hand as his own home, and without extra charge for the daily change of care and rations. It is the King of livery accommodations just as their one genial proprietor is the crowned King and Emperor of livery-men.

C. P. Thomas of No. 110 Dearborn street was the architect of all these buildings. The contractors on these different blocks were as follows: F. H. Avers & Co. of No. 159 La Salle street did the carpenter work. W. A. & A. E. Wells of No. 159 La Salle street did the mason work, and P. Sanders & Sons of No. 505 State street did the plumbing. Messrs. J. B. Sullivan & Brothers, No. 266 North Clark street, did the stained-glass painting and decorating on all these buildings except the Union Park Flats, which were decorated by H. J. Milligan, No. 178 Randolph street. The steamfitting and boiler work was done by F. W. Lamb & Co., No. 258 Michigan street, and S. I. Pope & Co., No. 193 Lake street. The Dearborn Foundry Company, at the corner of Dearborn and Fifteenth streets, furnished the iron work. Messrs. Sherman & Flavin, at No. 349 Wabash avenue, furnished the marble work and mantels. C. J. L. Meyer's Son's Company of No. 133 Wabash avenue furnished the floor tiling, wood mantels, mirrors, and other fixtures. Archer & Pancost Manufacturing Company of No. 270 Wabash avenue furnished the gas fixtures. The Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company, located at Polk street bridge, furnished the stone sidewalks and fronts. The electrical work was done by the Western Electric Company, corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets. The J. W. Reedy Elevator Works of No. 79 Illinois street furnished the elevators, and the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company of No. 114 Dearborn street did the fire-proofing, while the M. W. Powell Company of No. 179 La Salle street did the roofing. John Doyle and John Sutton attended to the plastering and divided the honors between them. Joseph Stamsen did the concrete work.

A LAKE VIEW ITEM.

An Interesting Interview with a Resident of Lake View.

FULLY CORROBORATED AND INDORSED

By Other Competent Witnesses—Protection for the Youth and Rising Generation—Health the Greatest of Earthly Blessings.

Miss Bertha Sodemann, residing at No. 33 Commercial street, Lake View, a young lady not quite 16, whose features are reproduced in the cut accompanying this sketch, was absent from home when the reporter called, but her parents gladly gave the following interesting statement:

"We have lived in Chicago for more than a score of years, but this is only our third year in Lake View. We are well known, especially among the Germans. Our daughter Bertha," said Mr. Sodemann, "of whom you make inquiry, is nearly 16 years of age. About two years ago she took a cold, which soon became chronic and developed into catarrh. We treated her for it, but with all our care and with all that was done for her she continued to grow worse. Her nose was continually stopped up and she would hawk and spit, raising sometimes a white, frothy substance, and at other times a yellowish or greenish mucus. She had a pain in her head, over her eyes, and would have frequent spells of coughing.

"She continued to grow worse rapidly within the last six months, and we began to feel alarmed lest she should go into consumption. She had a pale and haggard look, and always felt tired and seemed to be low-spirited and despondent. Her eyes were weak and watery. Her appetite was very poor and her sleep disturbed by horrid dreams.

"About two months ago, after reading in the papers of some of the wonderful cures perfected by Drs. McCoy & Wildman, we determined to have them examine her, and if they thought they could benefit her, and their charges were within our reach we would have them treat her.

"As a result of that determination she is well and hearty today, and does not complain any more of her former troubles, but, to the contrary, she feels bright and cheerful and well, and we can conscientiously recommend Drs. McCoy & Wildman as reliable and experienced physicians."

CASE NO. 2.

MISS LULU GERNHART,

200 Evergreen Street, Confirms the Above Statement, Being Cured of a Similar Trouble.

"Our little girl was a great sufferer. She can tell you the story a good deal better than I can. Eh? Print it? Yes, so far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing. Indeed, I think it's no more than right that it should be printed."

The speaker was Mrs. Gernhart, wife of a grain inspector residing at No. 200 Evergreen street, and who is well and favorably known in Board of Trade circles.

"Yes," continued Mrs. Gernhart, "we are more than gratified with the result. That is all I need to say, and we were very much worried about her for a long time.

"She had a very trying time of it for the last two years and was failing more and more every day. She would catch cold very easily, and, in fact, seemed to have a continual cold.

"Her throat would be sore a good deal. Her nose was stopped up so she had to breathe through her mouth all the time. Then she complained of a dull sort of pain in the head. At night she was troubled with night sweats so bad that her pillow was often soaking wet.

GEORGIE GROSKOPF.
BERTHA SODEMANN. LULU GERNHART.

"Her appetite was very poor and she was nervous and very easily frightened. Often in the night she would awake all in a perspiration, having had some horrible dream. Her mouth and throat seemed dry and parched.

"She was continually hawking and spitting, and particularly was this the case in the morning, when she would frequently gag and sometimes vomit. Her eyes were weak and watery.

"A couple of months ago, by the urgent request of some friends, we took her to the office of Drs. McCoy & Wildman and put her under their treatment, and today she is entirely rid of all her catarrhal symptoms and is gaining in weight and strength."

A THIRD CASE.

Residing with His Parents at 36 Margaret Street, Cured of Catarrh.

A reporter called at the Groskopf residence and made inquiry as to the health of Master George, who has been a sufferer from catarrh almost from the time of his birth. Below we print the statement as furnished the reporter by his mother, the boy being at school.

"At night he could not sleep, because his nose was stopped up, and he had to breathe through his mouth, which would make his throat seem dry. He would cough almost the entire night, and O, so hard! just like a child that is suffering from the croup.

"He had no appetite and could eat scarcely anything. He lost in weight and was failing in health; never looked healthy like other children. He would cough, and hawk, and spit, and raise a yellowish mucus, and would blow great chunks out of his nose. He often cried because he had pain in his head, and said he was sick; felt much worse in the morning.

"We took him to Drs. McCoy & Wildman, and now he is entirely well and seems like an entirely different person. He is getting strong and gaining in weight, and looks the picture of health. We cannot speak too highly of Drs. McCoy & Wildman, who have certainly saved our boy from an early grave."

McCOY & WILDMAN,

LATE OF

Bellevue Hospital, New York.

OFFICES

Haymarket Theatre Building,

Madison and Halsted-sts., and

224 State Street,

Corner of Quincy.

Where all curable diseases are treated with success.

SPECIALTIES—ALL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys.

Catarrh Cured.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address all mail to Drs. McCoy & Wildman, Haymarket Theatre Building, Chicago.

Marty's Patent French Trap.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Depot 42 Dearborn-st., opposite Tremont House. Local agents wanted.

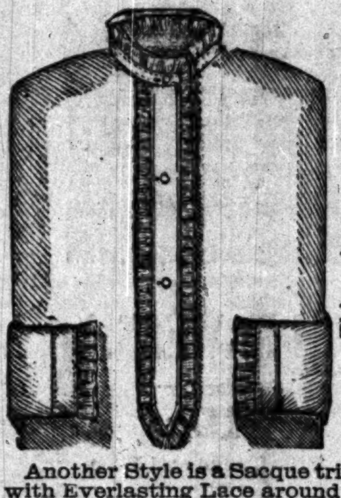
W. T. MOORE & CO.

122 & 124 State Street.

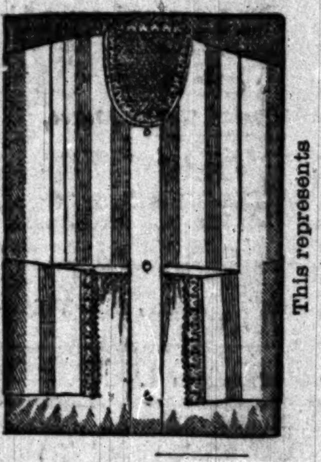
GRAND CLOSING SALE

OF

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.


This cut represents
A 39c Gown.

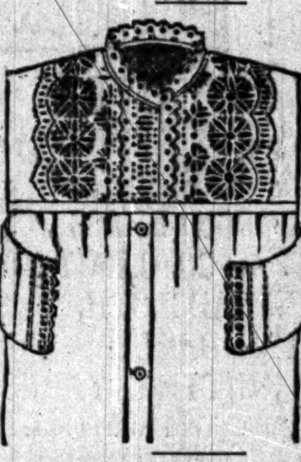
Another Style is a Sacque trimmed with Everlasting Lace around neck, sleeves, and throat, also 39c.


This represents
A 49c Gown.
Shirt Front Hamburg Edge Around Neck and Sleeves.

A Mother Hubbard Gown, trimmed with Hamburg and Tucks. Price............59c

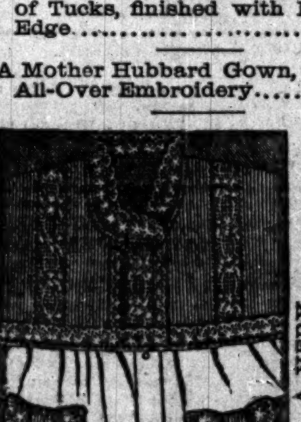
A Tucked Shirt Front for............59c

A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of Tucks and Hamburg............69c


A Beauty at 75c.
A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of Tucks and Insertion.

A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of three rows of insertion and cluster of Tucks, finished with Hamburg Edge............89c

A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of All-Over Embroidery............89c


A VERY
Beautiful Gown
At 99 Cts.

A Mother Hubbard Gown, with a French Sleeve Yoke of Insertion and Tucks, at............$1.10

A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of Torchon and Tucks............$1.25

A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN FINER QUALITIES.

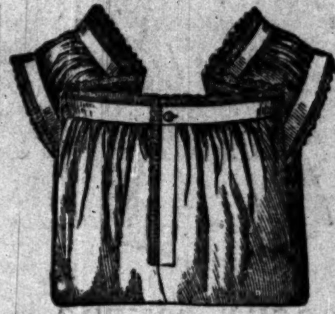
NURSES' APRONS.

MAIDS' APRONS.

A Large Size Wide Hem, with 3 One-Inch Tucks............15c

One Lace Trimmed Large Size Apron............25c

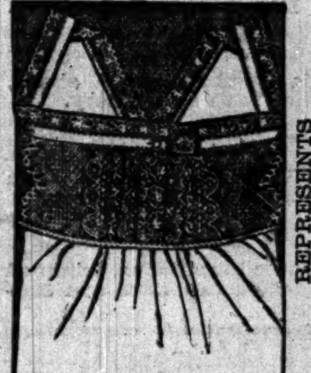
We have them at 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c, 79c and upward.


This represents one of our
15c Chemises.

A good Muslin Chemise with Puff Sleeves............25c

One with Lace Trimming around Neck and Sleeves............35c

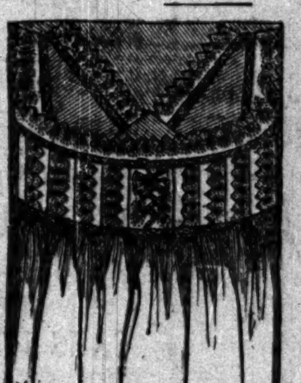
A good quality trimmed with Hamburg and Lace............39c


REPRESENTS
A 49c Chemise,
French Pointed Yoke, trimmed with Tuck and Insertion.

Another one with French Yoke, trimmed with Lace............49c

A Lonsdale Muslin French Yoke of Embroidery, trimmed around neck and sleeves with Hamburg............59c

A Pointed Yoke of Tucks and Insertion, neck, sleeves, and front finished with Hamburg............69c


REPRESENTS A FINE
Chemise at 75c.

A French Yoke Embroidery and Tuck, Neck and Sleeves trimmed with Hamburg............89c

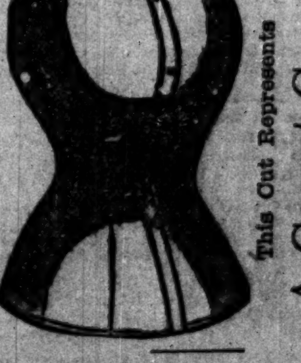
A Superfine Muslin French Yoke of Torchon and Hamburg............99c

An extra good quality Pointed Yoke of Tucks and Hamburg............99c

A French Yoke of Hamburg and Lace at............$1.25

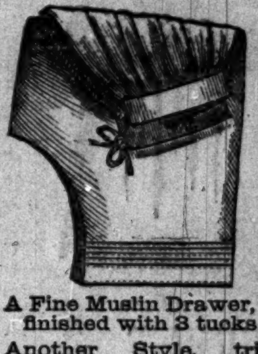
We have a large assortment of Cambric and Muslin Chemises at $1.49, $1.79, and upward.

NURSES' CAPS,
MAIDS' CAPS,
AT
All Prices


This Cut Represents
A Corset Cover
Of Good Make
At 12½c.

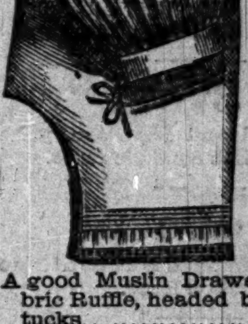
A Better One at............15c

A Nice Cambric One at............25c

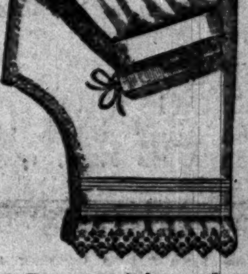

A Drawer at 15c.
We have a full line of Children's Drawers, from 1 to 16 years, at 15c.

A Fine Muslin Drawer, a plain hem, finished with 3 tucks............25c

Another Style, trimmed with Lace............25c


Our 39c Drawer.
A VERY GOOD ONE.
We have them both plain and trimmed at 39c.

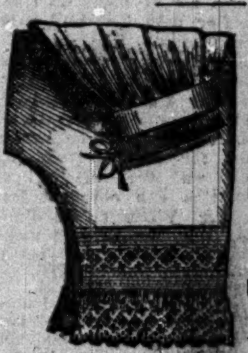
A good Muslin Drawer, with Cambric Ruffle, headed by cluster of 4 tucks............45c


Represents One of
Our 49c Drawers.
We have three more styles at this price.

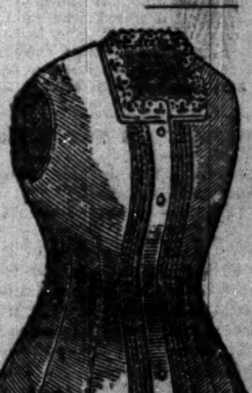
A Drawer trimmed with Hamburg and clusters of tucks............59c

Trimmed with Torchon Lace ..59c

Trimmed with fine Hamburg and tucks, good muslin............69c

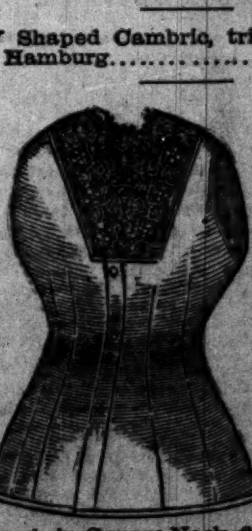

An Extra Fine Drawer
At 75c.
One Heavily Trimmed with Torchon Lace at 75c.

We have a large assortment at 89c, 99c, $1.25, $1.49, and upward.


A Corset Cover
AT
39c. Good Quality.

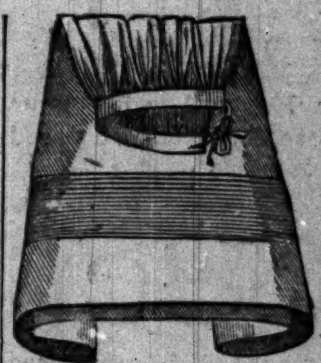
A good Muslin, low neck, trimmed with Hamburg............39c

V Shaped Cambric, trimmed with Hamburg............43c


A Corset Cover,
Extra Quality, at 49c, both High and Low Neck.

Cambric, Square Neck, finished with Hamburg............59c

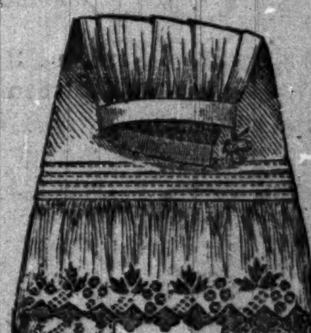
Cambric, Trimmed with Torchon Lace............59c


A Good Skirt
At 49c.

Another Skirt with Plain Hem, extra width............49c

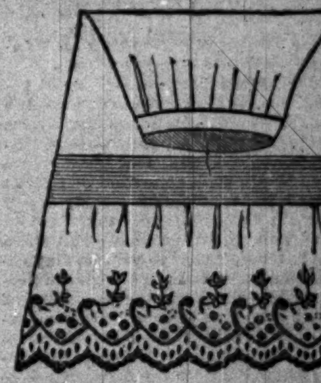
Fine Muslin, Cambric Ruffle, headed with Tucks............59c

One with Tucked Cambric Ruffles, very fine............69c


This is an Extra Good
Skirt at 75c.

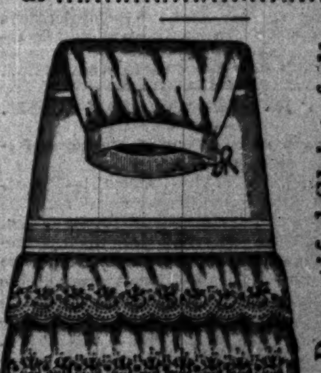
A Superfine Muslin, Trimmed with 2-in. Torchon Lace............75c

A Heavy Muslin, wide Hem and 7 1-in. Tucks............89c


The above cut represents an Extra Fine Skirt at............99c

A Skirt Trimmed with Torchon Lace and Insertion............99c

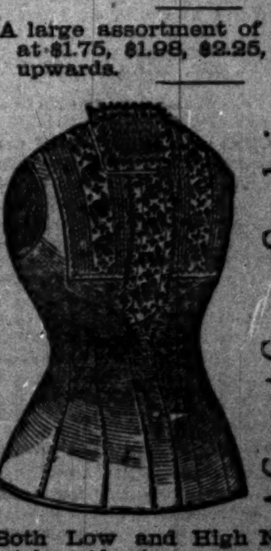
We have some five more styles at............99c


A Beautiful Skirt, full
size, at $1.25.

An Extra Width Skirt, with Cambric Ruffle and Five Tucks...$1.25

An Extra Width Skirt, Trimmed with deep Hamburg Ruffle...$1.49

A large assortment of Fine Skirts at $1.75, $1.98, $2.25, $3.00, and upwards.

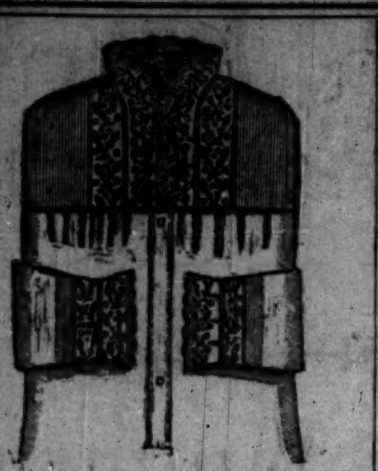
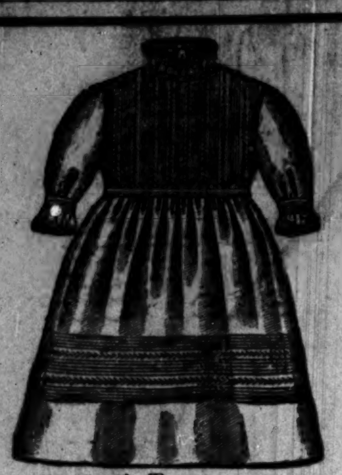
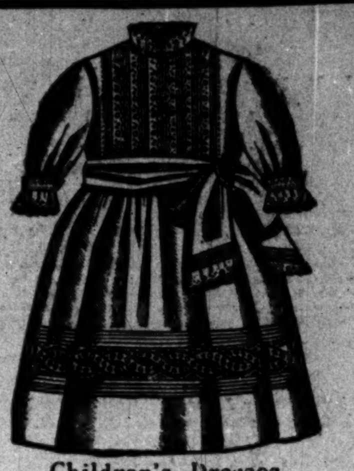
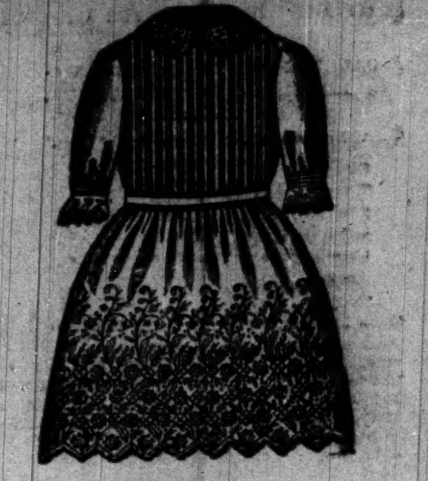
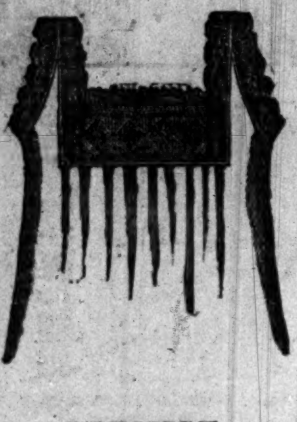
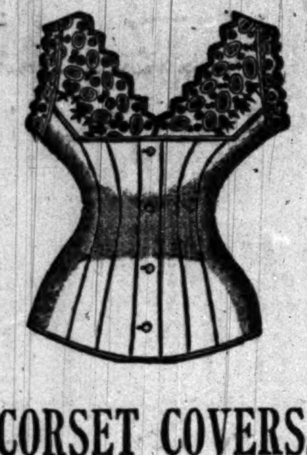
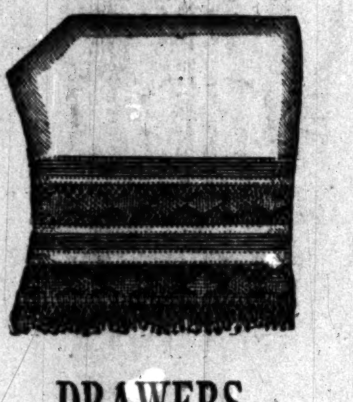
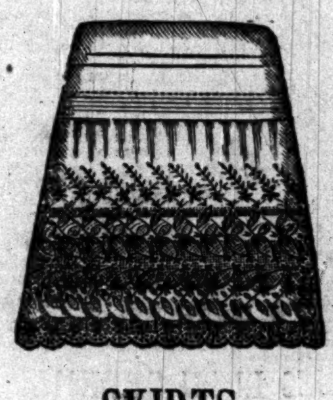
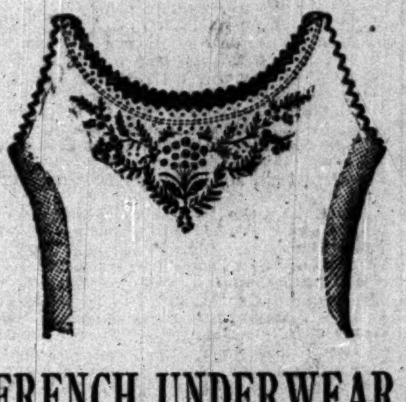

A Corset Cover, Cambric,
69c, both High and
Low Neck.

Both Low and High Neck, finely trimmed, at............75c

A full line of Finer Goods at 99c, $1.25, and upwards.

REMNANTS. We have accumulated a large lot of Remnants in Dress Goods, Plushes, and Surahs which we slaughter at very low prices. All shades, colors, and lengths.

BARGAINS. 150 pieces of Victoria Mixtures in All Wool and 54-inch wide, will be offered at 50c.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 STATE STREET.

Infants' Trousseaux Complete.

Children's Dresses, Large Variety.

13th Annual Sale

LADIES' MUSLIN & CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR.

Our stock this season comprises not only our usual UNLIMITED VARIETY of DOMESTIC GOODS, but an extra large assortment of FOREIGN HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR, CHINESE and SURAH GOWNS, MATINEES, and a complete TROUSSEAUX in REAL VALENCIENNES, NORMANDY VAL. MEDICI and HAND-MADE TORCHON LACES, MULL, and the choicest selection of EMBROIDERIES.

GOWNS

39c

Muslin, Trimmed with Cambric Ruffle.

49c

Mother Hubbard, with Four Clusters, Five Tucks, finished with Cambric Ruffles.

68c

French Shape V of Embroidery in Yoke, finished with Embroidered Edge.

75c

Pampadour Shape, with 3 Rows of Insertion between tucks, edge to match.

98c

Ten different styles to select from, Surplice, Mother Hubbard, and French Shape, Trimmed in Valenciennes, Torchon Laces, and all-over Embroideries.

CHEMISE.

25c

Muslin Trimmed, with fine edge.

37c

Muslin Tucked and Insertion, yoke finished with cambric ruffle.

49c

SPECIAL—Pompadour Yoke of Fine Torchon Lace.

75c

Pompadour Shape, with two rows insertion, finished with beading and fine edge.

98c

Pointed V and Square Shape in Medici, Valenciennes Lace, and Fine Embroideries.

CORSET COVERS.

12½c

Plain, with Pearl Buttons.

19c

Cambric, Edged with Embroidery.

25c

Low Neck, Cambric, round shape, finished with embroidery.

33c

Cambric, V Shape, finished with four rows Wheel Embroidery.

49c

V and Pompadour Shape, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and Embroidery.

BRIDAL SET.

$4.47

Cambric, 3 pieces, gown trimmed with four rows Medici Lace, insertion between tucks, drawers and corset cover to match.

DRAWERS.

19c

Five Tucks and Hem.

25c

Muslin, cluster tucks and embroidered ruffle.

33c

Tucked Ruffle, Tucks Above.

59c

Muslin Insertion between tucks, finished with Embroidered Ruffle.

75c

Cambric Cluster Tucks, with Valenciennes ruffle.

BRIDAL SET.

Muslin, 3 Pieces,

$2.49, $3.50, $4.50

UPWARDS.

SKIRTS.

49c

Muslin, Ten Inch Ruffle, Russian Lace.

65c

Muslin, Five Tucks, Four Inch Embroidered Ruffle.

87c

Ten-Inch Tucked Cambric Flounce, Edged with 2-inch Ruffle.

98c

Muslin, with Fourteen-Inch Shiffies Flounce, worth $1.50.

$1.49

Muslin Ten-Inch Flounce, with 4-inch Raised Torchon Lace Insertion, edge to match, worth $2.50.

FRENCH UNDERWEAR

59c

DRAWERS—Hand-Made, with Five Tucks and Scallop.

59c

CHEMISE—Sacque Shape, Beautifully Embroidered.

$1.19

GOWNS—French Shape, Tucked in Cluster to Waist, finished with Bands of Embroidery down front, Collar, and Cuffs.

$2.50

MOTHER HUBBARD, with three rows Embroidery between Tucks, finished with full Embroidered Ruffle.

9c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—muslin hem and tucks.

25c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—from 2 to 6 years, five tucks and embroidered ruffle.

25c

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS—Cambric, edged embroidery.

49c

CHILDREN'S Short Dresses—Mother Hubbard, tucked and insertion yoke front and back.

BRIDAL SET

$2.69

Cambric, consisting of three pieces,

Gown, Corset Cover, and Drawers,

Trimmed with four rows Valenciennes Lace Insertion between tucks, ruffle lace around collar and down front piece. Former price $5.50.

BEQUESTS OF A MILWAUKEE MAN.

Aid to Poor Young Men Seeking an Education—Wisconsin Central Offices.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—After providing for his relatives the residue of the estate of William Dawes is left, by his will probated today, to aid and assist youths of unexceptionable habits and good moral character to obtain such education as may fit them for the highest usefulness. "My desire is that such aid be given only to the really meritorious and rather in such small sums from term to term or year to year as may assist their own efforts than in such large gratuities as would take away the necessity of exertion. In selecting the objects of such assistance I should prefer the colored youths who are or may be connected with the colleges now conducted by the American Missionary Association. My object is to encourage and assist in giving substantial, useful, and practical education to energetic and industrious youths of both sexes who by their habits and principles show that they are disposed to make use of it for their own best development and the highest good of mankind." The amount of such donations is left to the discretion of his executors. The estate is valued at $80,000.

It is reported here that the general offices of the Wisconsin Central Railway will be removed from this city to Chicago as soon as the company's new depot there is completed.

HE STILL HAS THE WINDOW GLASS.

The Surveyor of the Port of Dubuque Refuses to Give It Up.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The cathedral stained window-glass still remains in possession of Port Surveyor McGlaughlin. Senator Knight, attorney for Bishop Hennessey, says he believes the windows to be exempt from duty. He bases his opinion on the decision made by Sherman when Secretary of the Treasury in the case of windows consigned to Cardinal McCloskey, which were not valued as glass but as works of art. He doesn't blame the Surveyor, as the goods were shipped in bond, and as required by law he took possession of them on arrival. The customs officers at New York had figured the duty and sent the papers to McGlaughlin. The latter had therefore no other alternative but to seize the goods. The Bishop is not worried over the matter, as he doesn't need the windows before March, and is content to await the decision of the department.

A SHENANDOAH, PA., MINE CAVES IN.

It Resulted in Serious Damage, but No One Was Killed.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 31.—A part of the abandoned workings in the Buck Mountain seam of the West Shenandoah colliery caved in last night and did great damage. The surface upon which stood the Pennsylvania Railroad turntable and roundhouse sank eight feet for an area of 200 yards in length and eighty yards in width. The tracks of the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Railroads also sank several feet and the rails and sleepers were left suspended in the air for several yards. A large number of boys were playing on the turntable when it sank and had a miraculous escape from death, as at one place the surface sank to a great depth and caused a great yawning breach forty feet deep. The boys barely escaped being thrown into it.

A Boot and Shoe Failure at South Bend.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—W. C. Schiefer, a boot and shoe dealer, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors today to Harry C. Hahns, attorney. Fort Wayne parties are preferred by a mortgage which was executed before the assignment. It is not known what the liabilities are, but the following are some of the creditors: Thomas Bolton, Rochester, N. Y.; Childs, Goff & Co., Cleveland; American Coöperative Boot & Shoe Company, Stoneham, Mass.

A Bonus Secures a Factory.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Syracuse Forging & Gun Company has decided to remove its plant to Batavia. Tonight the citizens of Batavia finished raising $5,000 with which to purchase the old vacated plant of the Batavia Portable Engine Company as a gift to the gun company to induce it to come here. The new company agree to employ 100 men the year round for ten years.

A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

She Married One Man While Getting a Divorce from Another.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Bellerica, a pretty rural village near Lowell, has just been treated to a genuine sensation. Among the residents there is the Rev. Mr. Haskell, a retired Congregational minister. Domestic life seems not to have been the happiest with him or with his third wife, Mrs. Mary A. Long Haskell. She, it is said, was, while yet Haskell's wife, married to a gay real estate broker, James C. Wilkson by name. The ceremony was performed by Judge Elrish in the New York City Court Feb. 4, 1888. Mrs. Haskell, in the meantime, was an applicant for divorce from her clerical husband on the ground of non-support, and this she obtained last September. As her Wilkson marriage, however, preceded this, Mr. Haskell made complaint on charge of bigamy, and this afternoon she was taken into custody. Wilkson has proved a rather worthless husband, but Mrs. Haskell says she loved him and does now, though he grossly deceived her and skipped with her money. Wilkson has been living with her occasionally at her house in Bellerica, and her two children called him father, saying that they had a "Papa Wilkson" and a "Papa Haskell." Wilkson took $200 from Mrs. Haskell a short time since and left for parts unknown. She is possessed of some means and owns several houses in Bellerica. She tells a curious and amusing story and a sensational trial is anticipated.

CRAWLED THREE MILES IN TEN HOURS.

Struggle for Life of a Young Man Whose Leg Had Been Crushed.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—From 9 o'clock Saturday night until 6:30 Sunday morning John Prettyman, an employé of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, crawled three miles over the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad track, dragging after him his crushed right leg hanging by the shreds. He had fallen off a train, the wheels passing over his leg. Binding it up as best he could he crawled to West Quincy, three miles away, where he arrived faint and weak from loss of blood.

Prettyman was brought to this city and the leg amputated today.

AN ABSENT-MINDED OFFICIAL.

The Governor of Texas Forgets to Date His Certificates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Texas seems to have some absent-minded officials. Clerk Clark of the House today received from the Governor the certificates of election of the eleven Representatives who are entitled to seats in the Fifty-first Congress. The certificates were all duly signed and sealed, but not a single one of them was dated. They will be sent back to the Governor for correction in this respect. It doesn't make much difference to the dominant party in Texas about the date on which the farce of an election is gone through, but the House requires some formalities in making up its roll of membership and the date of the supposed election is required to be given.

It is not known among the members at the Capitol today that a recount at Nashville had decided the Third Tennessee District squarely for Evans, the Republican, but the exposure of the attempt to work in a bogus certificate for the Democratic candidate lost none of its force. With Evans seated the Democrats concede a Republican majority of 5.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Mrs. Bennett, when on the way home from church at Wacousta, Mich., was thrown from a road-cart and killed.

It is said that the Pan-Handle Railroad will rebuild the line from La Crosse, Ind., fourteen miles, to Valparaiso, connecting with the Fort Wayne Railway, thereby shortening the distance between Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and greatly facilitating through freight and passenger traffic.

The Rev. C. E. Bacon, pastor of the Wabash Methodist Episcopal Church, has been invited to deliver the term lecture at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup saves time and strength in its effects upon coughs and colds.

Illustrated Catalogues PUBLISHED SEMI-ANNUALLY.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO MAIL ORDERS.

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS AND SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
KIRBY, BEARD & CO.'S NEW SELF-THREADING NEEDLES,
BIRMINGHAM (LONDON) BRASS BEDSTEAD CO. (LIMITED),
AMAZONE BROADCLOTH,
SANS EGAL SILK UMBRELLAS,
STARLIGHT KNITTING YARNS,
Byers' Ventilated Waterproof Garments,
STANDARD PAPER PATTERNS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

TO SUE THE MISSES PATTEN.

Representative Glover and Wife Claim Their Share of Mrs. Patten's Estate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A report is current that Congressman Glover and his wife are going to sue the Misses Patten for Mrs. Glover's share of her father's and mother's estate. Many versions of the intricate affair are in circulation. Representative Glover claims that the $100,000 given him at his marriage was only a wedding present, and not his wife's share of the estate. It is said he acknowledges Mrs. Patten's subsequent loans of $20,000 and $30,000 to have been to assist his political canvass for the Governorship of Missouri, and he will pay them when the other account is settled. Mr. Glover was requested to leave the Patten homestead on account of misunderstanding in the household, so that he and his wife may now be found in one of the Richmond flats. Mrs. Patten was always considered a shrewd and close woman where matters of business were concerned, and it is marveled at that she left any entanglement of her affairs. Under her management the estate which her husband left increased many times in value, and when she came to Washington to live Mrs. Patten figured quite prominently in real estate transactions. If one promised boom in some of her investments had come it is believed that she would have been many times a millionaire. As it was, the estate she left was said to be in the neighborhood of $750,000. She was the widow of a California miner. Mrs. Patten died at Bar Harbor in September last.

Licenses of Incorporation Issued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The incorporation licenses for the following new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

The Chicago Oil & Gas Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the production, manufacture, and transportation of oil and gas; incorporators, G. E. Swartz, Marcus Hitch, and Axel Chytrous.

The Hyde Park District Telegraph & Electric Company, at Hyde Park; capital stock, $10,000; to do a general electric business; incorporators, James Crapo, C. H. Caldwell, Isaac Lake, and F. M. Winters.

The Aurora Opera-House Association, at Aurora; capital stock, $60,000; for the erection and maintenance of an opera-house, club-house, store and office building; incorporators T. N. Holden, J. S. Van Nortwick, George Meredith, W. W. Bishop, Willis Hoyt, J. H. Hodder, and Luther M. Dearborn.

The William H. Bunge Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of vinegar, cider, sauerkraut, pickles, and other merchandise; incorporators, W. H. Bunge, Christoph Bunge, and A. M. Bunge.

The "4 C. Cigar Company," at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; for the manufacture of tobacco and general merchandise; incorporators, H. L. Hopkins, W. N. Inman, and H. D. Ward.

The Mason City Coal Company, at Mason City; capital stock, $25,000; for mining coal and other minerals; incorporators, H. A. McHarry, J. C. Ellsberry, Wellington Housworth, H. F. Kesson, G. N. Kerr, and Bruce Chenowith.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

McKinley and Burrows Likely to Form a Combination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Speakership contest has reached the formative stage. It now appears that the McKinley and Burrows strength will likely be united in the contest. This has been suggested as a logical outcome of the present situation, and that these two gentlemen accept it as such is evident from the fact that they may be seen daily in conference at the Ebbitt House. Both Maj. McKinley and Mr. Burrows have a conceded support of about twenty members each, with a possibility of drawing strength from those States presenting candidates who will not remain in the field after the few first ballots have been had. Mr. Reed has been looked upon as a formidable candidate, until now his chances of success are considered by prominent Republicans to be frail. This is partly because, as nearly all are ready to believe, Mr. Blaine will be offered a Cabinet position, and the State which has the Cabinet representative will find it hard work to secure the Speakership. Mr. Cannon is considered as having made a strong canvass. The tender way in which Cannon's friends have treated Reed's candidacy, and also the fact that they have announced with assurance that Mr. Cannon would receive unlooked for support in the East, gives color to the belief of the McKinley and Burrows combination. Representative Peters of Kansas stated today that he thought Cannon's chance of success was good and he would stake his word that Cannon would be the next Speaker of the House notwithstanding any combination that might be made to defeat him.

A Valuable Horse Poisoned.

BEMENT, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mr. W. F. Garry, one of the leading fine stock dealers of Central Illinois at Illiopolis, had poisoned a fine Cleveland bay valued at $2,000. The poison had eaten through the stomach of the horse.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had children, she gave them Castoria,

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

We recommend the use of Angostura Bitters to our friends who suffer with dyspepsia, but only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons.

The severest cases of asthma are immediately relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

OPEN

New-Year's Morning.

OVINGTONS',

145 State-st.

GRAND NATIONAL Award of 16,600 francs.

QUINA-LAROCHE

Laroche's Tonic
a Stimulating Restorative,
CONTAINING
PERUVIAN BARK, IRON,
AND PURE CATALAN WINE,
the Great FRENCH Remedy
Endorsed by the Hospitals
for PREVENTION and CURE of
DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, FEVER and AGUE,
NEURALGIA, loss of APPETITE,
GASTRALGIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD,
and RETARDED CONVALESCENCE.

This wonderful invigorating tonic is powerful in its effects, is easily administered, assimilates thoroughly and quickly with the gastric juices, without deranging the action of the stomach.

22 Rue Drouot, Paris.
E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U. S.,
30 North William Street, N. Y.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
Sick Headache, Heartburn,
And all the rest of digestive troubles vanish with the use of
ARENDS KUMYSS.

A dietetic without equal. Its medicinal and nourishing qualities border on the wonderful. Send for circular. Beware of imitations.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select family school for boys. Prepares for College Scientific Schools, Government Academies, or Business. Next term opens Jan. 2, 1889. For Catalogues and full information address

Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Supt.,
Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST.
BORSCH-OPTICIAN
CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Cloak Sale

Wednesday, Jan. 2. Our stock is altogether too large and MUST be sold. Every Cloak marked down.

Seal Plush Sacques, $20 and $25.

Seal Plush Short Wraps, $10, $12, and $15, reduced from $20 and $25.

Plush Jackets, $10 and $12, reduced from $18.

Cloth Ulsters, $10, $12, $14, $18, $20, and $25. Half price.

One lot of Misses' Ulsters, odds and ends, $8 and $10, marked down from $20.

In Seal Cloaks shall offer a few Cloaks, 42 inches long, at $150.

Seal Newmarkets, 52 inches long, $250.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

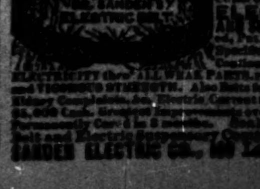
C. M. Hotchkin & Co.,
151 & 153 Wabash-av.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPP'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

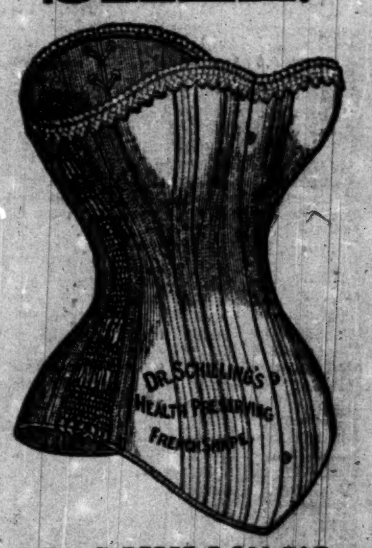
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"*Civil Service Gazette.*"

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.



ALL MEN Who are Debilitated through Indiscretions or otherwise, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE or REFUND Money, by the ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY. [illegible]


DR. SCHILLING'S HEALTH PRESERVING FRENCH SHAPE

GREAT CORSET SALE.

DR. SCHILLING'S
New French Shape
STRIP CORSET
Placed on sale this day in six colors,
THE BEST
Corset for $1.00 ever sold in America.

Try one, and if not more than satisfactory your money will be refunded.

We will also place on sale tomorrow 100 pair of Corsets bought for less than one-half (½) value, ranging from 15c to $1.50, worth from 50c to $2.50.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE

City of Paris
STORE,
Now 138 State-st.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

CHAIRMAN FAITHORN TALKS OF RATES UNDER HIS JURISDICTION.

He Suggests Solutions of Difficulties and Requests the Roads to Think Them Over—An Announcement That Created a Sensation and Proved to Be All a Mistake—East-Bound Shipments of Freight—American vs. Swedish Railroads—Miscellaneous Notes.

At the recent meeting of the Western and Northwestern Division of the Western Freight Association more or less talk has arisen over the rates to points in the Mississippi Valley in the territory of the association; also as to rates properly applicable on business between interior points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, and the Pacific coast. As to the first-named subject the difficulties appear to have arisen from the fact that through rates are established by the Southern lines to points in the territory of the association, as, for instance, St. Paul, Omaha, and Des Moines, without any well defined agreement with the lines reaching these points, the association having had no voice in the matter, and yet the through rates established are protected. There has been great uncertainty on the part of the associated lines as to the true conditions. Chairman Faithorn says there can be no question but that the business is subject to the association under the terms of the agreement. But the circumstances surrounding the same are peculiar, and it would be impracticable to cover the situation by the application of established local rates to or from the junction points of the associated lines with their Southern connections, as some of the lines run through to Southern points, while others run no further South than St. Louis. The subject, therefore, cannot be treated in the same manner as if none of the associated lines extended further south than St. Louis. He considers it practicable, however, to determine upon some basis for the making of rates that would insure full knowledge on the part of the associated lines as to the character of same and basis therefor, and give the associated lines a voice in their adjustment. One method of encompassing the desired result, he says, suggests itself in the establishment of fixed rates applicable from such points as Cairo, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha (on business for points beyond), leaving it for the Southern lines to establish rates up to those points. Another solution, he says, might be found in the establishment of divisions of through rates, but through rates once established should not be changed except through the methods prescribed by the agreement. At the approaching January meeting the subject will be brought up for consideration, and each line in interest is requested to give the matter due attention in the meantime so as to admit of a full discussion of views and make an agreement possible.

Regarding Pacific coast traffic to and from interior points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and Wisconsin, Mr. Faithorn considers it necessary that some action be taken in the premises to insure the best results to all concerned. The fact that under the tariffs of the Transcontinental Association the rates are the same from St. Paul and the Missouri River to the Pacific coast, and that the lines between St. Paul and the Missouri River pass through Iowa, the long and short haul clause affecting Missouri River rates throughout the greater portion of the State, points to the necessity of the establishment of an agreement that will regulate these rates.

Much Ado About Nothing.

One of the contracting agents of the Burlington caused considerable excitement "on 'Change" yesterday morning by announcing that his company had withdrawn from the Car Service Association, lately established to prevent the retention of loaded cars on the tracks for more than forty-eight hours. As shippers have been opposing the arrangement ever since it was made, the announcement gave great joy, which was practically shown. A new hat was at once purchased for him and he was carried on the shoulders of enthusiastic shippers around the hall. The news spread like wildfire among the various railroad offices and the consternation was great until the discovery was made that there was no truth in the announcement and that the agent of the company had no authority whatever to make it. The Burlington, it transpired, gave notice of withdrawal from an agreement made by Western roads about a year ago that they would make a demurrage charge of $3 per car on grain remaining on track more than forty-eight hours, and also established uniform switching charges. This agreement has been a dead letter for many months, the Burlington alone complying with its terms. Under the new car service agreement the company is obliged to charge only a minimum of $1 per car, and consequently it found it impracticable to charge the amount prescribed by the old agreement. The agent who caused the hubbub on 'Change mistook the old agreement for the new one. The members of the board who bought him a new hat and carried him around in a triumphal procession are now trying to find him.

East Bound Freight Shipments.

East bound shipments of all kinds of freight except live stock from Chicago to local and through points during the last week, as reported to the Board of Trade, amounted to 89,048 tons, against 111,939 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 22,891 tons. The decrease is partially due to the fact that no work was done Tuesday, but the main cause is that the advance in rates has stopped the anxiety of shippers to rush the freight through. So much freight has been shipped at the old cut rates during the last few weeks that business will be dull for some time.

The total through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the eight Central Traffic Association roads during the week amounted to [illegible] tons, against 80,177 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 13,695 tons. The total shipments for the corresponding week last year were 44,768 tons. The total flour shipments were [illegible] tons, against 15,107 tons last year; grain shipments 55,052 tons, against [illegible], and provisions [illegible] tons, against 6,652. The percentages of the various roads were as follows: Chicago & Grand Trunk, 15.5; Michigan Central, 17.0; Lake Shore, 16.[illegible]; Fort Wayne, 12.7; Pan Handle, 3.1; Baltimore & Ohio, 18.5; Nickel Plate, 16.2; Big Four, 91.

Studying American Railroads.

Knute O. Zethelius of Gothenburg, Sweden, assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Royal Swedish Railway Service, and Carl Axel Holm of Stockholm, his associate, are in the city. They came to this country to study the American railroad system and have just returned from a trip over the Western lines. They say there is a vast difference in the construction of Swedish and American railroads. In Sweden railroads are built with a view to permanency. The roadbeds are thoroughly ballasted and all bridges and culverts are built solidly of stone and iron, and when once put in operation few repairs are necessary. In this country they found the roads are being built in a careless and superficial manner, and all permanent improvements are deferred to a future time. It therefore takes many years before an American road becomes as perfect as a road is in Sweden just after its completion.

Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—Application was made this morning before Judge Peck of the Superior Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. The Judge appointed Col. Orland Smith, who has been President of the road, and Henry C. Yergason, Vice-President of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, as joint receivers. The petition was filed by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, which is a trustee for the mortgage creditors of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Company. The indebtedness upon which today's suit was brought is the first issue of bonds to the amount of $7,000,000. On this is an accrued interest amounting to $330,000. The Baltimore & Ohio Road was represented in today's session and acquiesced in the proceeding. It has a claim for the payment of $330,000 of interest. A judgment was entered sometime ago against the company for $1,500,000 in favor of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company for supplies and current expenses. The bonded indebtedness of the road is $14,705,000, secured by two mortgages. The net earnings of the road since its organization have fallen short of meeting the fixed charges in the sum of $1,232,000. The receivers were put in possession of the road and authorized to proceed with its management.

Mr. W. C. McClintock, who has for a long time been connected with the road as counsel, says the road has been earning since its reorganization in 1883 from $400,000 to $500,000 above its operating expenses, but that sum is not sufficient to pay the fixed charges, which amount in round numbers to $700,000 a year. Therefore the road has been falling behind almost $300,000 a year. Mr. McClintock further says that it is likely that the road will be sold. Meantime, all the present officers and employés will be retained the same as if no receivership had been established. Most of the bondholders are residents of England.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—E. J. D. Cross of the Baltimore & Ohio Legal Department, who conducted the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore negotiations in behalf of the Baltimore & Ohio, said today after hearing of the appointment of receivers:

"The Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore did not earn enough to pay interest on its mortgages. It owed supply claims to Cincinnati. Since 1888 it has fallen behind by over $1,000,000. It wanted new equipment and the appointment of receivers was made to effect a readjustment and not destroy the property. The Baltimore & Ohio is a creditor of the road for $1,[illegible] on judgments for supplies, under which a sale could be forced in ten days. Besides, the Baltimore & Ohio holds about $2,000,000 in bonds. But little of the stock is owned in Baltimore. I believe a great deal is held in Europe."

Sioux City Bound to Have the Road.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Stock to the amount of $330,000 in the Sioux City & Ogden Railroad Company was subscribed by citizens of Sioux City today in six hours. The balance necessary to make $350,000 will be subscribed tomorrow. A large amount of grading on this line was done last fall in Wyoming. The route is by way of South Pass, and the line is located through to Sioux City, from which point the construction will begin as soon as the weather permits in the spring.

Miscellaneous Items.

President George H. Nettleton of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, whose name has lately been mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was in the city yesterday on his way back from Boston to Kansas City. Mr. Nettleton admitted that he has been in conference with the capitalists who own the Santa Fe, but declined to state whether the discussion was in regard to his assuming charge of the Santa Fe in the spring. He said the main object of his trip to Boston was in reference to his own road, in which some of the Santa Fe stockholders had an interest.

The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company (Richmond Terminal) assumes control and operation of the Georgia Pacific Railway and all its properties today in accordance with the lease executed Dec. 19. The control of the traffic department will be in charge of Mr. T. M. R. Talcott, First Vice-President. Mr. Peyton Randolph, General Manager, will have charge of operation and maintenance.

Hereafter the freight tariff of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company to and from or via Lake Superior will be done over the Eastern Railway of Manitoba.

Mr. D. G. Edwards, heretofore acting General Passenger Agent of the Queen and Crescent route at Cincinnati, has been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the companies.

The dissatisfaction with the recent adjustment of cattle and dressed beef rates from Chicago to the seaboard has become so great that immediate steps will have to be taken by the railroads to prevent a general collapse in dressed beef rates. The managers of nearly all the roads admit that the present relative difference between the dressed beef and cattle rates (200 to 222 per cent) is much too high, and some of them threaten to reduce dressed beef rates if cattle rates are not advanced to make the relative difference about 175 per cent. A meeting of the managers of the Eastern roads is to be held in a few days to take some action in the matter.

The Joint Rate Committee, composed of Albert Fink, George R. Blanchard, J. W. Midgley, and J. N. Faithorn, have published a statement giving the percentage allowances to Western roads on traffic originating at or destined to Mississippi River points, and also on traffic originating at or destined to points west of that river. On traffic from points west of the Mississippi via Chicago the Western roads get 19 per cent of the through rate. On traffic from or to competing lines at Quincy, Hannibal, East Louisiana, other than traffic from or to Missouri River points the rates from or to Quincy, Hannibal, and East Louisiana shall be made via Chicago on basis of 116 per cent of Chicago-New York rate and divided on mileage basis.

MISCELLANOUS MARKET REPORTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $4.37½; Calumet & Hecla, $299.50; Catalpa, $17.00; Franklin, $16.00; Huron, $6.00; Osceola, $18.75; Quincy, $85; San Diego, $28.50; Tamarack, $157.00.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—COTTON—It was quite a leap that cotton made today—an advance of 7@10 points—with some long buying and some covering, as usual just before a holiday. The buying was by V. & A. Meyer, Lehman, Sondheim, Hubbard, Minzesheimer, and Schiffer. The sellers included Seidenberg, White, Woodward, and Fielding. The receipts at the ports were 60,672 bales, against 63,679 this day last week, and 33,016 last year. Since Sept. 1, 3,704,451 bales, against 3,996,500 during the same period last season. The close was steady, after sales of 73,900 bales.

WHEAT—The option sales were 4,800,000 bu, including January at $1.02@1.03¼@1.02¼, February at $1.03⅝@1.03¾@1.04⅛@1.03¾; March at $1.05½@1.05¾@1.05; May at $1.07⅜@1.08⅜@1.07¾, and June at $1.08@1.07¼@1.07½. The cash sales were unimportant.

CORN—Was a shade easier for options, while cash corn was firm. The visible supply increased 1,227,408 bu. The option sales were 880,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed for January at 46⅛@46¼@46c, February at 46⅝@46⅜c, May at 46¼c. The cash sales were 110,000 bu, including eight loads for export at 47⅞@48c, for old No. 2 mixed afloat, 43⅞@44c for steamer mixed in elevator, 44c for do delivered, 45c for do special delivery in February, 43¾c for do yellow, 42¾c for do white, 46¼c for No. 2 white in elevator, 38½@38¾c for No. 3 mixed, and 36c for rejected.

OATS—Were dull and depressed. The option sales were 105,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed at 31@31 1-16c for January, 32c for February, and 33⅜@33¼c for May. No. 3 white for February at 32c, No. 2 do. for January at 34⅜c. The cash sales were 120,000 bu at 29@32c for ungraded mixed, 32@39 for do white, 31c for No. 2 mixed, and 34½@34⅝c for do white.

BUTTER—Was dull and weak.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady.

EGGS—Were dull and tending downward.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and weak. Fair refining 5c, 96° test centrifugal, 5¾@6c. Refined quiet and unchanged. Cut loaf, 8.25c; crushed, 8.25c; powdered, 7.62½c; granulated, 7.25c; cubes, 7.50c; mold A, 7.62½c; standard A, 6.87½c; confectioners' A, 7.25c; off A, 6.62½c; white extra C, 6.44c; other soft grades, 6.25c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Wheat ruled dull but strong today. Cash closed at $1.17; January, $1.17¼; May, $1.25; June, $1.24½. Cars on track, 8; receipts, 17,012 bu; shipments, 1,033 bu. Wheat in store this morning, 977,448 bu, of which 576,655 are No. 1 hard; increase for the week, 110,272 bu.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Market active. Sales, 25,000 lbs at 30@31c. The directors declared the inside figures the market.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 43½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Dec. 31	9,211	100	10,429	5,098
Monday, Dec. 24	5,872	186	13,370	4,340
Total last week	37,760	594	82,688	20,957
Previous week	55,372	678	100,207	31,632
Same week 1887	43,800	594	84,761	21,559
Shipments.				
Monday, Dec. 31	3,689	....	5,028	1,726
Monday, Dec. 24	2,259	....	2,757	3,681
Total last week	15,452	56	19,496	12,504
Previous week	21,625	272	20,708	12,638
Same week 1887	16,779	361	34,992	9,533

Today's receipts are estimated at 13,000 hogs, 4,000 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 10,712 hogs, 1,975 cattle, and 922 sheep received Tuesday of last week.

Francis Whittaker & Sons of St. Louis are opening a packing-house at Wichita, Kas.

The average weight of hogs for December, 1888, 262 lbs, was the heaviest since December, 1884, when the average was 282 lbs.

The hogs received at Chicago during December, 1888, averaged 262 lbs, against 235 lbs for December, 1887, a gain of 27 lbs, equal to 25,200 hogs.

The *Drovers' Journal's* cablegram from London quotes light supply of American cattle: prices 1¼c higher than last week. Top American steers, 13½c per lb, estimated dead weight.

Monday's receipts of hogs were so small that three or four packers were compelled to stay out of the market. Armour & Co. only bought 400 packers. The shipping demand was good. Eastern orders absorbed 5,028, or 800 more than six packers took. Speculators carried over about 1,500 hogs.

Actual receipts for 1888 were: Cattle, 2,611,543; calves, 96,066; hogs, 4,921,712; sheep, 1,515,014; horses, 55,353; cars, 210,807. Shipments were: Cattle, 968,385; calves, 23,650; hogs, 1,751,829; sheep, 601,241; horses, 52,806; cars, 78,174.

The average weight of hogs for 1888 was 229 lbs, or one pound heavier than in 1887.

Valuation of all kinds of live stock received in 1888, $183,144,910, or about $7,000,000 more than in 1887.

Estimating Monday's receipts of hogs at 10,400 the number for December was 447,046, or 155,234 less than arrived during December, 1887.

During the last half of this year one year ago we received nearly 104,000 hogs. Monday of the same week only 12,656 arrived. The market the first part of the week ruled higher, but prices Thursday and Friday declined 15@20c.

The shipping divisions at the Stock-Yards will remain closed today—New-Year's Day. No shipments will be made either to the East or West.

Members of the Live Stock Exchange want to know why dead hogs are worth no more than ½c per lb, the same as last year, while grease is quoted 1½@3c per lb higher than one year ago.

CATTLE—About 9,200 cattle arrived Monday against less than 6,000 one week ago, 16,385 two weeks ago, and 7,908 one year ago. The market during the latter part of last week was in bad shape, but today the general demand was good and a strong feeling characterized, although values were without quotable change. Eastern shippers bought freely, owing to the fact that the shipping divisions will remain closed Tuesday. A New York butcher bought a carload of 1,530-lb steers at $5.10, and another load of 1,545-lb steers at $5.00. All the cattle sold above $4.10 went to Eastern shippers, and they bought several hundred head averaging 1,280 to 1,625 lbs at $4.15@4.75. Fair to good shippers averaging 1,151 to 1,391 sold at $3.30@4.10, with one common load of 1,154-lb steers at $2.65. Dressed beef men bought 989 to 1,360 lb steers at $2.85@4.10, largely at $3.40@3.90; some 1,327-lb steers sold at $4.10; some 1,314-lb natives at $3.40, and 1,181-lb steers at $3.85; Colorados averaging 1,299 lbs sold at $4.00. Native cows met with a good demand and prices were without quotable change. Cows sold at $1.50@3.00, bulk at $2.10@2.45; native bulls sold at $1.50@3.00, and veal calves averaging 100 to 348 lbs at $3.50@4.50. About 1,000 Texas cattle were on sale. Texas cows averaging 793@854 lbs sold at $2.00@2.25, and steers averaging 824@938 lbs at $2.70@2.80. Stock cattle sold at $2.50@3.30. Revised quotations are as follows:

Good to fancy steers, 1,300 to 1,600 lbs........	$4.05@ 5.20
Fair to good, 1,000 to 1,400 lbs........	3.25@ 4.25
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250 lbs........	2.75@ 3.65
Fancy cows and heifers........	2.70@ 3.10
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs........	1.50@ 2.60
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs........	1.30@ 2.65
Texas and Indian steers........	2.25@ 3.00
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs........	2.25@ 2.70
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs........	2.65@ 3.40
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs........	3.60@ 5.25
Milch cows, per head........	15.00@40.00

HOGS—Only 10,429 hogs arrived, being 4,000 to 8,000 less than was generally expected. Monday of last week 13,370 arrived. About 12,500 fresh and "stale" hogs were on sale. Salesmen took in the situation and demanded an advance of 10@15c. The general market averaged fully 5c higher. Many sales showed 10c advance and a few sales showed a shilling advance. The close was strong, with a good clearance made, though speculators carried over about 1,500. Armour, the prince of bears, only bought 614, including 200 pigs for the refrigerator trade. The International Packing Company, Allerton, Moran & Healy, and Lipton were all out of the market. Swift bought 1,300. Six packers took 4,287, and shipments were 4,600. City butchers took 600. Two lots of extra shipping hogs, averaging 350 to 390 lbs, sold at $5.35; some 380 to 415-lb hogs sold to packers at $5.30. Most of the heavy packing and shipping sold at $5.15@5.25; rough hogs sold at $5.00@5.10; mixed hogs sold at $5.00@5.25, principally at $5.15@5.20; light weights sold at $5.00@5.25, largely at $5.15@5.20; pigs sold at $4.75@5.15.

SHEEP—The sheep trade Monday was active and values were without quotable change. Shippers bought quite a good many sheep. Nearly 300 head of scabby Kansas-Texas, averaging 65 lbs, sold at $2; another bunch of 98 Kansas, averaging 88 lbs, sold at $3.50; 600 Nebraska, averaging 108 to 131 lbs, sold at $4.00, and a bunch of 409 Nebraskas, averaging 129 lbs, sold at $4.75; Nebraskas averaging 121 lbs sold at $4.40; native sheep, averaging 70 to 131 lbs, sold at $2.20@4.62½, principally at $4.00@4.40; 6 head, averaging 151 lbs, sold at $5.12½; Nebraska lambs, averaging 74 lbs, sold at $5.80, and some 89-lb native lambs at $6.05.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 148; shipments, 87; offerings chiefly stockers; prime, $3.00@4.50; feeders, $2.25@3.00; fat cows, $1.50@2.60; stockers, $1.50@2.40; canners and bulls, $1.00@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 806; market strong at Saturday's prices; light and mixed, $4.90@4.95; heavy, $4.95@5.05.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; all sold; 10c higher; light; bulk native steers sold at $3.65@4.15; cows mostly at $2.35@2.75; corn-fed natives, $3.25@4.15; cows, $2.00@2.70; choice to fancy, $2.35@2.75; feeders, $2.75@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,500; all sold; active; 10c light; quality common; heavy, $5.10@5.20; light, $4.95@5.05; mixed, $5.00@5.10.

Holiday Rates on the Burlington.

On December 24th, 25th, and 31st, 1888, and January 1st, 1889, one and one-third fare for the round trip from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, and all stations on the C., B. & Q., C., B. & N., C. & I., H. & St. J., St. L. K. & N. W., and K. C., St. J. & C. B. Railroads.

CLAIM THEY HAVE NOT BEEN PAID.

Sub-Contractors Bring Action Against Miller, Loomis & Gill.

Miller, Loomis & Gill, contractors, who built the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railroad, were sued by Charles S. Musson, Lee, Moss & Co., King & Ingles, Scoville, Markley & Scoville, and Forrest & Helm for sums aggregating $158,000, in the Superior Court. The plaintiffs are sub-contractors under Miller, Loomis & Gill, who claim that they have never received payment in full.

An unusual number of suits for personal and property damages were begun yesterday in the Circuit and Superior Courts. The heaviest of these was filed by Attorney A. C. Story against the North Chicago Street Railroad Company. Mr. Story's client is William Berger, 10 years old, who was caught by a car and had his leg so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary. The boy asks for $25,000 damages.

Joseph A. and Clarence W. Meath, West Madison street furniture dealers, sue George J. Williams to recover $20,000 damages to their business credit. They say they borrowed some money of Williams, who is a chattel mortgage money-lender; he caused some confessions of judgment to be entered against them, they allege, and caused their stock to be levied on.

Mary Arther began suit to recover $5,000 damages from John O. and Sophia Kuss, on a charge of defamation of character and false arrest. Mary is 14 years old, and worked for Mr. and Mrs. Kuss. They caused her arrest on a charge of stealing a watch and chain, but Justice Doyle discharged the girl.

William F. Steason sues the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for injuries received by him in the recent accident at Naperville.

Mrs. Harriet P. Cheney of Evanston began a suit against the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad Company. Mrs. Cheney owned property at Evanston, and claims that the building of the railroad has depreciated the value of it to the extent of $5,000.

Samuel C. Hunt brought a suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company to recover $10,000 damages for the loss of a foot.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Judgment.

JUDGE BLODGETT—430, Francis W. Benjamin vs Knapp, Stout & Co. Company; judgt., $887.50.

Superior Court—New Suits.

120,074—Orson L. Munn vs. James L. Campbell. Conf. of judgt., $81.42. Munroe & Geer, attys.
120,075—F. W. Forch, admr. of A. Frederick, vs. S. L. Jenks. Appeal.
120,076—Nellie B. Day vs. Charles W. Day. Bill for divorce. D. E. Sasseen, solr.
120,077—J. B. Ryan vs. Hans Clemston and Hans Lund. Conf. of judgt., $68.35. Clifford, Smith & Fry, attys.
120,078—The Wine & Liquor Importing Co. vs. Joseph Sellacek. Appeal.
120,079—Mary L. Errickson vs. Joseph Gilmore. Bill for conveyance. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.
120,080—Thaddeus Dean & John Bader vs. Fred and Augusta Gottschalk. Conf. of judgt., $395.60. Arnold Tripp, atty.
120,081—The Mutual Building & Loan Asso. vs. Tobj Nelson. Bill to foreclose for $1,100. M. L. Raftree, solr.
120,082—Same vs. Bernhard Schrade et al. Same for $3,000. Same solr.
120,083—Barnett Joseph et al. vs. Louis Schiff. Conf. of judgt., $900. Moses & Newman, attys.
120,084—Rachel Wolfson vs. Same. Same, $204.64. Same attys.
120,085—Joseph A. and Clarence W. Meath vs. George J. Williams. Case, $20,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.
120,086—William F. Stenson vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. C. Case, $5,000. Ward & Newberger, attys.
120,087—Attch. Suppressed.
120,088—Elsie M. Pickens vs. James H. Kennicott. Case, $5,000. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, attys.
120,089—Catherine Robinson vs. John Prebler. Case, $5,000. A. C. Higgins, atty.
120,090—James A. Kirk et al. vs. Frank Yur. Appeal.
120,091—First National Bank vs. Jeffery Printing Co. Conf. of judgt., $25,487.50. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft attys.
120,092—Burr Robbins vs. Same. Conf. of judg., $9,599.72. Same attys.
120,093—Same vs. Same. Same for $2,622.50. Same attys.
120,094—John Robertson et al. vs. Lyman Staples. Appeal.
120,095—J. W. Butler Paper Company vs. Powell Roofing Company. Conf. of judgt., $682. McClellan, Cummins & Moulton, attys.
120,096—Charles S. Musson vs. James E. Miller, T. T. Loomis and John W. Gill. Asst., $36,000. Miller, Leman & Chase, attys.
120,097—Theodore Lee et al. vs. Same. Asst., $27,000. Same attys.
120,098—Harry R. King et al. vs. Same. Same, $10,000. Same attys.
120,099—E. T. Scovill et al. vs. Same. Same, $75,000. Same attys.
120,100—J. H. Forrest et al. vs. Same. Same, $20,000. Same attys.
120,101—Streissguth & Drake vs. Slettebak & Eutresang. Asst., $1,500. Moses & Newman, attys.
120,102—Burr Robbins vs. Jeffery Printing Co. Creditor's bill on two judgts for $2,622.50 and $9,599.72. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, solrs.
Suppressed Saturday—120,063, Owen, Helen, and Helen P. Brown vs. S. Richardson and A. F. Merell. Bill to cancel mortgage and for injunction. William J. Donlin, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—5,161, Brown vs. Jacobson; judgt., $299.25.—5,162, Conterat vs. same; judgt., $446.76.—5,163, Cohen vs. same; judgt., $730.44.—5,197, Barker vs. same; judgt., $314.32.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

70,479—Samuel C. Hunt vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.
70,480—Philip Goldsmith vs. C. R. Matson and Christian M. Gherkins. Replevin, $609.88. Scoville & Gillespie, attys.
70,481—Mattson & Aeppli vs. Oberne, Hosick & Co. Trover, $3,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.
70,482—Mary E. Finney vs. Jeremiah J. Finney. Bill for separate maintenance. Arnold Tripp, solr.
70,483—Catharine Siman vs. Ernst Siman. Bill for divorce. N. A. Kaufmann, solr.
70,484—Sophie Lowsey vs. Frank Wenter. Appeal.
70,485—Philip Borga vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. and Lawrence Welsh. Case, $5,000. Allan C. Story, atty.
70,486—Thomas Dolan et al. vs. Albert H. and Edward Harzfeld. Creditor's bill, $984.63. L. S. Hodges, solr.
75,487—Henry Squires vs. John Cunning. Appeal.
70,488—David McDonald vs. Tobias Almendinger. Asst., $1,500. Cameron & Hughes, attys.
70,489—E. R. Prussing vs. Rosa Eierman. Appeal.
70,490—Mary Arther vs. John O. and Sophia Kuss. Case, $5,000. Mills & Ingham, attys.
70,491—School Trustees Town. 35 vs. Lorenzo D. Mills. Bill to foreclose for $550. William S. Young Jr., solr.
70,492—Theo. H. Schintz vs. C. F. W. Schulz. Appeal.
70,493—John O'Brien vs. James Ryan. Asst., $1,000. Fry & Babb, attys.
70,494—James C. Miller vs. Frank P. Kelly et al. Bill to foreclose for $600. Henry Hudson, solr.
70,495—William Borger vs. North Chicago Street Railroad Company. Trespass, $25,000. A. C. Story, atty.
70,496—F. Cogswell vs. Henry Hudson. Appeal.
70,497—Laclede Fire Brick M'f'g. Co. vs. Meyenberg Brick Co. Asst., $2,000. Bryan and Hatch, attys.
70,498—George B. Carpenter & Co. vs. Chicago Condensing Co., Robert H. Cowdrey, and Charles A. Reno. Appeal.
70,499—Conrad Kattentidt vs. Dyer Automatic Railway Co. Appeal.
70,500—William Gilman vs. John Jacobson. Appeal.
70,501—Ferdinand Meyer vs. Heinrich Busse. Asst., $4,000. William Vocke and H. Storck, attys.
70,502—K. G. Schmidt Brewing Co. vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $800. Same attys.
70,503—Harriet P. Cheney vs. Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railway Co. Case, $5,000. Jos. A. Sleeper, atty.
70,504—Mortimer McRoberts vs. Alonzo D. Foster et al. Appeal.
70,505—George R. Grant vs. George Reichhold. Appeal.
70,506—Cesare Boggia vs. Filomena Boggia. Bill for divorce. Miller, Case, Judson & Hogan, solrs.
70,507—G. W. Snow vs. A. D. C. Sumner. Appeal.
70,508—Griswold & Palmer vs. Abraham Schub and Levy Goldstein. Appeal.
70,509—William Nevens vs. Mary Nevens. Bill for divorce. E. A. Fisher, solr.
Suppressed Saturday—70,416, G. A. and Kittie S. Thompson vs. W. A. Charles, William S. Wharton, and L. B. Walsh. Bill to cancel mortgage and for injunction. W. F. Cooper, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

8,003—Robert W. Wegg to Frank C. Caldwell, assignee. Vol. assgt.; assets and liabilities, $8,000. E. A. Fish, atty.
8,004—Charles Gordon to Richard H. McKay. Vol. assgt. Towne, Trumbull & Towne, attys.
8,005—Julius Brebach vs. Thomas Finn. Asst., $100. Levi Sprague, atty.
8,006—Anton Fiala vs. Moraviko Slovansky. Appeal.

The Call Wednesday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No. 83, Benjamin vs. Knapp, Stout & Co., and 37, Brooks vs. Western Electric Manufacturing Company.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal docket.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions at 10 a. m.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 2,469, 2,474, 2,478, 2,480, 2,491, 2,492, 2,500, 2,505, 1,972, 2,509, 2,510, 2,511, 2,515, 2,516, 2,519, and 2,521. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 1,968, 1,014, 1,880, 216, and 1,934, which includes Cal. No. 295.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Hawes.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Talcott vs. Grant W. & S. Co.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Term Nos. 2,889, 1,087, 2,908, 2,862, 2,563, 2,923, 2,924, 2,925, and 2,926. No case on trial.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Term Nos. 1,885, 1,886, 1,887, 1,891, 1,688, 1,056, 1,853, 1,850, 140, 1,449, 1,855, 1,890, 1,506, 1,785, and 1,118.
JUDGE WATERMAN—Term Nos. 2,264, 2,263, 2,319, 2,329, 2,336, 2,339, 2,350, 2,354, and 1,401.
JUDGE HORTON—Set case 311, Graham vs. Dunning. Thursday, October calendar Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8.
JUDGE TULEY—Fox vs. Middaugh on hearing. Next case, Lansingh vs. Higgins.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Cases from Judge Waterman.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Cases from Judge Tuthill.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Mut. Mfg. Co.
JUDGE GARY—In re Baker.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

Hail, and Farewell.

Rheumatism originates in morbid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism.

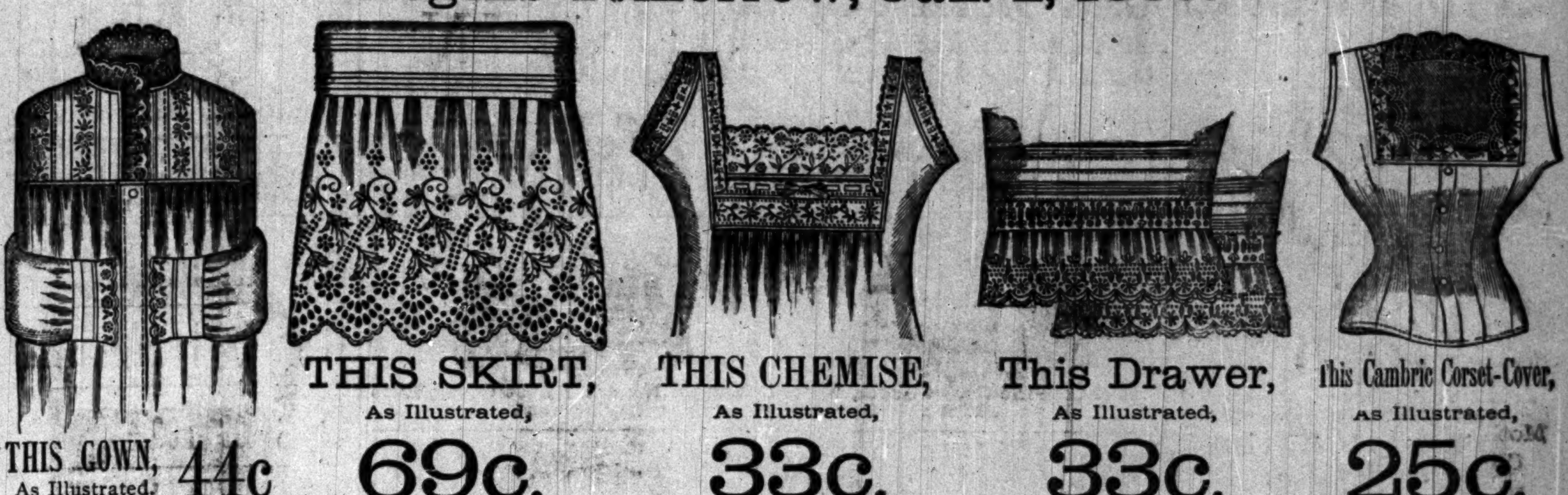
Confectioners sell "Coffee Royal."

Ladies are too familiar with our Annual Cotton Underwear Sales to require more than a passing notice.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

The Prices,
QUALITY CONSIDERED,
ARE INVARIABLY THE LOWEST!

Eighth Annual January Sale
Cotton Underwear & Wrappers
Begins Tomorrow, Jan. 2, 1889.



THIS GOWN, As Illustrated, 44c
THIS SKIRT, As Illustrated, 69c.
THIS CHEMISE, As Illustrated, 33c.
This Drawer, As Illustrated, 33c.
this Cambric Corset-Cover, As Illustrated, 25c.

GOWNS With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces, At 50c, 68c, 75c, 95c, $1.23.
SKIRTS With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces, At 25c, 40c, 69c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50.
CHEMISES With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces, At 25c, 39c, 45c, 65c, 75c, 90c.
DRAWERS With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces, At 25c, 37c, 45c, 69c, 85c, $1.25.
CORSET COVERS With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces, At 14c, 18c, 33c, 40c, 50c.

WONDROUSLY CHEAP.

----SILK----
Chemises and Drawers,
All Colors, Including Black,
$2.75.
Worth........$5.50.

Misses' & Children's
GOWNS
—AT—
25c, 50c, 75c.

500 DOZEN
Chemises, Skirts, Gowns, Corset Covers, Etc.
At 19c. At 39c.
Worth Double, Triple, Quadruple.

5,000 LADIES'
Cambric, Satine, and White Lawn Wrappers,
—AT—
50c. 75c. $1.00.

CHILDREN'S
LONG CAMBRIC SLIPS
At 19c, 30c, 50c.

CHILDREN'S
Short Cambric Dresses
At 44c, 75c, 95c.

Misses' & Children's
DRAWERS
8c Up.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Linen Dept. Remodeled and Enlarged
—AND—
On the MAIN FLOOR.
South Entrance.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
IMPORTING RETAILERS

SPECIAL EFFORTS
Have been made to make
THIS SALE A GRAND SUCCESS.

JANUARY LINEN SALE.

Fancy Border Huck Towels, 19x38, worth 17c..... 12½c	Hemstitched Huck Towels, assorted borders, 20x42, worth 35c. 25c	5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins, worth $1.60... $1.25	18-inch Bleached All-Linen Toweling, worth 15c.... 10c
Fancy Border Huck Towels, 22x44, worth 35c..... 22c	60-inch Bleached Damask, worth 75c.......... 50c	5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins, worth $2.00... $1.50	18-in. Glass Toweling, worth 15c.............. 10c
Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, assorted borders, 20x42, worth 35c 25c	68-inch Bleached Damask, worth $1.25.......... 85c	8-10 Bleach'd Damask Table Cloths, worth $4.00... $2.75	22-inch Brown Linen Toweling, worth 16c....... 10½c

Eighteen Years' well-earned Prestige places this Dept. at the Top.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

The Largest Assortment—by Long Odds—ever seen in Chicago.

IMPORTING RETAILERS.
WE ANNOUNCE FOR TOMORROW, JAN. 2d, THE BEGINNING OF OUR
ANNUAL JANUARY EMBROIDERY SALE,
AND MAKE SPECIAL MENTION OF
1,000,000 Yards (More or Less) Manufacturers' Remnants
And SAMPLE STRIPS (containing 1 to 9 yds.) HIGH CLASS
EMBROIDERIES,

ASSORTED AS FOLLOWS:
Hemstitched Embroideries, Revering Embroideries, Tucking Embroideries, Spachtel Work Embroideries, Scotch and French Embroideries, India Linen, Cambric, and Nainsook Embroideries, APRON EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, SKIRTINGS, ALL-OVERS, &c. At 5c, At 10c, At 15c, At 25c, At 45c, Worth 20c up to $1.50.

Real Hand-Made Linen Laces, 10c, 15c, 21c.
Direct from Paris, Belgium, and the Continent, at less than actual cost of labor.

Regardless of Cost.
SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.
Regardless of Loss.

Grand Clearing Sale Winter Hosiery and Underwear.

MORLEY'S BLACK CASHMERE HOSIERY, sizes 8 to 10 in., 39c. Worth 75c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Wool Vests, all sizes and colors, 39c. Worth up to $1.00.
Misses' & Children's Swiss Ribbed Wool Vests, high neck and long sleeves, 39c. Worth 75c.
Men's Fancy Scotch Wool Socks, 25c. Worth 50c.
Odds and Ends and Broken Sizes At 1-3 Price.

City OF Paris STORE. NOW 138 State-st. City OF Paris STORE.

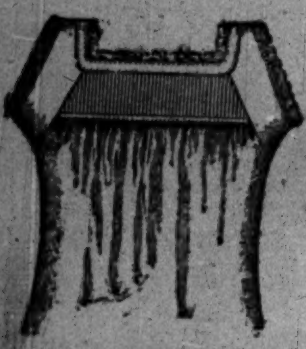
January Sale Muslin Underwear.

SECOND FLOOR.

The explanation given below will tell you why we can sell you cheaper than any one else. Nearly all large houses give their orders for Muslin Underwear in October. This year we were smart. We gave no order, but waited until last week, when we bought twenty-five large trunks of samples for cash,

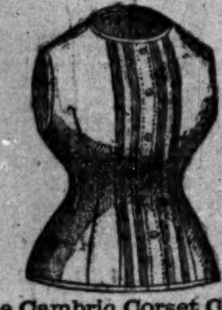
$10,000 WORTH FOR $5,000,

And will sell them at the same rate.



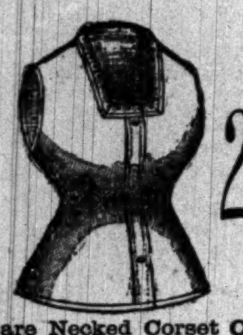
25c

Fine Tucked Chemise, Fruit of the Loom Muslin.



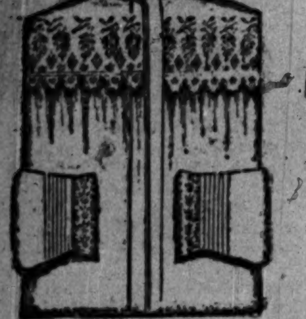
25c

Fine Cambric Corset Cover, Tucked Front.



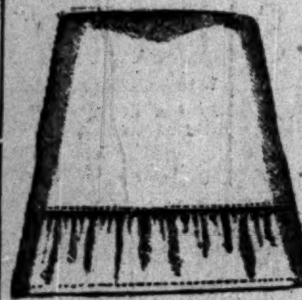
25c

Square Necked Corset Cover, Lace Trimmed.



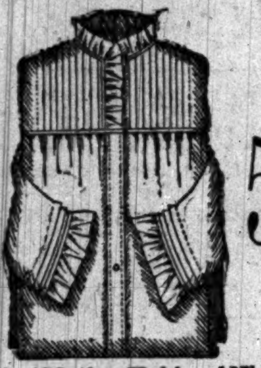
79c

Ladies' Mother Hubbard Night Dress. Fruit of the Loom Muslin.



25c

Ladies' Ruffled Skirt.



59c

Ladies' Mother Hubbard Night Dress. Fruit of the Loom Muslin.

200 additional styles to select from, 15c to $3.50, all just as cheap in proportion.

WE WILL SELL IN OUR

BASEMENT

AT THE SAME TIME:

20,000 yds. of the Best Standard Dark and Light Prints, no better can be made -	3¾c
5,000 yds. good Bleached Muslin, full yard wide, not wet or burnt, but in perfect condition,	4¾c
20 pieces 48-inch Linen Loom Cream Damask, Dice Patterns, Extraordinary Bargain -	15c
20 pieces 51-inch Linen Loom Cream Damask, Dice Patterns, 25c is cheap for them -	18c
20 pieces Cream Linen Damask, 52-inches wide, 31c is the actual value - - -	21c
25 pieces Elegant Quality Belfast Linen Damask, 58 inches wide, variety of patterns -	39c
25 pieces Extra Quality Superior Finish Belfast Cream Damask, 60 inches wide, Pure Flax,	50c
20 pieces 68-inch All-Linen Cream Damask, beautiful goods, nearly 2 yards wide - -	65c

$5,000 Worth of COMFORTS AND BLANKETS to be Closed Out at Once. GREAT BARGAINS.

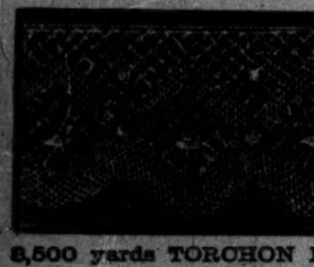
EMBROIDERIES

—AND—

Torchon Laces.

Went for a Mere Song at Auction in New York. Our Buyer was there, and SCOOPED them in. This is a Golden Opportunity. Don't wait, buy your Embroideries and Torchon Laces now.

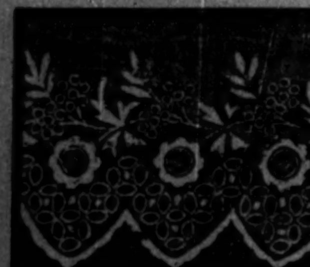
3¼ Inches Wide.



9c

8,500 yards TORCHON LACE all thrown into one lot. They run from 2 to 4 inches wide, including style of above cut.

2 Inches Wide.



5c

This lot includes about eight different patterns. They run from 1 to 2¼ inches wide. Take your choice of any and all for 5c.

City OF Paris

STORE,

NOW 138 STATE STREET,

First Dry-Goods House South of Madison-st.

Candy

Send [illegible] for a sample retail box of the best candy in America by express; put up in pretty boxes suitable for a present; also [illegible] boxes. Address

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner,

212 State-st., Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We are pleased to announce for Wedn'sday, Jan. 2nd, the beginning of "Our Seventh Great Annual Sale of Housekeeping Linens and Quilts."

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 State-st.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTERS OF LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN—

Dry Goods & Carpets.

Merchants favoring us with their orders will find it to their advantage, thereby procuring EXCLUSIVE STYLES unobtainable elsewhere.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR

SHIRTS.

Established 1863. All patterns preserved

—SAVE YOUR EYES.—

Spectacles to Suit all.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

105 East Washington St. LEWIN, Optician.

SILURIAN.

Telephone 2571. 38 RANDOLPH-ST

California Excursion

Will leave Chicago Jan. 15. Special sleeper through to Los Angeles without change. Stop-over privilege at El Paso, Texas, and Phoenix, Arizona. For particulars call on

DR. G. C. SOMERS,

Room 33, 126 Washington-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

GREAT ANNUAL LINEN SALE

BARGAINS

—IN—

- Table Cloths,
- Table Damasks,
- Table Napkins,
- Sets for Dinner,
- Sets for Luncheon,
- Sets for Tea,
- Towels for Use,
- Towels for Ornament,
- Towelings
- For the Million.

The Housekeepers of Chicago

ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO OUR EXHIBITION OF

Staple & Fancy LINENS.

In the selection of goods for this sale special attention has been paid to the following points—viz.:

Excellence in Quality,
Elegance in Design,
Cheapness in Price.

SPECIALTIES

—IN—

- Hemstitched Dinner Sets,
- Hemstitched Tea Sets,
- Embroidered Lunch Sets,
- Lunch Sets In Point and Cluny Lace.
- H. S. Bed Sets, Sheets, and Shams.
- H. S. Sheets & Pillow Cases,
- Embroidered and Lace Scarfs and Squares,
- Novelties in Emb. Towels,
- Bath Towels and Blankets.

COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1889.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

OUR ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

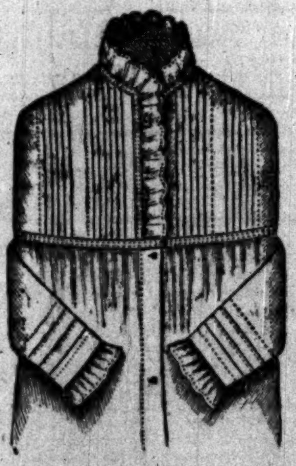
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

BEGINS TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

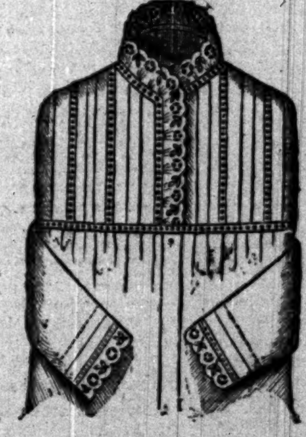
In announcing our ANNUAL SALE we feel that we are this year more THAN EVER BEFORE THOROUGHLY PREPARED to meet the requirements of purchasers.

The success that has attended our previous efforts has caused us to double our exertions in this department. We have exhausted the skill of manufacturers to procure an assortment of goods that combines with exquisite taste in design the finest materials and workmanship. Among a few of our leading numbers we quote the following:

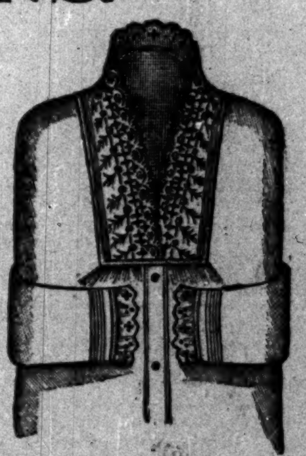
GOWNS.



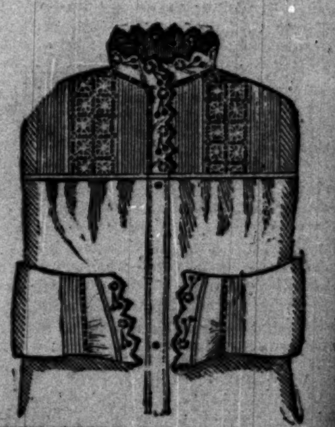
MOTHER HUBBARD, Cluster Tucks, Yoke, Cambric Ruffle.... 50c



MOTHER HUBBARD, Tucked Yoke, with Beading & Emb. Edge. 75c



V FRONT, Wide Embroidery—Mother Hubbard Back.......... 85c

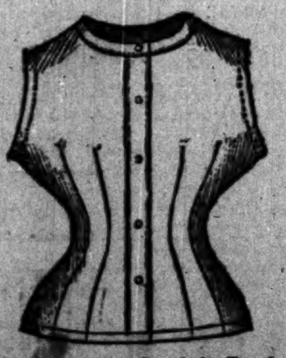


MOTHER HUBBARD, Yoke of Tucks and Emb. Ins., Emb. Edge around Neck and Sleeves........... $1.00

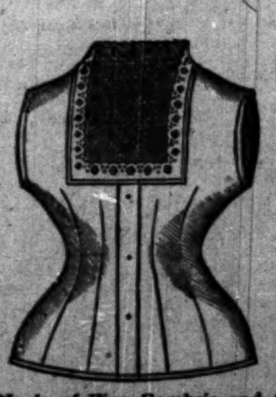
SKIRTS.

Good Muslin, Embroidered Edge and Fine Tucks.................... 75c | TUCKS and FINE EMBROIDERED EDGE.............. $1.00 | Good Muslin, Cambric Ruffle, with Tucks and Fine Torchon Edge $1.00

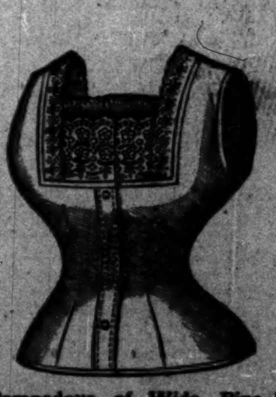
CORSET COVERS.



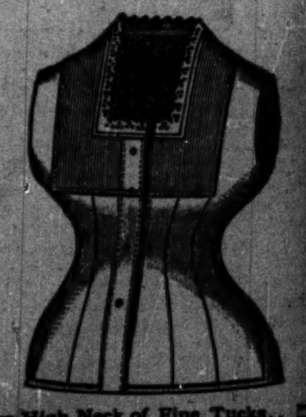
High Neck of Fine Cambric, Pearl Buttons, same in square neck.... 20c



Square Neck, of Fine Cambric and Hamburg Embroidery.......... 25c



High Pompadour, of Wide, Fine Embroidery.................... 50c



Square High Neck of Fine Tucks.......................... 50c

DRAWERS.

Plain, Good Muslin, Yoke Bands.. 25c | Good Cotton, Fine Tucks, and Embroidered...................... 50c | Cluster of Fine Tucks and Embroidered........................ 75c | Fine Cambric and Valenciennes Lace.............................. $1.00

In addition to the above we display a large assortment of goods in Torchon, Medicis, Valenciennes, and Florentine Laces which, during THIS SALE, will be quoted at specially LOW PRICES.

THE BEST,
THE CLEANEST,
THE CHEAPEST
Newspaper in Chicago or the United States is THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Twelve cents per week—Delivered by carrier; 15 cents (including Sunday). Address THE TRIBUNE Company.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE BEST,
THE CLEANEST,
THE CHEAPEST
Newspaper in Chicago or the United States is THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Twelve cents per week—Delivered by carrier; 15 cents (including Sunday). Address THE TRIBUNE Company.

VOLUME XLIX. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1889—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

"A PRINCE OF GIVERS."

HOW GEORGE W. CHILDS REMEMBERS HIS EMPLOYES.

Interesting Stories About the Big-Hearted Proprietor of the Philadelphia "Ledger"—How He Pensions Deserving Employes When Sickness Overtakes Them—A Story of a Clever Woman—Characteristics of Wanamaker, the Philadelphia Merchant—Armour's Christmas Gifts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—G. W. Childs, the "two brothers Cheerybingle rolled into one," of Philadelphia, is the happiest man in the world. He is always happiest in the holiday season, which brings to him unusual opportunities for making other people happy. It is true that Christmas this prince of givers gladdened the hearts of his employés with gifts which cost nearly $40,000. One of these employés, an assistant editor, found in his pay envelope, besides his usual salary, a crisp, new $500 note. The man was amazed. It was a great temptation to put that $500 bill in his pocket, for he is a poor man with a large family on his hands. But he thought the cashier had made a mistake, and with a face pale and resolute he fought off the tempter and presented himself at the cashier's window, the pretty new bill in his hand.

"A mistake has been made; this bill does not belong to me," said he.

"You had better go see Mr. Childs," responded the cashier.

So into the private office of Mr. Childs walked the assistant editor.

"This is all right," said Mr. Childs, "merely a little Christmas gift, you know. After you have been here longer you will understand it better."

"But Mr. Childs," gasped the editor, "I've worked for you only six weeks, and this is a greater sum of money than I ever owned at one time in all my life. I can't take it. My short service is not sufficient to make it right that I should take it."

"You are a member of our family," said Mr. Childs, "and the time you have been here does not make any difference. Just you take that bill and get out on Chestnut street and buy some Christmas presents with it as quick as you know how."

EVERYBODY LIKES HIM.

I tell this little story because I like to tell stories about good men, and because it is a good story for men to read and take to their hearts on the first day of the year. This "two brothers Cheerybingle rolled into one" is about the most extraordinary man in the world. Call on him at his office and you first think what a dumpy little body he is. Then you note how affable he is. In five minutes you are in love with him. He is like his friend Wanamaker, like Gresham, and P. D. Armour in this. He has the quality of drawing men to him as the magnet attracts the needle. You can't help yourself. You don't want to. No longer do you wonder why it is that Mr. Childs has enjoyed the warm friendship of Presidents, poets, millionaires, statesmen, everybody. When Mr. Childs walks down Chestnut street hundreds of men and women crowd up to shake his hand. When Mrs. Cleveland goes to Philadelphia shopping she loves nothing better than to run around the corner into the private office and the presence of "the two brothers Cheerybis." The day I was there another notable young woman came in. She greeted him as if he were her father—she almost hugged him. And when I passed out of the office he followed me out and threw his arm on my shoulder, exclaiming: "That is Miss Drexel, the $5,000,000 bride that is to be. Did you see her? Isn't she sweet?" But this pretty young woman was not the only interesting caller Mr. Childs had that day. There was Mrs. Curtis, her daughter and son of Cambridge, Mass. After they had gone out Mr. Childs remarked:

A STORY OF A CLEVER WOMAN.

"I'll tell you a story about that woman. For a good many years her husband wrote a series of editorial articles of a peculiar sort for our paper, articles which attracted much attention. But his health was rapidly failing and my editor often expressed the fear that he should have to give up the articles, as there was no one else that could write anything like them, so peculiar was their vein and so rare their merit. One day a letter came to me from Mrs. Curtis saying her husband could write no more, and asking if she might not try her hand at the articles. Without saying a word to anybody I told her to try her hand. For years she wrote the articles her husband had been writing and nobody detected the difference. Finally, Mr. Curtis died, and my editor came to me with a long face, saying it was too bad we had to lose the articles Prof. Curtis had been writing. Then I told him that for three years Prof. Curtis had been unable to write a line and that his wife had written all the articles in that time. You may imagine that he was a surprised editor."

"Then you are a great admirer of the literary woman, Mr. Childs?"

"Why shouldn't I be after that? Was it not a clever piece of work? I have such a good opinion of her that I sent her some time ago a complete library. I educated her son at Harvard. I have told her she, too, will be compelled to give up writing some day, and as I want those articles kept in her family she must train one of her daughters to write them. This she is now doing, and I have left orders in my will that these articles shall be continued as long as there is a member of the Curtis family able to write them, if it is 1,000 years. By the way, I have put in writing my wishes as to the future conduct of the paper. No employé shall be disturbed by my death. The retired list, for one thing, must be continued and enlarged."

"Then you have pensioners?"

"I am glad to say that I have, a dozen or more of them. When a man gets old or infirm in my employ I retire him on full pay. Once I had a foreman whom I liked well. He had a bad cough and I sent him to a physician. The doctor said he might live a year or two if he would stop work. I told the man to take a rest on full pay, to continue to his death. That was twenty years ago and the man is still alive and drawing his salary, though he has never been able to work. When he retired he had been at work for me just seven months."

A STORY ABOUT MR. WANAMAKER.

"What do you know about Mr. Wanamaker?"

"I knew Mr. Wanamaker is a great man, a great merchant. I'll tell you a story of him that has never been printed. Not long before his death I was driving with A. T. Stewart, as I did every time I went to New York, for we were fast friends. Said Mr. Stewart: 'Childs, you have in your town a man who will some day be the greatest merchant in the world. I mean Wanamaker.' 'Greater than you, Stewart?' I asked. 'Yes, greater than I. Keep your eye on him. He is going to the top of the heap.' That was before Wanamaker had made any great stir, and the prophecy astonished me a little, but I have never forgotten it to this day."

It soon became quite obvious indeed that Mr. Childs believed in Wanamaker. The career of this big merchant, who may go into the Harrison Cabinet, has not been all plain sailing by any means. About seven years ago he was badly pushed for money. He was solvent so long as he could keep his head up, but he had to do some lively hustling for it. It became bruited about that Wanamaker was embarrassed, and that made his fight all the harder.

A BELIEVER IN ADVERTISING.

"Wanamaker was at no time in great danger," says Mr. Gilliam of his staff, "for if he went to it he could have borrowed large sums. But he refused to accept any assistance. He kept right along advertising through the crisis, just as if there were no clouds in his sky. He had always believed in advertising. I have heard him tell how when he first started in business he wanted to advertise, but didn't have the money to pay for it. Pretty soon he got an order from a secret society for a lot of uniforms. He filled the order, delivering the goods in a wheelbarrow with his own hands. The profit on the job was $38 and he took this to a newspaper office and spent every cent of it for advertising. Well, in this crisis of 1881 his bill at the *Ledger* office climbed up to $50,000. Mr. Childs' business manager advised him to stop Wanamaker's advertisements, as a crash was coming and there would be a big loss."

"'No,' said Mr. Childs, 'let Wanamaker run. He will come out all right. He is the only enterprising man in Philadelphia, and it would be a calamity to the town and particularly to the newspaper business to have him go under. I would rather give him $100,000 than have him fail. He is a great advertiser and will not fail.' In twenty days Wanamaker sent Childs a check for $40,000 and is now many times a millionaire."

CHEERFUL GIVERS.

Now that we are indulging in New-Year's gossip about men of princely riches and princely generosity a citizen of Chicago should not be forgotten. I think it true that Phil Armour gives away more money in charity than any other American. Next to him probably is Childs, with Wanamaker third. Childs is always giving. The day on which he does not make some poor soul happy with a gift is a dark day for him. Wanamaker gives lavishly through churches, and also keeps a man who does little else than attend to his benefactions. One of Wanamaker's peculiarities is that he will not advertise in any publication that is to be distributed inside a church at a fair, and if they have an advertising sheet Wanamaker inquires if the fair is to be held in the church or some outside building. If the latter he always gives an advertisement. If in the church, never. But in the latter case he always gives a check equal to the cost of the advertisement asked for. As for Armour, one of his employés, now here on business, says he has seen the rich packer give away $1,500 a day. "Of this money no record is kept, except that it is charged in the currency account. It is money which goes out of Armour's pocket in tens, twenties, fifties, and hundreds. Late one afternoon I stood by the cashier when Armour came up and asked for $50. He put the money in his vest pocket, and soon afterward we saw him give all or part of it to a woman who called to solicit for a well known charity. 'How much have you given him today?' I asked the cashier. He ran his eye over his book a moment and replied $1,550.

"A PRESENT FROM THE OLD MAN."

"I'll tell you a Christmas story about Mr. Armour," added this pleasant gossiper. "Last fall Armour came to me one day and asked me if I had some circulars to send out. I told him I had a good many thousand. 'How much have you been paying?' he asked. I told him $1.50 a thousand.

"'Well, there is a young lady here who has been sick and is unable to do any heavy work. Send her a lot of envelopes and addresses and pay her $2 a thousand.' A few days before Christmas a pretty young girl came in and told Mr. Armour the young woman who had been addressing circulars was sick in bed, and the girl wanted to know if she and another girl living in the house with the sick young woman could not address the envelopes and give her the money to pay her doctor.

"'Of course, of course,' said Armour, 'and you take her this for me as a Christmas present.' Then he rammed his hand down into that wonderful vest pocket of his and pulled out $50.

"But I don't believe Miss —— would take any money she has not earned, for she is proud," said the girl.

"O, tell her it is from the old man and she must take it," Armour replied. "Tell her she is sick and she can't afford to refuse to take it from an old fellow like me. That will make it all right."

The girl thanked him and started away, the money in her pocket. Two or three minutes later the whole office was startled to see Mr. Armour running toward the door and crying "stop that girl, stop her.' We couldn't imagine what the matter was. Possibly he had made a mistake and given her $500 instead of $50. Anyhow that was the only thing we could think of. I happened to be near the door and ran out and caught the girl on the sidewalk in La Salle street. Armour followed hatless and breathless. In his hand was a $20 bill, which he stuck into the girl's muff, saying: 'That is for yourself, a little Christmas present from the old man.' And he ran back into his office before the astonished girl could say a word."

W. W.

CLEAR DAY FOR THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

Favorable Weather Probable for Observations in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31.—Northerly winds commenced slowly yesterday, and the prospects are that tomorrow will be a clear day, and that an excellent opportunity will be afforded to observe the total eclipse of the sun. Several parties have been in Northern California for a week in localities favorable for observation, and it is expected that a large number of persons will go to the region of the totality tomorrow. A large party organized by the Amateur Photographic Association will go to Gloverdale, 100 miles north of this city, in charge of Prof. C. D. Burckhatten of Chabot University, Oakland. At Lick Observatory, where only about eleven-twelfths of the sun will be obscured, the observations will be made by Prof. Holden and others. A party from Lick Observatory will also be stationed at Batrlett Springs in the path of totality, and will be provided with the necessary instruments for taking observations.

The parties from Harvard University and Washington University, St. Louis, will be located at Willows. Prof. Pickering and Messrs. Rotch, Bailey, King, and Black will represent Harvard; Washington University will be represented by Profs. Pritchett, Niphen, and Engle. Prof. William W. Payne of Northfield, Minn., will be stationed at Chico. A corps of observers from Amherst are in charge of Prof. David P. Todd at Winnemucca, Nev. Surveyor General Irish of Nevada will be located at Liegan Station, Nev. Among the other scientists who will make observations are Prof. Soule of the University of California, Prof. J. P. John and Dr. W. V. Brown of De Pauw University, Ind., and Prof. Lewis Swift of Rochester.

THE MORTUARY RECORD.

Capt. George B. Okeson.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Capt. George B. Okeson of Lexington, this county, died at 4 a. m. today, aged about 60. He had represented McLean County in the Lower House, and had been a member of the Board of Supervisors several terms. He was quite prominent in Grand Army of the Republic circles.

Daniel Wadsworth.

AUBURN, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Daniel Wadsworth, one of the oldest settlers of this county, died last evening at his home near here, aged 89 years. He was a Mason for sixty-eight years, and helped to form the first chapter in Illinois. He came here from Maine in 1840.

Mrs. Champlin.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Champlin died near Lexington, in this county, aged 88. She was a sister of the late Gen. A. Gridley of this city. She moved from New York to Pontiac, Livingston County, in 1836, and came to McLean County in 1838, residing here ever since, and was well known.

The free delivery system will be established at Goshen, Ind., Feb. 1.

SURRENDER OF THE MEN.

THE BROTHERHOOD ACKNOWLEDGES DEFEAT IN THE "Q" STRIKE.

Cavener's Special Committee Will Declare the Struggle at an End and Notify the Ex-Engineers of the Road That the Association Will No Longer Pay Them Their Salaries—The Company Will Give Preference to Its Former Employes—An Expensive Fight.

The long defunct "Q" strike—defunct as far as the company is concerned—will at last be declared off. Chairman A. R. Cavener and his committee of nine have so agreed. The formal papers officially announcing that determination on the part of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen will be made public tomorrow. Such is the New-Year's present to the Burlington Company. The ex-"Q" strikers will not be forgotten by Cavener's committee. Among other things that committee will also send each of the twenty-eight divisions of the Burlington an announcement that the brotherhood's support of ex-"Q" strikers ceases from today. Neither of these declarations will be grateful to the late engineers of the Burlington, but they are the irresistable result of the lost fight and were compelled by circumstances.

An all-day conference was held yesterday at the general offices of the Burlington between Vice-President Stone, General Manager Ripley, Solicitor General Wirt Dexter, and Second Vice-President Peasley of the "Q." on the one side, and Chairman Cavener and his special committee on the other. The propositions submitted by either side or concessions made were kept secret both by the "Q." officials and the members of the engineers' committee. Enough developed, however, during the afternoon to give a pretty fair idea of the decision reached. The Burlington people will make minor concessions, as for instance in the hiring of new men, other things being equal, the old engineers will be given the preference. No blacklist is to be kept, but the brotherhood pledges itself, if any of its members are reinstated, to work harmoniously with the new men. The issues involved in the strike remain unchanged. That is, the trip and not the mileage system will remain in force, the rates to be the same as before the strike.

COST TO THE BROTHERHOOD.

The officials of the Burlington were exceedingly reticent about the proceedings of the conference. Said General Manager Ripley: "There is nothing yet to be given the public. The business is not over and we are to meet again Wednesday morning. We talked over matters together, and that's all."

"What proposition did Cavener and his committee submit?"

"They submitted no proposition whatever."

"Were the old engineers of the road represented in that committee?"

"No, sir; none of the strikers were present."

"Have Cavener and his committee agreed to declare the strike off?"

Mr. Ripley looked at the reporter, smiled in a significant way, but did not answer.

"Come again Wednesday," he afterwards said. "Perhaps I can give you more news."

A mutual pledge was taken by the committee and the company that nothing should be said by either side either as to the object of the conference or the matters discussed until after everything was over. The Burlington people will doubtless do what they can to bring about a final settlement. They will yield a few unimportant points to the committee in order to create good feeling, but the concessions thus made will not mean much. The Burlington is master of the situation; both it and the engineers understand perfectly well that this is an unconditional surrender on the part of the brotherhood. Chief Arthur may come tomorrow to ratify whatever measures may be adopted.

Thus will end the big strike of 1888. It has been costly to both parties, but the burden has been heavier to the brotherhood than to the company.

One thousand two hundred and fifty-one men went out Feb. 27. Their average monthly pay drawn from the brotherhood since that time has been $50 apiece. They have now been out ten months. Some of the men have since found positions and consequently ceased drawing pay from the brotherhood, yet not far from $500,000 has been paid out by the order to its members for salaries alone. This is exclusive of the pay to 350 switchmen for seven months at an average of $80 a month, or $73,500. Add to this the cost of the Santa Fé strike, the St. Paul strike, the expenses incurred by Chiefs Arthur and Sargent while here, then later of Chairman Hoge and various agitating committees, and the total cost to the brotherhood falls little short of $750,000. A costly lesson to the strikers.

MR. STONE TALKS.

Second Vice-President Stone was seen last evening at his home, but had little additional to offer to what had been said by Mr. Ripley. The company, he said, would not recede in the slightest degree from its present position. Not one man of the new engineers, firemen, switchmen, or brakemen would be discharged to make way for strikers. The strikers must make individual application and bide their turn. The company had no ill will against them, and desired in no way to persecute them, but justice must be done to the new men.

"But the strike, Mr. Stone?" was asked. "Is it in a fair way of a final settlement?"

"You may say that the present committee of nine has shown a better disposition to treat fairly with us than any other. They are a fine body of intelligent men."

The engineers, it is understood, are preparing a manifesto, which will be given to the press some time during the week. Its contents or the nature of the subject treated is not given out. There are many good reasons for believing that it is a complete résumé of the late strike and a defense of the engineers from their standpoint.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT "Q." STRIKE.

Events That Marked the Struggles Between the Engineers and the Company.

Following is the history of the "Q." strike arranged chronologically:

Men asked for the same system of wage reckoning as on other roads—Feb. 24.

Chief Arthur ordered the men out—Feb. 25.

Two thousand engineers and firemen strike—Feb. 27.

New men caused a wreck at Napierville—company began to fill places of old men—Brotherhood men refused to run the fast mail—Feb. 28.

Reading engineers arrived and company began adding to its train service, while the strikers agreed to keep their hands off—Feb. 29.

Chiefs Arthur and Sargent and President Perkins participated in a conference, but failed to agree on a basis of settlement March 1.

Chief Arthur ordered the brotherhood engineers off the Reading engines on condition that the Reading engineers decline to work for the Burlington company March 2.

The strikers called a meeting of the General Grievance Committee of the brotherhood and threatened to call out engineers and firemen of connecting roads—March 3.

Chiefs Arthur and Sargent confer with Grievance Committeemen and the Northwestern was asked to abolish classification.—A striking engineer who sought to persuade a man to leave his position was shot at Brookfield, Mo.—March 4.

The Northwestern engineers refused to agree to strike—March 5.

A meeting of the Northwestern Roads' Executive Committee called—All competing lines ordered to keep their hands of "Q." freight—Burlington Company ran four freight-trains—March 6.

Grand Chief Wilkinson of the Brakemen, summoned by Chief Arthur—a freight train near Nebraska City derailed and several passengers injured by a passenger train dashing into the wreck—March 7.

Strikers give other roads the alternative of boycotting the "Q." or have their men called out—Western lines gave in to the strikers, Eastern ones fight—Burlington & Northern refused to stop handling "Q." cars, and the engineers and firemen strike—March 8.

Trouble with the Wabash—Judge Gresham appealed to by the "Q." and asked to relieved it from the plan of non-intercourse pursued by the Wabash—Several brotherhood men in Iowa go back to work—March 9.

The Grievance Committees order the Pan-handle and Alton roads to handle "Q." freight—Judge Dundee of Omaha orders Union Pacific engineers to handle "Q." freight—The Union Pacific enjoined from refusing to handle "Q." freight—March 10.

Santa Fé Grievance Committee notify the managers that they will quit work unless "Q." freight is refused.—Iowa Railroad Commissioners find some new engineers incompetent.—Strikers decide to concentrate the fight on the Burlington.—March 11.

Dissatisfaction among Northwestern and St. Paul men because their Grievance Committees did not decide to support "Q." strikers.—March 12.

Gen. McNulta orders Wabash engineers to haul "Q." freight—Milwaukee & St. Paul engineers refuse to handle "Q." freight—Engineers on the Ohio, Indiana & Western threaten to wreck "Q." cars—March 13.

Meeting of Milwaukee & St. Paul Grievance Committee called—New engineers stoned at Galesburg—Michigan Central engineers refuse to haul "Q." freight—Shippers notified by the company that no "Q." freight will be received until further orders—March 14.

Judge Gresham decides that other roads must handle "Q." freight—Threats of a strike on the Ohio & Western—March 15.

Santa Fé men quit work—The entire system tied up—The Belt line agrees to take "Q." freight—"Q." Brotherhood Engineers looking for places—March 16.

A train is taken out of Kansas City with a woman at the throttle—March 17.

Manager Goddard of the Santa Fé notified his 7,000 men that their services are no longer required—sixteen strikers in Kansas City return to work—Judge Dundy of Omaha decides that Pacific engineers must not take concerted action—Milwaukee & St. Paul engineers protest against handling "Q." cars—March 18.

Chief Arthur orders Santa Fé men back at work—General Manager Stone telegraphs his Eastern agents that no more engineers or firemen are required—March 20.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago engineers refuse "Q." freight—March 21.

St. Paul & Northwestern engineers refuse to strike—March 22.

"Q." switchmen strike—Illinois Railroad Commission decides to investigate "Q." strike—All roads centreing in St. Paul notified that "Q." freight can be handled—March 24.

"Q." switchmen say they go out as individuals and that the union has no grievance—March 25.

Assault on new "Q." engineers in the St. Paul yards—Pinkerton men employed to protect property—March 27.

"Q." directors indorse General Manager Stone and President Perkins—Aurora citizens complain against new engineers—March 28.

New "Q." engineers stoned at the Stock-Yards—A striking switchman killed by a new engineer at St. Joseph, Mo.—March 29.

The St. Paul tied up and a mob attacks a "Q." freight-train at Western avenue—The train ditched—Managers of various roads reported as attempting to crush the "Q."—Chicago lumbermen indorse the "Q." and pass resolutions calling upon the Rock Island, Northwestern, and St. Paul Roads to accept "Q." freight—The Aurora paint-shops burned out—Indications of incendiarism—March 30.

Pan-Handle men go out—Lake Shore engineers ask their road to boycott "Q." freight—New switchmen take the places of the strikers—Chief Arthur abandons his position and returns to Cleveland—March 31.

Fort Wayne men strike—Lake Shore handles "Q." freight—Unknown persons wreck "Q." cars at Omaha—Arthur declares there will be no general strike and that the Santa Fé tie-up was an outrage—April 1.

New men assaulted at Creston by "Q." strikers—April 2.

Kansas City switchmen strike—General Manager Miller of St. Paul discharges 7,000 men—Michigan Central engineers decide to strike—April 3.

The "Q." boycott off—All roads handle "Q." freight—Michigan Central engineers strike, but return to work—April 4.

The "Q." receives and gives freight to other roads—The Milwaukee road takes back the discharged employés—April 5.

Attempt to swamp the "Q." with freight—Testimony before the Illinois Railroad Commissioners—April 6.

The "Q." starts the fast Kansas City express, all trains now running regularly. Grievance committees have gone home. Strikers at Galesburg apyly for work.—April 9.

Grand Master Sargent declares the strike is still on. The "Q." does its regular business.—April 10.

Brotherhood admits defeat.—May 3.

"Q." engineers hope for an investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.—May 12.

The "Q." strikes' virtually ended—the Brotherhood treasury depleted—May 24.

Engineers convention at St. Joseph, Mo.—The "Q." strike discussed and plans for a federation of railroad men adopted—July 26.

Engineers convention at St. Louis, Mo., Chiefs Arthur and Sargent discuss the "Q." strike and agree to the proposed railroad men's federation scheme—Aug. 10.

Annual convention of the brotherhood at Richmond, Va.—Oct. 6.

Committee of nine engineers appointed by Richmond covention to settle "Q." strike, with A. R. Cavener as Chairman—Oct. 15.

Cavener waits on "Q." officials—Dec. 8.

Convention of engineers in Chicago to discuss "Q." strike with special committee of nine and Burlington officials—Dec. 27.

Cavener and committee wait on General Manager Ripley and ask for a conference—Dec. 29.

Conference between Cavener and special committee of nine, General Manager Ripley, Vice-President Stone, and General Solicitor Wirt Dexter—Dec. 31.

LONDON LOST IN THE FOG.

Citizens Wander About the Streets and Hire Boys to Lead Them Home.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The fog tonight is the worst known in many years. It covers the metropolis and suburbs with a thick woolly blackness so dense that pedestrians carry torches and with difficulty cross the streets. In spite of the fog hundreds are in the streets awaiting the arrival of New-Year. The sight is novel. Phantom-like figures bearing aloft burning brands noiselessly appear and disappear in the terrible black stillness. Hack-drivers descend from boxes and, lantern in hand, lead trembling horses. Street urchins with torches and lanterns yell "Are yer lost? Take yer home for tuppence." They did a thriving business when the theatres emptied their startled and frightened audiences in the streets. Trains are delayed at the depots for hours, and gangs of men with signal torpedoes have been sent over the roads to warn incoming trains. Many people who live in distant parts of the metropolis took rooms at the nearest hotels to await the morning. London tonight is as helpless as New York was during the great blizzard of last March.

MICHAEL DAVITT CABLES EGAN A DENIAL.

He Has Had No Rupture with Parnell Over O'Shea's Evidence.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Patrick Egan today received the following cablegram from Michael Davitt:

DUBLIN, Ireland, Dec. 31.—*To Patrick Egan, Lincoln, Neb., U. S. A.:* The statement that the relations between Parnell and myself are totally ruptured in consequence of O'Shea's evidence, and that I am likely at an early date to lead a revolt against Parnell, is the dying effort of slanderers after a year of lies.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

FATALLY BURNED IN FIGHTING FIRE.

Decatur, Ala., Saved by Bucket Work—Blaze at Eau Claire, Wis.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The little City of Decatur, Ala., was visited by a fire this morning which destroyed twelve frame houses, entailing a loss of $30,000, of which $10,000 is covered by insurance. Two or three men badly burned in fighting fire will die of their injuries. The city has no fire department, but the citizens finally conquered the blaze with bucket work.

MAYOR ROCHE'S PROJECT.

HIGH PRESSURE WATER SERVICE FOR THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.

A Recommendation That Will Be Made to the Council Friday Evening—Advantages of the Proposed Plan—Its Benefits in Tall Buildings—A Source of Revenue to the City—How the System Could Be Introduced, and the Probable Cost.

As stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday Mayor Roche will present to the City Council at its meeting Friday an important statement in reference to a high pressure water service for the business portion of the city. In the Mayor's opinion this service will serve three desirable purposes: It will furnish power in high buildings during the summer months, thus doing away with the necessity for boilers and the noise, heat, steam, and smoke arising therefrom; it will greatly aid in extinguishing fires in high buildings, and will therefore strengthen the demand for lower insurance rates; it will enable the city to furnish a more liberal supply of water through the present channels in all parts of the city.

The Mayor has already made a rough draft of his communication to the Council, and he permitted the members of the press to look it over last evening. The document points out that there are in what is called the business district—bounded on the south by Congress street and north and west by the river—about 600 hydraulic elevator, more than in any similar area in the world; that most of those are operated by water taken from tanks in the upper parts of buildings and which is forced into the tanks by steam or power pumps. These pumping plants in some of the more recent structures have cost from $25,000 to $30,000, as in the Rookery and Auditorium buildings. Water for other purposes than operating the elevators is obtained from those tanks. It is the Mayor's idea that this water can be supplied much more cheaply by the city, as well as in a more convenient and expeditious way. It is opportune at this time to discuss the method in view of the construction of pumping-works in connection with the general water supply at Harrison and Desplaines street, also at Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue.

MAYOR ROCHE'S IDEA.

The Mayor says in his communication:

I know no reason why water should not be pumped at one central place and delivered through pipes laid in the streets and alleys—particularly in the latter—and under sufficient pressure to make it available in the highest buildings. . . . The city can furnish the water for much less money than it now costs the owners of building, and at the same time the increase derived from this source may give the city a large revenue. . . . There would be a demand for water for running motors and for a steady pressure on pipes equipped with sprinkling apparatus to reduce the danger of the spread of fire in large buildings. . . . And water could also be piped to the upper stories of high buildings so as to be of great service to the firemen in case of a conflagration in those structures.

During the months of the year when heat is not required the use of steam would be done away with, except where power is necessary for manufacturing purposes, and by thus getting rid of many boilers the smoke nuisance would be materially abated.

One of the engines to be placed at the works at Indiana avenue and Fourteenth street could be so modified in construction as to do duty for the proposed high service system. The fact that such a system was in operation would lessen the demands on the other engines for the general service.

The building has been so planned that another engine can be put in the room with the three engines already contracted for. Engines of greater capacity can be added. A portion of the foundation and building could be prepared for them, there being sufficient land, and the boiler-room rearranged so as to secure the needed space. It is important to locate the high service plant there for the reason that it is about 600 feet from the works to the lake. A short tunnel could be constructed, entering the lake outside of the dock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at a small expense. An additional shaft and well would be required, and these can be better provided for now then in the future, as changes hereafter would be expensive.

REVENUE FOR THE CITY.

It is for these reasons, among others, that the Mayor presents the subject at this time.

The 600 hydraulic elevators now in operation use about 50,000 gallons of water each per day. The total capacity, therefore, would be about 30,000,000 gallons. All this could not be supplied immediately, but it would in good time. The Mayor calculates that the elevator owners would be willing to pay on the average $50 per month for the service. This would mean an income of $360,000 per annum for the city from this source. Careful estimates made as to the cost of laying twelve miles of pipes through the streets and alleys of the quarners district and to make all other preparations necessary for the high water service, indicate that including interest on capital invested, wear and tear of machinery, etc., the city could reduce the present rate of eight cents per 1,000 gallons for water for elevator service one-half and yet make a net profit of from $200,000 to $225,000 per annum.

The proposed plan is not an experiment. The Mayor says:

The system is in operation in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and many other cities in Great Britain, where there is not only a high service of the character proposed, but in some places a pressure of 750 pounds to the square inch. And in this country there are several attempts at furnishing it, notably at Buffalo, Milwaukee, and even Portland, Ore.

Chicago has special facilities for such a system. The Mayor estimates the cost of the plant as follows: Twelve miles of pipe would cost $500,000, six miles for immediate service $250,000. The shaft and tunnel into the lake would cost $30,000. The new engine at the Indiana avenue works could be modified for the high water service at a cost of only $1,000 over the original estimates. An additional engine with boilers would cost about $100,000.

The Mayor after recounting the many advantages arising from the service goes on to say:

The general results of its establishment would be that water would be furnished for much less than now; it would be supplied for much less than it now costs parties who have water systems in their buildings, and save the expense of such plants; the city would get $2 for what would cost 75 cents; and we would have added to our system that which other cities have adopted under greater difficulties.

THE ADVANTAGES.

The Mayor's proposition to the Council will be:

The advisability of an expenditure of $300,000 for a plant, including six miles of pipe more, thus laying the foundation for a high service that will be of as great benefit in the future as anything the authorities can do for Chicago. And there would be an advantage from a sanitary standpoint, since the extra water would go into and flush the sewers. It has been suggested that the business district be cut off for high service. This is not practicable in the present state of affairs. The engines are not properly constructed, the pipes are too small and would not stand the pressure, the tunnel capacity is not sufficient and not likely to be, and the system must necessarily be a separate one. It will also be urged that the parties now having plants intact will not care to make the change. I am assured by well posted men that we can get consumers immediately for all the water that can be supplied for new elevators, such owners as desire to make the change, and elevators worked directly from the pipes in an unsatisfactory manner. So that, even if a large percentage of the plants now in use should remain, we would only be able to keep pace with the demand if we were to do all that we could for the next ten years. There is no doubt that there will be a demand for all the water that can be furnished.

The Mayor proposes to put in a part of New-Year's Day in preparing a report on the general water service of the city, which he will also present to the Council Friday, with recommendations for reductions of rates to small householders, as indicated in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN HYPNOTIZED.

A Case of Animal Magnetism That Will Come Up in Court.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A peculiar case of what seems to be magnetic influence has turned up on the South Side. The victim is Miss Christine Homberger, a handsome young woman, about 27 years of age. She is wealthy, and well educated, speaking several languages. According to her statement she attended a party about nine years ago, where she was introduced to a young man. She says: "I was favorably impressed with him, and we spent some time enjoyably in conversation. During the evening he gave me a drink of something which he said was cider. I drank it, and from that moment I have been under his influence. I tried at first to rid myself of the feeling of subservience to his will which had possession of me, but it was impossible. I soon learned it was no delusion—it was a stern reality. Worse still, he was conscious of his power over me." She has consulted physicians here, in Mexico and Cuba, where she has traveled for relief, but without success. The man got married a few years ago, but he still maintains his influence over her, and he refuses to break the spell. She says she hates the man, but cannot resist his power over her. Today she placed the matter in the hands of Agent Dean of the Humane Society. The case will probably go to court. Physicians are watching the outcome of the case with great interest.

MUST OBSERVE THE AMERICAN SUNDAY.

Attendants at a Jewish Dance Fined—Judge Hadley's Lecture.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Lowell Jews joined in a merry festival and dance Sunday evening to celebrate the marriage of two of their number. All went smooth until the police got wind of the affair and made a descent upon the company. There was a wild uproar, but fifteen of the persons present were captured.

An attempt was made in court today to get them released on the ground that the people participating were celebrating a different Sunday from Americans, but Judge Hadley did not see it in that light, and gave a decision which promises to have wide influence in religious legal questions. He said he saw no reason why persons coming to this country should not become Americanized, instead of asking American institutions to defer to the European ideas which they bring with them. This Sunday law, he held, was the product of Christian habit, and good and proper to be observed in its letter and spirit. He accordingly fined the prisoners.

SHUTDOWN OF COLORADO COPPER MINES.

Much Curiosity at Boston as to the Meaning of the Move.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Anaconda Copper Company today announced another shutdown of its mines and works in Colorado. Manager Haggins in his dispatch says that the works will be closed for ten days and possibly longer. The purpose of this step was a subject of much comment among the copper brokers here. No official explanation was obtainable. There are 3,300 men employed in the mine and works and 8,000 people are dependent upon their operation. The company has fifty-six furnaces and it cannot be that it is necessary to repair them all at once.

If the mines are to be operated on a reduced basis of output it would seem as if the shutdown would have been gradual rather than absolute. The company has an immense amount of supplies on hand, and copper people are at a loss to account for Mr. Haggins' action. It was generally understood that he had arranged with the French copper syndicate for the sale to it of the Anaconda's output for the first half of 1889, but this shutdown at the beginning of that period indicates that it may have assumed a different phase.

ARRAIGNED FOR THE WISCONSIN MURDER

Kuehn Denies That He Is the Man Wanted, but Is Remanded to Jail.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—Kuehn, who was arrested on the Lord Gough for a murder in Wisconsin, was brought before the court this evening. He denied all knowledge of the crime. He said he had been two years in America and was returning to Basle, where he belongs. He has relatives in Wisconsin.

Another telegram from Gov. Rusk made his identity more conclusive, and it was decided to send him to London to the Bow-Street Jail until officers arrive from America and arrange for the requisition.

DR. CARVER'S GUNS WERE ATTACHED.

George D. Clinger Tells Why He Began Suit Against the Marksman.

WATERLOO, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—While Dr. Carver, the marksman, was shooting at Minneapolis last Saturday the guns he was using were attached on a suit instituted against him by George D. Clinger of this city. Mr. Clinger says that he was a schoolmate with Carver, and that about sixteen months ago he paid about $80 charges on a gun for Carver, and has been unable to get his money back. Dr. Ames of Minneapolis went security for Carver, and the match was allowed to proceed. Clinger says the attachment was not issued, as was reported from Minneapolis, for the purpose of breaking up the shoot and aiding the gamblers who had bet against Carver to win, but was instituted in good faith.

WIFE OF SENATOR FRYE SERIOUSLY ILL.

She Was Taken Sick While in Attendance on Mrs. Garcelon.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frye, wife of Senator Frye, is seriously ill at her home here. The circumstances attending her sickness are singular. Mrs. Garcelon, wife of ex-Gov. Garcelon, was a sister of Mrs. Frye. She had been sick, and Mrs. Frye and Mrs. Mark Robbins were in attendance upon her. Mrs. Robbins while on her way from home Saturday was taken with the heart-disease and died almost immediately. Mrs. Frye was taken violently ill at about the same time at the house and had to be removed home. Mrs. Garcelon died yesterday.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Predictions of the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31—8 p. m.—Indications for the next twenty-four hours: For Illinois and Missouri, fair, slightly colder, followed Tuesday by stationary temperature, winds becoming southwesterly.

For Ohio and Indiana, fair, colder, northwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, slightly colder, followed Tuesday by warmer, winds becoming northwesterly.

For Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Iowa, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

St. Paul Thinking About Her Ice Palace.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—Owing to the open weather which the Northwest has been enjoying thus far many doubts are expressed as to whether there will be an ice palace here this winter. Only a few weeks remain and the people are hoping for cold weather that the big carnival may again be a grand success.

SEIZED A BRITISH BARK.

THE TOUSSAINT, A HAYTIAN GUNBOAT, TAKES POSSESSION OF ONE.

Her Mariners Fire at the English Sailors and They Quickly Swim Ashore—Several Towns and Villages Fired on by Legitime's Gunboats, Which Seem to Have Everything Their Own Way—Letters from the Minister to Hayti Received.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—If the story told in the columns of *La Patrie*, published in Gouaives, and in letters received on the George W. Clyde, is to be believed, the Haytian gunboats, Toussaint, L' Ouverture, and Mancel, have been doing deadly work along the northern coast of Hayti. The story of the attempted bombardment of Cape Haytian Dec. 3 and 4 is confirmed in *La Patrie*, which adds that the two gunboats returned Dec. 6 and recommenced firing.

The inauguration of Hyppolite as President of Hayti was proceeding at the time in the cathedral, and high mass was being celebrated. People hurried out of the church to ascertain the trouble. Fort Picolet returned the fire, and the Toussaint, after sending in one or two shells, withdrew. The inauguration then proceeded. After leaving the vicinity of Cape Haytian the two gunboats steamed to Jean Rebel. In the harbor was the English bark Robert Hanna, commanded by Capt. Robert, and near it the French schooner Artimin. The Hanna had come from Turk's Island with provisions, and her Captain had gone ashore. In his absence the sailors were having a good time on the deck, when two gunboats steamed in and the officers of the Toussaint leveled their glasses on the crew. A half dozen marines began peppering at them with Remingtons. The frightened sailors dropped over the Hanna's port side into the water, and, despite the danger from sharks, succeeded in swimming ashore. The Mancel then ran alongside the Hanna, attached a line to her, and towed her out of the harbor. The gunboats, before leaving, turned their guns on the little town, and soon the little cabins were in flames. The inhabitants fled panic-stricken to the mountains, and by sundown the place was a mass of ruins.

The gunboats went from Jean Rabel to Grand Saline and began bombarding that peaceful town. The shore batteries responded, and finally the gunboats withdrew. The Touissant and Mancel then proceeded to Curdive Parmentier, another small fishing hamlet near the Dominican border. They speedily reduced the town to ashes, and the citizens, returning from their hiding places in the forests the following day, found only smoldering piles of ruins. The gunboats were off Mole St. Nicholas, one of the strongholds of the north, situated in the northwestern extremity of the Republic, Sunday, Dec. 9. Capt. Emile Coco, the Touissant's commander, taking with him four officers and twenty-five armed marines went ashore. Capt. Coco had two dispatches from Gen. Legitime, which proved to be an invitation to the people of Mole St. Nicholas to take sides with the South. The people, when informed of the messages, were indignant, and Capt. Coco left just in time to escape being mobbed. The two vessels remained in the harbor for several hours and then left for Port de Paix, arriving there a few hours before sundown. No attempt was made to bombard the town. The Touissant is said to have captured an English bark at the mouth of the Lascalle River bound for Port de Paix. Several shots were also fired at the Town of St. Louis Dunoire. The fire was returned, but the gunboats evidently did not wish to fight for they continued on their way to Cape Haytian, arriving there Dec. 10. Forty shots were fired at the town and but little damage done.

Dispatches from Admiral Luce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Secretary Whitney today received dispatches from Admiral Luce confirming the report of the surrender of the Haytien Republic at the demand of the United States by Gen. Legitime, the newly-elected President of Hayti. The dispatches were immediately sent to Secretary Bayard. Secretary Bayard said this evening that it was not true as stated by some of those on board the Prinds Mauritz that the Haytien Republic had been given up on condition that the case should be arbitrated by the representatives of the two governments. "Hayti," said the Secretary, "of course, may come into our courts and seek damages in the way of indemnity for the loss of the vessel, but no conditions whatsoever were made with Admiral Luce."

THE WESTERN LIVE STOCK TRADE.

Annual Report and Comparison with That of a Year Ago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 31.—The *Live Stock Indicator's* annual report shows the receipts of cattle the last year to have been 1,056,603—an increase of 37,479; of hogs, 2,010,847—a decrease of 410,411; of sheep, 351,481—an increase of 141,279. The average of the lowest prices paid during the year for hogs was $3.82½, against $3.14 in 1887, and the average of the highest price paid $5.86, against $5.40 last year. The general condition of the Western cattle trade is much better than a year ago, although the general average of prices paid the last year was not appreciably higher than in 1887. The receipts of cows, native and range, have been unusually large. The quality of grass range was somewhat better.

BROKERS USHER IN THE NEW YEAR.

In Cincinnati They Nearly Ended the Festivities in a Fight.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The merchants on 'Change had a lively time today in honor of the new year. An elaborate minstrel program was given and the wildest kind of hilarity was indulged in. During the festivities a fight occurred which threatened to cause a serious disturbance. Thomas G. Smith Jr., son of the President of the Board of Public Affairs, knocked the hat of Frank Bradley, a well known broker, over his head. Bradley retaliated on Smith, who got angry. He struck at Bradley, but missed him. Then somebody hit Smith a terrific blow under the eye which almost knocked him out. Before any further damage was done Smith was taken from the floor.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED BALD-KNOBBER.

John Matthews Is Returned to the Ozark Jail.

OZARK, Mo., Dec. 31.—Deputy Marshal James Rhodes captured John Matthews, one of the escaped Bald-Knobbers, a few miles out of the city last night at 9 o'clock. Rhodes met him in the road and recognized him, ordered him to throw up his hands at the point of a revolver, and escorted him back to jail. Matthews claims that the rescuing party were all strangers.

William Bedford, one of the train robbers, who got away with the Bald-Knobbers, surrendered today, saying that he had had nothing to eat since his escape.

A Car Thief's Clever Ruse.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—William Watson was arrested here today for car robbing. A Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis conductor detected a man a few days ago robbing a car here. The thief was placed under arrest, when a man who has since been recognized as Watson sprang from an adjoining car with a drawn revolver, and claiming that he was a railroad detective requested that the prisoner be turned over to him. The conductor believed the story, and the thief was given into the custody of the alleged detective. This was the last seen of either man until the arrest of Watson here today.

HUNT ON STATE BANKS.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE NEW BANKING LAW.

There Are No Provisions in It for Banks in Cities of Over 10,000 Inhabitants—Removal from Smaller to Larger Cities Not Legal—All State Banks Subject to Examination—A Test Case from Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Attorney General did not complete his opinion in the new Banking law case today in time to file it with the Auditor before the hour for closing the office, and it will be filed with that official tomorrow. The Attorney General has devoted considerable time to and has formulated the opinion with no little care, anticipating, no doubt, a test case in the courts to determine the correctness of his view and a proper construction of the law. The interrogatories submitted to the Attorney General by the Auditor of Public Accounts were as follows:

1. What provision is made in said act for the organization through this department of banking corporations in cities with a population of over 10,000, and, if any, what are the requirements of said act as to the capital stock of banking corporations in such cases?

2. If no provision is made for the organization of banking corporations in cities of over 10,000 population would it be competent for a banking corporation, organized in a city with less than 10,000 population, to change its place of business under said act to a city with a population of over 10,000, thereby securing an organization in a city where an original corporation of like character could not be organized?

3. Is it the duty of the Auditor to require "all corporations with banking powers existing by virtue of any special charter or general law of this State" to make a report to him, provided for in Sec. 7 of said act, the same as if said corporations were organized under said act?

4. Is it the duty of the Auditor under said act to make examination of the affairs of "all corporations with banking powers existing by virtue of any special charter or general law of this State," as is required to be made of banks hereinafter organized under said act?

NOT APPLICABLE TO CHICAGO.

While the opinion, or its purport, has not been given out it is learned from undisputed authority that the Attorney General holds that under the act there is no provision for the organization of banks in cities and villages of over 10,000 inhabitants. "The act," says the Attorney General, "does not purport to be a general banking law, nor does its scope make it such in the fullest sense of the term. It is a law concerning corporations with some but not all banking powers."

It makes express provision for the organization of banks with definite limits of capital to be located in two classes of incorporated cities, villages, and towns having a population not exceeding 5,000 and 10,000 respectively."

As the act contains no provision for the organization of banks in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, it is held to be unlawful for a corporation to effect an organization in a town of less than 10,000 inhabitants and then change its place of business to a city of over 10,000, where an original corporation of like character could not be organized.

BANKS MAY BE EXAMINED.

The answers of the Attorney General to the third and fourth queries have not been given out, but from a reliable source it is stated that the opinion holds that the Auditor of Public Accounts under the act has supervision of all banks organized under special charter or general law of the State, and can compel them to make report according to the form prescribed by him, and he can appoint a suitable person to make an examination of the affairs of every bank. In support of this part of the opinion the Attorney General will probably cite the following proviso concluding Sec. 12 of the act:

And provided further, That any corporation with banking powers availing itself or accepting the benefits of, or formed under this act, and all corporations with banking powers existing by virtue of any special charter or general law of this State, shall be subject to the provisions and requirements of this act in every particular, as if organized under this act.

ARRANGING A TEST CASE.

It is learned tonight that the Attorney General has agreed with a million dollar corporation of Chicago, which has made application for incorporation under the law, for a test case to be tried at the present term of the Supreme Court, so that there will not long remain a doubt as to the legality of the position assumed by the the Attorney General. The name of the corporation will be divulged when the opinion is placed in the hands of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Closing the Year at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The second annual ball of Lincoln Division No. 206, Order of Railway Conductors, was given this evening at the Leland Hotel and was largely attended, visitors being present from Jacksonville, Decatur, Bloomington, and other points. The young married ladies of the city gave a grand leap-year party at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the year closed with the holding of watch meetings at several of the churches.

Mr. Feron Fell and Miss Dodson Married.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Nearly 800 friends, of whom many were from distant points, witnessed the marriage of Feron Fell of Hepner, Ore., and Miss Marie Augusta Dodson of this city at 3 p. m. today at the home of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Shannon of Holy Trinity Church. Mr. and Mrs. Fell departed tonight for Portland, Ore., where they will remain during the session of the Legislature.

Increase in Revenue Collections at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The revenue collections for the month of December in this district amounted to $97,369. The total packages exported were 262. The total collections for the year have been $17,884,574, an excess over 1887 of $1,466,177.

Contestants for the State Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The State Board of Agriculture will meet in this city tomorrow to close up the business of the year. The new board will meet a week hence and will locate the State Fair for two years. The applicants are Springfield, Peoria, and Olney.

The brickmakers of Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., have decided to demand an advance in wages of 10 per cent March 1, and to strike if the increase is not conceded.

THE OGLETHORPE,
Brunswick, Georgia.
Entirely new; built of brick; having all modern improvements. Accommodates 400 guests.
SEASON OPENS JAN. 2.
For circular and other information address
J. H. KING, Manager,
Brunswick, Ga., or Windsor Hotel, New York City.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Fourth-av. and Eighteenth-st., Near Union Square,
NEW YORK CITY.
Located within easy access of the Elevated Railroads. Convenient to theatres and principal places of amusement.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
C. H. KERNER.

BERMUDA,
The Land of the Lily and the Rose.
HAMILTON HOTEL,
OPEN FROM DEC. UNTIL MAY.
For circulars, etc., address
WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor,
Hamilton, Bermuda.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.
First-class in every particular. Steam Heat, Open Fires, Porches inclosed in glass. Superb Location. Ideal Climate for the debilitated. Baths in Marble Pools, Finest in America; Waters unexcelled anywhere in curative power or luxury.
G. K. LANSING,
(Late of Astor House, N. Y.) Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. J. FRANK ALDRICH has this day been admitted to our firm. On Jan. 2d next will remove to our new offices, 659 and 661 Rookery Building.
E. L. LOBDELL & CO.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1888.

DR. OWEN'S BELT FREE

from any objection. Will positively cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Debility, Male and Female Complaints. Both man and woman can be cured by same belt. Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be regulated like a battery, and applied to any part of the body or limbs by whole family. A Large Illustrated Pamphlet Sent Free.
$6 and upwards.
DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.
New Year Offering
IN OUR
CLOAK DEPT.
SPECIAL SALE FOR
Tomorrow, January 2.
175 Elegant Paris Wraps,
INTRODUCING
Opera Wraps,
Reception Wraps,
Evening Wraps,
In Silks, Velvets, Brocades, etc., combined with Llama, Angora, Swansdown, and Maribout. Latest styles by ESTERHAZY, CAVALLY, and MARSDEN.
Prices for Tomorrow $15 to $30.
FORMER PRICES WERE $35.00 TO $80.00.
Every Garment is of this season's importation. This sale will be found a rare chance to secure a Rich Evening Wrap for less than bare cost of trimmings alone.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
THIS WEEK ONLY
RICE'S BEAUTIFUL
GRAND GALA MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
EVANGELINE!
GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
Beautiful Music, Pretty Girls, Magnificent Scenery.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.
Commencing Next Monday Night,
Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Company,
From the CASINO, NEW YORK, in the Greatest of all Successes,
ERMINIE
With the Original Cast. Sale of Seats Begins THURSDAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Matinee Today at 2! Tonight at 8!
MR. AND MRS.
FLORENCE.
MATINEE TODAY, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SAT. MATINEE,
HEART OF HEARTS
MR. FLORENCE in Two Characters.
MRS. FLORENCE as..............MISS FITZRALPH
FRIDAY EVENING,
OUR GOVERNOR;
Or, His Little Hatchet.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.
MR. FLORENCE as..............BARDWELL SLOTE
MRS. FLORENCE as..............MRS. GILFLORY
Next Week—A Dark Secret.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
1889 Begins with a Laugh!
The day of all days to cachinate.
ZIG-ZAG
Is the play of all plays to excite your risibles.
HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Next Sunday—HARDY & VON LEER.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Every Evening at 8, Matinee Saturday at 2, and a
SPECIAL NEW-YEAR MATINEE Today
The Conried English Opera Co.
In Mueller's Romantic Opera, The
KING'S FOOL!
Introducing
PROF. HARTL'S VIENNA LADY FENCERS.
Special Magnificent Scenery,
A March of Dazzling Brilliance,
Gorgeous Costumes and Effects.
The Whole a Picture of Exquisite Beauty.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..............Manager.
Special Matinee Today At 2.
BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S GREATEST SUCCESS, THE
Water Queen.
Beautiful Ballets, Charming Music, Gorgeous Scenery.
GRAND HOLIDAY NOVELTY
Every Evening at 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
JAN. 7—CRYSTAL SLIPPER.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
For one week only, commencing NEW YEAR'S MATINEE—Attraction Extraordinary. The
HUDSON-ECKERT
Juvenile Opera Company
Of San Francisco, Cal.,
Composed of Thirty Young Masters and Misses, ranging from 12 to 20 years of age, in a season of Comic Opera. Artistic Productions. Magnificent Costumes. Appropriate Scenery and Appointments.
Every evening at 8. Matinee Tuesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.
Popular prices. Box office now open.

BAKER'S THEATRE
Wabash-av. and 12th-st.
T. B. BAKER... Manager
One week, commencing Sunday, Dec. 30, Grand New Year's Day Matinee,
Milton and Dollie
NOBLES!
In Milton Nobles' Latest and Greatest Play, called
FROM SIRE TO SON.
Sat. Night only performance THE PHŒNIX.
Regular Matinee Saturday.
Seats on sale at Lyon & Healy's and Box-Office.

HOOLEY'S TONIGHT.
Holiday Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
Engagement of Mr. E. H.
Matinees New Year's, Wednesday and Saturday.
SOTHERN
In his new comedy,
LORD CHUMLEY
By the author of "The Wife."

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash and Jackson.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR'S GREETING
Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Afternoon at 2, evening at 8. Admission 50c.
MR. OLAH'S
HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA
Performing Daily—AJEEB, the Chess Automaton.

THE BON-TON THEATRE.
Halsted and Jackson-sts.
HOLIDAY WEEK—THE CHICAGO FAVORITES,
Tonight at 8.
BARRY & FAY
In McKENNA'S FLIRTATION.
Tonight at 8.
Extra Matinee New Year's Day at 2.
Next Week—"TERRY THE SWELL."

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And two Bijou Theatres. | Near Clark.
BARNUM'S GENUINE AZTECS.
Texas Giants. 3 New Stage Shows.

THE BON-TON THEATRE.
Halsted and Jackson-sts.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!
The Favorite Comedians BARRY AND FAY in
Extra Matinee Today at 2.
McKenna's Flirtation
Tonight at 8.
Monday next—"Terry, the Swell."

CRITERION THEATRE.
Every evening, Saturday and Sunday matinees,
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
The greatest of all romantic Irish Dramas,
True Irish Hearts.
New songs, new dances, and wonderful scenery.
Next week—Corinne in Monte Christo, Jr.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Holiday Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8.
CHAS. L. ANDREWS,
MICHAEL STROGOFF
Sunday, Jan. 6—"Streets of New York."

PROF. CARR'S ACADEMIES.
OPEN FOR NEW BEGINNERS
JANUARY 1ST, 1889.
Address, for particulars, 523 West Madison-st.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
HAPPY NEW YEAR! Matinee at 2. Night at 8.
SUPERB NIGHT OWLS CO.
50 Lovely, Talented Girls in Burlesque.
DRUMMERS IN PARADISE.
"A drummer in Paradise with lovely women! What more can he ask?"

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
Is Marriage a Failure? this week. Cummings and O'Brien, Mathews and Lynch, Heath and De Rossett, Carrie Monroe, Vergie Varini, Larry Dooley, Maud Howland, etc.
Admission 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CASINO THEATRE.
Cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts., one block from the bridge.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Leavitt's Great English Burlesque Company.

BATTERY D.
Second Annual Grand Masquerade Ball given under the auspices of the Oriental Club for the benefit of the New Temple, at Battery D Hall, Michigan-av. and Monroe-st., Saturday Evening, Jan. 5.
Admission 50c.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES, which were awarded *the highest distinction* by a medical jury at the International Exhibition at Brussels, have proved to be a first-class remedial agent in all catarrhs of the organs of respiration and digestion.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are prescribed by physicians in diseases of the lungs and chest and asthma. The benefit derived from their use is unsurpassed, and even in the most chronic cases they soothe, ease, and stimulate.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are preferble to all similar preparations, because they are a natural remedy, an unadulterated product of the springs, containing in an undiminished degree all the sanative principles of these springs.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are prepared exclusively under the personal supervision and control of W. STOELTZING, M. D., K. K., Sanitary Conncilor.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are unequaled as a solvent in coughs and catarrhs, even in the most chronic cases. Their success is unsurpassed.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are a superior remedy in whooping-cough and diphtheria; in the former they lessen the paroxysm of the attack, while preventing the latter disease, which cannot take hold in a throat not affected by catarrh.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES derive increased value from the fact of having a very favorable influence upon the organs of digestion.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES ought to be kept in every home. All mothers are recommended to urge their children during the cold season to allow a pastille to slowly melt in their mouths while out on errands or going to school.

SODEN MINERAL PASTILLES are for sale at nearly all druggists at 50c a box. Should your druggist not keep them, kindly address the
SOLE AGENCY FOR THE U. S.,
Soden Mineral Springs Co. (Limited),
15 CEDAR-ST., NEW YORK.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
COLD
HEAD
HAY-FEVER
ELY BROS. NEW YORK U.S.A.

CATARRH
Cold in Head
Ely's Cream Balm
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y.

Windguard Chimney-Tops for Defective Smoke-Flues. WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

LONDON HATS,
Silks and Derbys, from Henry Heath, the Leading Oxford-st. Hatter.
J. S. BARNES & CO., - 86 Madison-st.

J. R. McDonald, President. T. Stebbins, Superintendent. Geo. E. Roberts, Sec'y and Treas.
NATIONAL FOLDING & ENVELOPING COMPANY.
Chicago office,
88 DEARBORN-ST.
Rooms 8 and 9 (Third Floor), Kellogg Newspaper Co. Building.
Circulars folded and enveloped by machinery for 3 cents (and less) a fold per 1,000. National Folding & Enveloping Co., 88 Dearborn-st.

ERNST STOCK,
168 & 170 Washington-st.
Considering past favors from my many patrons and friends which contributed largely to my success in negotiating a large number of desirable transfers, both to the buyer and seller, of North Side and Lake View property, I take this occasion to thank them for their past patronage, and wish them a Happy New Year. I now have listed a number of desirable vacant and improved properties on the North Side and in Lake View which I can sell at reasonable figures. Parties desirous of making quick and advantageous sales of property would do well to list same at my office, as I give my personal attention to all business intrusted to me.
ERNST STOCK.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Jan. 2, '89, 9:30 a. m.,
BOOTS, SHOES,
—AND—
RUBBERS.
This will be an interesting and important sale as several consignors have given us strict orders to close balances of stock so as to start the New Year with a clean sheet.

Thursday, Jan. 3, '89, 9:30 a. m.,
Dry Goods, Clothing,
HATS, CAPS,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
IN BASEMENT:
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
One Car Porcelain Ware,
One Car C. C. Ware,
One Car Rockingham Ware,
Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,
Stand Lamps, Library Lamps,
500 Brls. Assorted Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.

SPECIAL NOTICE
—TO—
Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants.
During the remainder of January we will hold only one Weekly Sale (ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK) of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING. We are always ready and willing, however, to dispose of any of these goods at PRIVATE SALE. Our BOOT AND SHOE and CROCKERY SALES will be held each WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY as heretofore.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
AUCTION NOTICE!
We open the NEW YEAR at our Stores
Wednesday (Tomorrow) at 10 a. m.,
With an
IMMENSE SALE.
Contents of 35-Room House,
Removed to our Store. All GOOD, MEDIUM FURNITURE—Chamber Sets, Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c.
Immense Sale. Good chance for Dealers and Private Parties.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

$38,000
CITY OF ABERDEEN, DAK.,
7% SEWER AND FUNDINGS.

Real value of property	$4,000,000
Assessed valuation for taxation	2,068,557
Total debt, this issue included	80,050

Population, 7,000.
Debt limited to 4% of assessed valuation.

$50,000
COOK COUNTY---LAKE AND HYDE PARK
SCHOOL 5s.

Real value of property	$20,000,000
Assessed valuation for taxation	4,923,218
Total debt, including this issue	202,468

Population, 38,000.
Constitutional limit of indebtedness 5% of assessed valuation.
Full particulars and prices furnished upon application.
N. W. HARRIS & CO., BANKERS,
115-117 Monroe-st.

EDWIN L. LOBDELL. J. FRANK ALDRICH.
E. L. LOBDELL & CO.,
Commercial Paper, Collateral Loans, Bank Stocks, Investment Securities,
659 & 661 ROOKERY BUILDING.

—THE—
GERMICIDE
IS A
Valuable Precaution Against Sewer Gas
And the Prevailing Diseases at this season.
CONSTANT DISINFECTION
THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.
Send in your orders only to
The Germicide Disinfectant Co.,
305 WABASH-AV.

Wanted in Established Real Estate Office
An experienced man, with references, capable of taking charge of and working up the rent department. Address, for three days, Y 141, Tribune office.

TOUGH
—ON—
TORCHONS!
1,350 Pieces. 52,560 Yards.
The most extensive importer of Torchon Laces in this country has until now maintained a house in New York and a branch warehouse in Chicago. The entire stock in the Chicago warehouse is
TO BE SOLD
At Retail!
In such quantities as it shall please the customer, at the net cash price charged the largest jobbing trade—not the price retailers pay, but at least 25 per cent less than the wholesalers charge merchants.
Sale Begins Tomorrow
Morning at half-past eight at
LLOYD'S
And every customer can buy either
One Yard or a Thousand,
As there is no limit to quantity.
AND NOTICE THIS:
Not only are there Laces hand-made and pure linen, but they are made of Belgian linen, which is
SMOOTH AND TRANSPARENT
In appearance, very much handsomer, very much more durable, and in every way superior to ordinary Torchon.
For Convenience of Sale
The entire stock is divided into nine lots. There are
NINE LOTS
many widths at each price, for
FINENESS OF QUALITY TELLS
more than width in reckoning the value of such laces; the patterns include elaborate designs in fine
Hand Run Torchons and Medici
Work. Not one yard of machine made or coarse mesh cheap quality in the offering, and yet the price for
¾ INCH
1 INCH
1¼ INCH
3cts.
per yard, and the narrow is cheapest at the price.
FIVE AND ONE HALF
Cents is the next price for these real Belgian THREAD TORCHONS, 2 INCHES WIDE.
AT NINE CTS. NINE DIFFERENT WIDTHS.
Varrying from 1½ inches to over three inches; it isn't at all a question of width, the narrow patterns are works of art, and will be picked out quickest.
NO LIMIT TO QUANTITY PURCHASED.
AT 10c
Still more beautiful patterns and wider widths of both edgings and insertings. It is safe to say that no Laces in any way approaching them in value and beauty have ever been offered at such
AN UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE.
12½ cts. :: 12½ cts. :: 12½ cts.
Three hundred and twenty pieces at this price.
15 cts. :: 15 cts. :: 15 cts.
Three inches wide, 4 inches wide, 5 inches wide, in a bewildering variety of intricate work.
18 cts. :: 18 cts. :: 18 cts.
Two hundred and eight pieces at this price.
And to finish the story of this sale TWENTY-ONE CENTS is the highest price for any. This secures the choice of the finest Torchon Laces ever shown in this city. Buy one yard or a thousand; there is no limit to quantity. Purchasers and late comers must risk losing the prettiest patterns and finest work. There being over 52,000 yards, however, no one will be disappointed who makes any effort to attend.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, 4 Days
Commencing Tomorrow, 8:30 a. m.
LLOYD'S
142 AND 144 STATE-ST.
Watch sharp for a Cloak Sale soon to be announced.

INSURANCE.

SAVE MONEY THIS YEAR.

This is the time of year when manufacturers and other business men are endeavoring to find a way in which to reduce their ratio of expense for the future. A portion of the expense can be saved in your fire insurance account; you to receive at the same time equally as good, if not better, idemnity than you now have. Our readers would ask, how can this be accomplished? Our answer would be, insure in Mutual Fire Insurance Companies that write no risks unless the buildings are safely constructed, kept in order, well watched both when operated and when not in operation, provided with good facilities for extinguishing fire, and require that the applicant shall stand well financially and otherwise.

Many business men are prejudiced against what is generally known as mutual insurance. It may never have occurred to them that all insurance is mutual. The premiums paid to an Insurance Company, whether it be known as a Stock Company or a Mutual Company, constitute the only fund from which losses are to be paid if such Insurance Company is expected to have any stability; the moment you touch the capital stock of a company for the payment of losses at that moment the company becomes unsafe to contract with. The relative distinction between the capital of a Stock Company and that of a Mutual Company is that the capital of a stock company serves as a sort of guarantee that the policies issued by the company will be paid in case of loss; the liability of assessment on the deposit notes, premium notes, or other obligations assumed by the members of a Mutual Company, which constitute its capital, serves as such a guarantee.

When you decide to apply to a Mutual Company for insurance be sure and select a company whose active officers have had long experience and have been successful in the business.

THE WESTERN MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
THE CENTRAL MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF VAN WERT, OHIO,
THE MFRS.' & MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INS. CO. OF ROCKFORD, ILL.,

Are managed by thoroughly competent and experienced underwriters; these companies pay no commissions for doing their business; their inspectors and solicitors receive a salary for their services and the expense is equitably divided between the companies. These companies have returned over 20 per cent of the premiums on an average for nine years to their members, in addition to reducing the average rate on risks one-half for improvements made. The success of these companies the past year has been greater than in any other year since their organization, the profits ranging from 40 to 52 per cent of their net premium receipts.

To further reduce expenses in these companies the business is directed in, and the field men report to, the office of the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co., 414 Rialto Building, 137 to 158 Van Buren-st., Chicago; P. A. Montgomery, Secretary and Manager—to whom all communications should be addressed with reference to insurance, correct methods of building, and the protection of risks.

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.

H. C. JOHNSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Composition-Gold and Patent Bronze Ornamental
Moldings and Picture Frames,
51 and 53 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

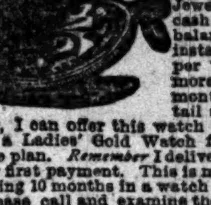
C. J. SMITH & CO.
Etchings, Engravings,
Fine Oil Paintings, Picture Frames,
229 Wabash-av., Chicago
(Eden Musee Building).

PERFORATED PAPER.

Chicago Perforated Paper Co.
Manufacturers of
Toilet and Wrapping PAPERS.
"Perforated" Wrapping Paper. "Perforated," Oval, Plain Roll, and Wire Loop Flat Package Toilet Papers.
186 Monroe-st., Chicago.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, ETC.

A $50.00
GOLD WATCH
FOR ONLY
ONE DOLLAR



per week on the installment plan. The cases in this elegant watch are warranted for 21 years. The movement is full [15] Jeweled. Only a small cash payment at first, balance can be paid in installments of $1.00 per week. As I sell more watches in one month than most retail stores do in one year, I can offer this watch for $38.00. I also sell a Ladies' Gold Watch for $35.00 on this same plan. *Remember* I deliver the watch with your first payment. This is much better than waiting 10 months in a watch club.
Please call and examine these watches, or if you will send me your name and address, one of my agents will call at your house at any hour you desire, with samples of several styles of watches and chains. Address
C. H. STODDART, 420 Wabash Ave.

THE SHURLY CO.,
56 RANDOLPH-ST.,
Central Music Hall,
Make a Specialty of Fine Watch Repairing, Manufacturing Jewelry, and Diamond Work.
Their prices are low and work first-class.

Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Tourmalines, Aquamarines, Orthoses, Opals, Moonstones,	Nathan & Hermann, IMPORTERS OF Diamonds, Pearls, —AND— Precious Stones, 99 E. Madison-st., Chicago. All Kinds of Jobbing Stones.	Turquoises, Garnets, Topaz, Amethysts, Tigereye Cameos, Intaglios, Catseyes, Doublets, Nicolos, &c.

M. A. MEAD & CO.,
Watches at Wholesale,
No. 104 State-st., Chicago.
The ONLY EXCLUSIVE WATCH DEALERS west of New York City.
Watches and Watch Cases exclusively.

G. W. BRETHAUER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds
Silver-Plated Ware, Spectacles, etc.,
71 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1866.
Dealers will find us in every way reliable. All correspondence promptly looked after. All orders promptly filled.

THE A. W. ENGEL JEWELRY CO.
WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE APPROACHED BY ANY DEALER.
WATCHES!
WATCHES!
WATCHES!
DIAMONDS!
DIAMONDS!
DIAMONDS!
JEWELRY!
JEWELRY!
JEWELRY!
Think of it! We are selling good watches From $1.95 Upwards. Why buy a $3.50 watch when you can get its equal for $1.95. We are offering to you direct our full line of finest Watches Diamonds and Jewelry at the same rate and in some instances lower than dealers can buy at. Send immediately for one of our catalogues, (free). The A. W. Engel Jewelry Co., 115 & 117 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Honest Goods and Fair Dealing.
Send business card and receive by return mail elegantly Illustrated Catalogue of
Diamonds, Watches, Fine Jewelry, and Silverware.
R. CHESTER FROST & CO.,
Wholesale Jewelers,
155 State-st., Chicago, Ill.
Fine Watch Repairing a specialty.

J. H. PURDY & CO.,
168 & 170 State-st.,
Largest and Most Extensive Importers and Jobbers of
JEWELERS' AND WATCHMAKERS'
Tools, Materials, Jewelers' Supplies,
AND KINDRED GOODS,
WEST OF NEW YORK.

AUCTIONEERS.

Established 1862. Established 1862.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.,
CHICAGO.
Selling Agts. Southern Cotton Goods
Exposition Cotton Mills.
4-4 and 7-8 Brown Sheeting and Standard Drills.
Old Dominion Cotton Mills.
Brown Sheetings.
Princeton Manufacturing Company.
4-4 Osnaburgs; 8 and 10 oz. Duck; 4-4 Sheeting.
The John M. Worth Manufacturing Co.
Sheetings and Plaids.
Carolina Manufacturing Company.
Grain Bags.
Tuckahoe Manufacturing Company.
4-4 A. A. and 7-8 Sheeting; Superior Drills.
Odell Manufacturing Company.
F. H. Plaids; Grain Bags.
Georgia Manufacturing Company.
4-4 and 7-8 Sheetings.
Lanark Mills.
8-4 C., 7-8 B., 4-4, 4, 5, 5¼, 6 yards Capital Sheeting.
Herndon Manufacturing Company.
Drills.
Howell Manufacturing Company.
Snow Flake, Lone Star and Zephyr Batts; 3 and 4 Ply Cotton and Seine Twine.
Globe Hosiery Mills.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Mitts.
Glen Echo Mills.
Seamless Hosiery; French and Gold Mixed.
Enterprise Manufacturing Company.
Sheetings and Drills.
Nashville Cotton Mills.
Seine and Cotton Twine.
Concord Manufacturing Co.
Cotton Towels.
McAden Mills.
Plaids and Ginghams.
Glencoe Cotton Mills.
Plaids and Ginghams.
Headquarters for Southern Cottons,
By the Package Only.
REGULAR AUCTION TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,
Second Floor Tuesdays.
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
First Floor Wednesdays.
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
Second Floor Thursdays.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
Basement Thursdays.
MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS,
Fridays.
N. B.—Merchants will always find from 1,500 to 2,000 lots of Seasonable Merchandise in each and every sale.

VINEGAR.

Special to Housekeepers.
You cannot be too careful in seeing that every article of food is PURE AND GOOD IN QUALITY, and nothing is more important than to have good, wholesome, and
Pure Vinegar.
To insure this you should ask your grocer for
WM. H. BUNGE'S.
Both my Cider and White Wine Vinegars are strictly pure, and universally admitted so. Their quality may always be relied on. Do not be misled and induced to purchase inferior goods. My
Royal Brand Sauer Kraut
Has no superior in this or any market. It is cut under my own supervision from cabbage grown by us, and only choice stock is used. Be sure and ask for Bunge's Royal Brand when buying Sauer Kraut.
Being the largest manufacturer of PURE CIDER VINEGAR in the city, I am consequently an extensive purchaser of Apple Juice in Michigan, Ohio, and New York. From this large stock my customers can always secure a choice of DRINKING CIDER, both sweet and refined juice, in fine condition.
WM. H. Bunge,
VINEGAR WORKS,
73 to 79 North Ann-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MARBLE, STONE, AND MANTELS.

E. R. BRAINERD,
CONTRACTOR
—FOR—
Stone and Marble Work,
14 East Van Buren-st.

CHICAGO SLATE & MARBLE CO.,
190 East Van Buren-st.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
SLATE GOODS.
The sole manufacturers of Slate Mantels in Chicago. Slate Urinal Stalls, Laundry Tubs, Sinks, Plumbers' Slabs, Printers' Slabs, &c.
CHICAGO SLATE & MARBLE CO.,
190 East Van Buren-st., Chicago.

M. KEATING,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Marble, Slate, and Wood
MANTELS,
Grates, Tiling, and Marble Work of Every Description,
239 AND 241 FIFTH-AV.,
Northeast Corner Jackson-st., Chicago.
Tennessee Marble Mantels wholesale and retail.

SHERMAN & FLAVIN,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Marble Mantels, Grates, Fire Places, Brass and Soap Stone Goods,
And all kinds of Marble Work. A fine assortment of Foreign and Domestic Marble, including California and Mexican Onyx, Red African, French, Japan, &c. The Red African is from the quarries in Numidia, once worked by the Romans. SHERMAN & FLAVIN,
Telephone 2628. 349 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

Superior Copper-Mixed
TYPE
IS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler,
115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.
It has no successful rival in the market. It is used by all the leading Printers and Newspapers in the West; is rapidly coming into use all over the country. Large quantities of it are exported annually. One trial convinces the most skeptical of its pre-eminent merits.

WALL PAPER.

S. A. Maxwell & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WALL PAPER,
Shade Goods,
Fixtures, &c.
Samples furnished free of expense upon application
134, 136, 138, and 140
Wabash-av.

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash Avenue & Adams St.

NEW YEAR'S DEBUT.

GRAND JANUARY SALE

Linens, Embroideries, Muslin Underwear.

BARGAINS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.

LINEN DEPT.

MAIN FLOOR—NORTH SECTION.

Our LINEN GOODS DISPLAY is massive and attractive. All known novelties are shown. The stock is complete, comprising a full line of

NAPKINS, TABLECLOTHS, TOWELS, ETC.

500 Dozen DAMASK TOWELS, 23x48, At 25c each
300 Dozen ¾ BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS.......... At $2.00 doz
84-Inch BLEACHED DAMASK.. At $1.00 yard

Fine Linen Tablecloths at same rate as by the yard

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT.

SECOND FLOOR—TAKE ELEVATOR.

THIS DEPARTMENT in its offering will be found very attractive.

SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE.

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, First Four Sizes, 1, 2, 3, and 4.......... At 15 cents
CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, Next Four Sizes, 5, 6, 7, and 8.......... At 25 cents

LADIES' SKIRTS.......... DRAWERS.......... CHEMISE.......... CORSET COVERS.......... INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT DRESSES.......... At 50 cents At 75 cents At $1.00

These goods are made of fine muslin and nicely embroidered.

EMBROIDERY DEPT.

MAIN FLOOR—CENTRE AISLE.

Fine Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries

At One-Half their Regular Value.

1,000 Pieces Fine Cambric Embroidery,

Six Inches Wide,

At 25 Cents a Yard.

Actual price, 50 cents.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The ladies attending the soirées of the Ideal Club will receive their friends today at No. 280 Blue Island avenue from 3 to 9 p. m., to be followed by dancing.

The Goethe School closed yesterday. Dr. William T. Harris lectured in the morning on "Goethe's Idea of Culture as Developed in Wilhelm Meister." In the evening Mr. D. J. Snider spoke on "Goethe and the Modern Novel."

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire destroyed a barn in the rear of No. 1156 Sawyer street and burned to death a horse stabled within it. The property belonged to Albert White and was valued at $500. How the fire started is not known.

The book and job compositors of Brown, Pettibone & Co. presented their foreman a handsome New Year's souvenir, inscribed "To Thomas D. Parker, as a token of respect and esteem from 'The Boys.' An appropriate note accompanied the souvenir, and was answered in kind.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 36° above zero; 9 a. m., 37°; 10 a. m., 36°; 11 a. m., 36°; 12 m., 37°; 1 p. m., 37°; 3 p. m., 34°; 6 p. m., 31°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.70; 6 p. m., 29.77.

At the Congregationalist ministers' meeting yesterday the following officers were elected to serve for one year: The Rev. Clayton Wells, President; the Rev. F. D. Rood, Secretary; Business Committee, the Revs. H. W. Hoyt, J. R. Reitzer, E. H. Adams, R. R. Lloyd, J. H. Winsor.

While Frank Ward, son of ex-Capt. Ward of the Police Department, was endeavoring to dismount from a horse in Douglas Park Sunday night his foot caught in the stirrup. The animal started and dragged him 100 yards, severely bruising and cutting him about the head. He will recover.

Postmaster Newberry had not completed his annual report yesterday afternoon. Work was begun on it early in the day and in his own office. It was soon well under way, but before completion all the sub-stations must send in their reports. This will delay the footing of the totals for two or three days.

Druggist Frank Squair and Baker David Brady were appointed yesterday on the Board of Appraisers to estimate the damage done by the bursting of the Canalport avenue water-main. A South Water street commission man and a dealer in wire goods will complete the commission. It is not thought the entire damage will be over $1,000.

A rapidly-revolving grindstone in Jones & Russell's foundry, at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Paulina street, flew to pieces at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A dozen men had narrow escapes, but only one was injured. Joseph Precke was at the time holding a bar of iron against the stone. It was driven through his hand. There is great danger from lockjaw and amputation may be necessary. Precke was taken to his home at No. 698 Alport street.

Justice Randall H. White heard the arguments yesterday afternoon of Attorneys James Lane and James S. McDonald in the Van Vloten case and gave his decision holding Van Vloten to the Criminal Court in $300 bonds on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from Mrs. Dickinson. He also fined Attorney McDonald [illegible] for assault on Van Vloten Christmas afternoon at No. 2457 Michigan avenue, Mrs. Dickinson's residence.

Mrs. Maggie Campbell, the wife of Leon Campbell, a laborer, took an overdose of laudanum last Friday night to relieve a neuralgic headache. She slept so soundly and so long that her husband suspected something was the matter and sent for a doctor. The physicians worked over her all day Saturday and Sunday. By Saturday noon she recovered consciousness, but Sunday night she grew rapidly worse and died. An inquest was held yesterday morning and a verdict of accidental death was returned. Mrs. Campbell was 29 years old and had two children living. The family long occupied one of the upper flats at No. 1006 West Lake street.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 and Engine Company No. 44, No. 189 West Eighteenth street, go into commission tonight. The roster of the hook and ladder company is as follows: John Powers, Captain; Henry Schroeder, Lieutenant; George Tebbens, Thomas O'Day, John J. Miller, Joseph McDermott, Peter H. Werger, Frank Tonynjer, and James Ward, truckmen; James Moran and Dennis J. O'Brien, drivers. The roster of the engine company is as follows: William E. Hand, Captain; P. D. Lynch, Lieutenant; George D. Hahn, engineer; Charles W. Peterson, assistant engineer; Edward Ivison, George H. Fisher, and William Moloney, pipemen; George H. Wheeler and John Waldie, drivers.

Sale of a New Building.

Gwynne Dennis & Co. have sold to Gen. George F. Alford of Dallas, Tex., President of the Dallas Archer & Pacific Railroad, the new building at Nos. 262 and 264 South Clark street, just north of Gore's Hotel, on the west side of the street, for $100,000. The seller is R. M. Dorman. The building is upon ground 50x105 feet, which is leased to Frederick Eames for ninety-nine years at $6,000 per annum for the first ten years and $8,000 for the remainder of the time. The building, which is of brick, with five stories and basement, is finished throughout in hardwood and is well adapted to office or hotel purposes. It is to be ready for occupancy Jan. 15, and has already been leased through Gwynne Dennis & Co. for a period of twenty-one years at $15,000 per annum for the first five years, at $17,000 for the next eight years, and at $18,000 for the last eight years. With these rentals it is estimated that the property will net the investor 7 per cent per annum during the entire term.

Greeting to Gen. Harrison.

Andrew Soehngen, a clerk in the meter department of the water office, is an enthusiastic Republican and a most excellent penman. Yesterday he sent to the President-elect a greeting the framing of which evidenced much imagination, invention, and application. The border shows a beautiful expanse of water, reeds, and water lilies, reveled in by esthetic cranes, and on the scroll was written in the best art of the fancy penman:

"President Ben Harrison. We all sincerely wish you a Happy New Year and good luck forever."

The States which gave a Republican majority are each represented by one letter in "President Ben Harrison," and all other States and Territories by one letter each in the greeting.

The Illinois Humane Society.

The Illinois Humane Society, Room 27, No. 113 Adams street, has investigated 104 cases during the month of December, rescued and assisted 89 children, placed 23 children in institutions, prosecuted 5 persons for cruelty to animals, imposed $28 in fines, laid up 6 horses from work as unfit for service, removed 12 horses by ambulance, reprimanded 12 teamsters and persons, killed 11 abandoned animals, and received $475 from its contributors.

This society has secured the services of Mr. C. S. Hubbard to establish branch humane societies throughout this State. It is the intention to organize branch societies in every county in the State.

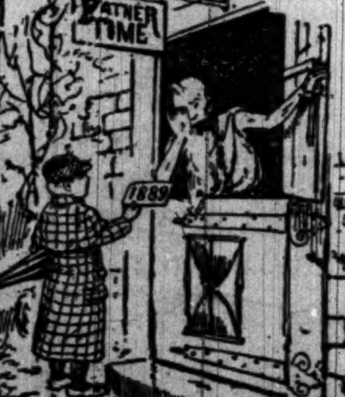
Not an Anarchistic Society.

A society of German Hebrew workingmen was formed at No. 175 West Twelfth street recently. At the first meeting T. J. Morgan was invited to speak, but failing to appear, Dr. Kleinadt made an address. Kleinadt being an Anarchist, the impression went out that it was an anarchistic society. At a meeting last Saturday a resolution was adopted stating that the organization is not anarchistic, but will be called the Arbeiterfortbildungverein (workingmen's educational society), and will not be captured by Anarchists. A medical student named Knapfuagel, who was reported to have made an Anarchist speech, spoke simply on subjects o medicine and hygiene.

Decorations for the Great Charity Ball.

The management of the Charity Ball have been successful in obtaining flags, etc., for decorating the armories, but on account of their inability to make a personal solicitation in each case they desire persons who may have articles suitable for such purposes and are willing to assist this charity to inform Mrs. George L. Dunlap, No. 328 Dearborn avenue. Arrangements have been made whereby such decorations will be carefully marked with the owner's name, insured while in the possession of the committee, and promptly returned.

The First Call of the Season.



Frederick Bryton Has Not Lost His Voice.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—In several of the Western papers today a lengthy statement is published to the effect that Frederick Bryton, the actor, has permanently lost his voice. Mr. Bryton played here tonight, his voice being in good condition and his health good otherwise.

A STRANGELY WORDED ADVERTISEMENT.

It Calls on Stockholders to Overthrow Present Railroad Managements.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—An anonymous advertisement appeared in the morning papers here calling upon Eastern stockholders in certain Western railroads to rally, turn out the present managements, and save the roads. The appeal is addressed to the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Companies, and tells them that between Dec. 20, 1887, when the war of rates began, and Dec. 21, 1888, when rates were restored, their loss was $40,000,000 and their dividends either reduced in amount or stopped altogether. It continues:

> The managers of your companies do not dispute these facts; there is no disputing them. The money is gone irretrievably. The only inference to be drawn from the facts is that the managers of your property have proved themselves incompetent and disloyal to your interests. They have ignored the fact that you, the stockholders, are the owners of the properties, and that it is your substance and not theirs which they have wantonly squandered. The situation is without excuse or palliation of any kind. It is for you to say if it shall be without a remedy. Are you not tired of furnishing millions to enable an officer, whom you have created to manage your affairs for you, to gratify his personal vanity and arrogance in fighting his neighbors with your money? It is time to move in the matter, time to meet to combine, and to choose some trustworthy person from among yourselves to represent you at your annual meetings and assert your rights.

The advertisement is signed "A number of stockholders."

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH.

Great Gains for the Year in Factories and Railroads.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—The *Manufacturers' Record*, in its annual review of the South's industrial progress, shows that the capital represented by new mining and manufacturing enterprises organized in 1888 was $168,800,000. During 1888 there were organized in the South 3,618 new enterprises, against 3,430 in 1887 and 1,575 in 1886, a total for three years of 8,623, in addition to which there were hundreds of small enterprises, such as grist-mills, gins, etc., not counted in this enumeration.

In the South since 1880 20,000 miles of railroad have been built and over $700,000,000 has been spent in building new roads and improving old ones. Cotton-mills have increased from 180, with 15,222 looms and 713,989 spindles, in 1880 to over 300 mills, with about 38,000 looms and 1,800,000 spindles, while many new mills are under construction and many old ones are being enlarged. The value of cotton goods made in the South was $21,000,000 in 1880 and nearly $50,000,000 for 1888.

In 1880 there were forty cotton-seed oil-mills in the South. Now there about 160, with about $12,000,000 invested.

The value of the South's agricultural products for 1888 was about $800,000,000, against $571,000,000 in 1879. The value of the South's live stock is now $575,000,000, while in 1879 it was $391,400,000. The production of grain rose from 431,074,630 bushels in 1880 to 626,305,000 bushels in 1887—an increase of nearly 200,000,000 bushels.

The State Department Hears from Samoa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Mail advices have been received from Samoa in regard to the situation there, but as the department closed early today on account of the New Year festivities tomorrow, the letters remained unopened at the State Department and will not be read until Wednesday. In view of the fact that the advices come by mail, and that no telegram from San Francisco in regard to them was received, it is believed that they do not contain any information not already unofficially known, and that there is nothing in them which calls for immediate action by the department. It is thought that they simply confirm the press reports of bloody fighting between the rival factions in Samoa.

Cherokee Citizenship Association to Meet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31.—A special from the Indian Territory says that the Citizenship Association of the Cherokee Nation meets at Muldrow tomorrow, when delegates will be elected to represent the association before the Interior Department at Washington, such action being deemed necessary owing to the refusal of the full-blooded Cherokees to aid in assigning for distribution the $75,000 allowed by Congressional enactment as a share of the lease money for the freedmen and adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation. Much ill-feeling is manifested.

Henry Vinkemulder, a pioneer of Fillmore, Allegan County, Mich., died of apoplexy yesterday morning, aged 90.

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15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVicker's Theatre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
William McCuen, Phœbe Mecken	21—20
J. Buczkowski, Pullman, J. Jouruski, same	27—24
John Brod, Anna Graser	37—28
Charles Mauer, Minnie Hinkilmann	37—22
Quida J. Chott, Bertha Baumayer	26—20
Thomas Reilly, Mary E. Coyne	36—33
E. H. Schwuchow, Lake View, E. L. Nelson	22—25
George C. Smith, Jennie D. Shelley	42—17
George S. Payson, Josephine Ryerson	26—23
Alfred Gustafron, Siberia Peterson	23—29
Patrick J. Moran, Maggie E. Docherty	30—24
William Preston, Georgina F. Douglas	23—22
William Grajifsky, Lena Schuler	21—26
F. Stewart, Topeka, Kas., Hattie A. Gray	33—26
August Ristau, Otillie Teifke	32—26
Alfred Anderson, Selina W. Johnson	31—25
Florian Bierschel, Mary Lewandowska	24—21
Frank M. Ward, Mary L. Fickes	25—22
William H. Rezanka, Annie Skala	34—20
Nils G. Sandberg, Maplewood, E. L. Smile, same	24—26
Patrick Gill, Bridget Schilds	27—20
Franz F. Weck, Henrietta S. C. Schmidt	53—39
Matei Ster, Annie Wondraskova	28—24
Thomas J. Quinn, Mary F. Dunn	29—25
C. P. Dorpals, Austin, F. P. Thompson, same	25—21
Guy K. Ridenour, Clarksburg, W. Va., Cora M. Carpenter	21—19
Fred Sodawater, Worth, Lena Monnk, Orland	28—19
J. Duerling, Johana Leinburger	55—28
P. O'Rourke, Lake, Mary Moore, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	34—24
Joseph C. Olinger, Mary S. Dawes, Park Ridge	32—23
C. F. Hansen, Julian Peterson	25—24
William Brown, Anna Goddard	32—22
Alexander Rogers, Kate Fitzgerald	24—20
Fred Kilolan, Celia Greenaway	29—21
Charles Larensen, Martha Arinson	26—24
Peter Mayer, Barrington, Ill., Ida Pomoroy, same	25—21
J. Tweedale, Englewood, Mary Strachan, same	31—25
Victor Anderson, Hedvig L. Liljenberg	25—23
Martin Caddy, Barbara Engler	22—19
Robert Gale, Millia Mulklen	44—39
Francis Kozlowsky, Jozesa Kowalewzka	26—24
Josef Harazir, Marie Pelikanova	30—20
Frank Follett, Philadelphia, Ida Nelson, same	28—26
Sam Blumenthal, Annie Blustein	22—21
Charles A. Ford, Maggie Torrey	24—19
Henry Coffy, Annie Toomey	22—17
Julius Schmelz, Maria Meyer	57—38
Charles G. Low, Hyde Park, Lizzie Ward, same	30—32
James Rafferty, Mary Pratt	40—24
Vaclav Nvotny, Marie Anus	28—24
James Kennealy, Mary E. Lee	34—22
William Roman, Hermne Suhr	30—26
Frank Robinson, Maggie Fitzgerald	36—25
Henry Peterson, Augusta Guldlramdsen	27—26
William Herbst, Louise Runsheimer	25—18
Joseph Miller, Margaret Waters	21—18
Cyrus Vanlanighan, Mary Hinman	29—28
Charles Peterson, Carolina Olson	25—17
Jacob Finegold, Lottie Lovett	23—23
John Eggart, Sophie Meyer	23—19
Robert Thele, Catharina Nelson	31—31
De Witt Stinson, Effie Bell	25—20
Henry W. Herman, Clara Bantz	30—24
Peter Maden, Barbara Pfanner	38—32
George H. Baker, Minnie Waneck	24—20
Patrick Broden, Dellia Brown	28—18
Ellsworth Richardson, Katie Museka	29—26
John Luckart, Bertha Boerst	27—20
August Muhll, Johanna Masser	38—36
Emit Threde, Lama Threde	32—42
William McDermott, Maggie Kelly	36—24
Thomas F. McCormick, Annie McManus	23—21
Thomas McCundley, Kittie Green	24—21
Michael Herbert, Margaret O'Connor	24—23
William Hill, Hattie Evans	26—23
Patrick McCarthy, Hannah Andersen	27—22
Henry Revor, Emillie Martell	24—14
L. Cahill, Alice Murphy	24—18
Frank Jones, Mattie Bronnell	31—30

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 38, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BROOKSBANK—At his residence, 536 Austin-av., Dec. 30, 1888, Joseph Brooksbank.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1889, at 10 a. m.

BROWN—Mrs. Mary Brown, Dec. 30, 1888, aged 80 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 4239 Park-av., at 9 a. m. to St. Philip's Church, thence by C. & N. W. R. R. to Calvary.

CAMPBELL—Dec. 30, at 1006 Lake-st., Maggie A. Campbell, nee Rainier, wife of Leon Campbell, aged 29 years 3 months and 8 days.

Funeral today at 10 a. m.

CHAMBERLAIN—Dec. 30, at Port Huron, Mich., Mrs. Helen M. Chamberlain, aged 53, formerly a resident of this city, sister of Mrs. J. P. Easter.

FARLOW—Sarah Farlow, at her home, 1241 George-st., Lake View, Sunday afternoon, aged 83 years.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 2, at half-past 1 o'clock to Rosehill.

FOBES—Dec. 31, at the residence of John N. Crawford, 452 West Adams-st., Miss Cordelia M. Fobes, aged 64 years.

Funeral private. Interment at Davenport, Ia.

HARDEN—Dec. 30, 1888, Mrs. Eliza C. Harden, widow of Orson Harden, aged 71 years and 15 days.

Funeral at Manteno, Ill., Jan. 2, 1889, at 11 a. m.

HEUSMAN—Dec. 31, 1888, Henry Heusman, the beloved husband of Catharine Heusman, aged 44 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIMBALL—Dec. 30, at the residence of Mrs. A. E. King, 3545 Vernon-av., Harriet E. Kimball.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 1 p. m., from above residence.

MAYO—At Woodlawn Park, Ill., Monday, Dec. 31, of diphtheria, Fannie E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mayo.

MILES—Sarah B. Miles, at St. Luke's Hospital, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Funeral at Grace Church Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10:30 a. m.

McKEOWN—Dec. 31, 1888, at 2 o'clock, Lottie, infant and only daughter of H. P. and Emma McKeown, aged 10 months and 23 days.

Funeral from grandparents' residence, 21 Goethe-st., Wednesday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock.

THUL—Miss Cecilia C. Thul, at the home of her brother, Nic Thul, Dec. 31, aged 57 years.

Funeral at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday, Jan. 2, from 579 North Halsted-st. to St. Michael's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

YOUNGBLOOD—Dec. 31, 1888, Wallace B. Youngblood of Chicago at Detroit, Mich.

Funeral at Detroit Jan. 2, 1889.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞A LECTURE COURSE IS TO BE HELD under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society at St. Paul's Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth-st., for benevolent purposes. Jan. 7, Frank Beard's chalk talk; Jan. 21, Meigs sisters' quartette and C. T. Underhill, reader; Feb. 12, the Hon. George Wendling. Tickets for the course $1.25, for sale at the book stores.

☞THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless will be held at the Clifton House Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1889, at 10 a. m.

☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE VETERAN Union League will be held tonight (Jan. 1, 1889) at the headquarters, No. 185 Clark-st. Standing committees will make their annual report.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

$10 REWARD—LOST—LIVER AND WHITE colored setter. Return to 39th and Cottage Grove-av. A. T. HUSTON.

TO RENT—32 SIXTEENTH-ST., EXTRA FINE 11-room dwelling in good repair.
2351 Michigan-av., 10-room house, $75.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

A MARRIED SOCIETY LADY IN COMFORTABLE circumstances wishes to adopt a baby, either sex; must be of first-class parentage; will deal with principals only. Address, in strict confidence, D X 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY,

State-st.—Extra fine corner, well rented, $80,000.

State-st.—100x143 feet, near Fourteenth.

Sherman-st.—25 or 50 feet, near Van Buren, with fine improvements, rented for $4,180; only $80,000.

Fourth-av.—50 or 100 feet, near Van Buren-st., or will lease for 99 years, cheap.

F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-MORTGAGE PAPER $3,500, 7 per cent, five years. Address M M 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WALL PAPER AND painting business on prominent West Side street; good opening to an experienced man; $1,000 required. References exchanged. R Q 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERMAN girl for second work. Call Wednesday, 209 Sedgwick-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDISH girl; general housework. Call Wednesday 3235 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN GIRL, stranger in the city, to do general housework in small family; North Side preferred. Call Tuesday and Wednesday at 13 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—$5.00—I WILL GIVE ANY one that gets me a position at anything; am a first-class penman; good letterer and bookkeeper. Address, Y 146, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7 33D-ST.—TWO ROOMS, WITH closet and bath, complete for housekeeping, $10 per month; others $6 and $5.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, 107 N. Clark-st. Apply in furniture store.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, NEW SOUTH front room, bay window, steam heat, central, private family; references. Address R S 55, Tribune.

TO RENT—63 RUSH-ST.—FRONT AND BACK parlors; grate and furnace heat; bath.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, WITH ALL CONVENIENCES, at 2945 South Park-av.

TO RENT—52 S. SANGAMON, PLEASANT FRONT room, also one nice single room, for four persons.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM; heat, gas, and bath; private family. 209 Chestnut-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN AND RECEIVING clerk in wholesale grocery house; only those having had similar experience in the city need apply. HENRY HORNER & CO., 78, 80, and 82 W. Randolph.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY in Chicago or Kansas farm for live stock. CARLSON HOLMES, 153 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PERMANENT HOME FOR a woman who will assist with light housework and help to take care of child; will be made one of the family. Good references. 3029 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK WILLING TO assist with washing. Apply at 54 St. Clair-st.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR NINETY DAYS; FIRST mortgage on house and two lots worth $7,000. Address M M 12, Tribune office.

193 MICHIGAN-AV., BEAURIVAGE, FLAT 1—A very desirable front room, with excellent board, for two gents or gent and wife.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE FRONT ROOM, also double room, with board; terms reasonable.

2246 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms, elegantly furnished; excellent board; strictly first-class in every particular.

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THE PERFECT FUROR THAT HAS BEEN CREATED BY OUR GREAT SALE OF

Fine Overcoats

Has left us many broken lines, which we have decided to force off without regard to cost.

Take your choice for balance of this week of 330 Fine Overcoats and Ulsters, sold originally for $32, $30, $25, $22, for only...... $18

Bear in mind, while others advertise bargains, no house in Chicago has kept better faith with the public or given greater values than THE HUB.

These Overcoats and Ulsters include Montagnacs, Shetlands, Meltons, and Irish Frieze, silk, satin, and cashmere lined, worth and sold by us early in the season for from $22 to $32. Closing out this week for only $18.

Choice in our Boys' Department of 400 All-Wool Overcoats, worth $8, $10, and $12, for only.................... $5

150 pairs Boys' serviceable knee pants, worth $1.50 for only 63c.
Bargains in Men's Overcoats & Ulsters from $3.90 to $12, worth $6 to $20.

THE HUB,

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, AND FURNISHERS,

State and Jackson-sts.

The following gentlemen are the lucky winners of our Prize Overcoats.
Total popular vote for Harrison, 5,436,627.

Charles Neeros, 186 West Erie-st., guesses 5,436,789—
First prize Overcoat, value $25.

D. McNaughton, 3848 Ellis-av., guesses 5,436,314—
Second prize Overcoat, value $15.

H. L. Crosby, 172½ Lexington-st., guesses 5,436,217—
Third prize Overcoat, value $10.

Call any time and make your selection.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Short Notice—Tomorrow, Wednesday, Jan. 2,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Elegant Furniture, Carpets, Etc.,
Of 11-Room Residence.
3971 ELLIS AVENUE.
Take Cottage Grove-av. cars.

One Victoria Carriage, cost $750, M. T. Chamber Sets, Ax. Carpets, Parlor Furniture, Elegant Gas Fixtures, Two Fine Bookcases, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Etc. Also at same time one fine Cow.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

9 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

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Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1889.

TO COMPLETE FILES OF "THE TRIBUNE."

THE TRIBUNE lacks the entire files for the years 1855 and 1856, and will pay for single numbers of those years at the rate of 25 cents for each number. This offer applies to the weekly, tri-weekly, and the daily editions.

Address communications to THE TRIBUNE Company.

THE money market was less active than last week, but rates were firm at 7@8 per cent. Eastern exchange was strong at 25 cents premium. Sterling was steady. Railroad stocks were dull.—The Chicago produce markets were more active and generally weak after a little display of strength early, the day being marked by a bear movement in wheat and lard. As compared with Saturday pork closed 10 cents lower, lard 15 cents lower, ribs and wheat a shade higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats easy, rye and barley steady, and flaxseeds 1½ cents higher.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 4,659,313 bushels of wheat, 1,669,610 bushels of corn, 3,460,728 bushels of oats, 774,249 bushels of rye, and 203,373 bushels of barley. Total, 10,767,273 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 8,237,528 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 38,321,144 bushels of wheat, 8,497,538 bushels of corn, 8,624,248 bushels of oats, 1,679,023 bushels of rye, and 2,804,151 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 285,250 in wheat and 1,227,736 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 174,372 bushels.

THE TRIBUNE of last Friday contained an illustrated article on the eclipse of the sun, which will occur this afternoon, and will be an interesting phenomenon in this part of the world, though not total at any point within several hundred miles of Chicago. For the convenience of those who did not preserve the article for reference today it may be stated that the eclipse will begin to observers in and near this city a few seconds after 3:21 p. m., the contact occurring on the lower right of the sun, nearly half way down between a perpendicular and a horizontal line, both of which are supposed to be drawn through the centre of the solar disk. The eclipse will be about half over at the time of sunset here, when a little more than two-thirds of the sunlight will be cut off by the dark body of the moon. The time computed for the beginning of the phase here, as seen through a telescope, was computed as five seconds after the minute named. That is on the supposition that the place of the moon in the heavens can be computed accurately, and the true measure of the earth at this point be also known. In reality there is a slight uncertainty with regard to both these. The eclipse is not likely to be a minute of time out of the way, but it may interest some readers to know that such an amount of error would correspond to a displacement equal to a little less than one foot seen at the distance of a mile, or less than forty miles in the actual position of the moon in her relative orbit around the earth.

THE OLD YEAR AT HOME.

THE TRIBUNE has already presented the detailed statistical record of the country for the old year. A running sketch of important events is necessary for the completion of the work. Taken altogether it has been a quiet and peaceful year, notwithstanding the excitement of the Presidential election. So far as the general business of the country, the good health of its people, the development of the National resources, and the progress of education, religion, and the arts are concerned the retrospect is a satisfactory one.

The legislative history of the country presents some features of interest, but the extraordinarily long session of the Fiftieth Congress has been more remarkable for what it failed to accomplish than for what it actually did. The first session was the longest business session on record, lasting 321 days. Altogether 349 public acts and resolutions and 785 private measures were signed by the President, and 128 of each were vetoed. The more important measures which have become laws were the bill for providing for the letter carriers' eight hour day; for the conference of the various American nations at Washington next October for the formation of a customs union and other measures of mutual protection; for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture; for an international marine conference; for the exclusion of Chinese laborers; for the refunding of the direct tax of 1861; for boards of arbitration to settle controversies between inter-State common carriers and their employés; and the appropriations for the construction of fortifications, heavy ordnance, a gun factory, and several steel cruisers and pneumatic dynamite guns. The weighter matters of the law, however, have failed. Among them were the House and Senate Tariff bills, the Nicaragua Canal bill, the Blair Educational bill, the Government Postal Telegraph bill, the International Copyright bill, the bill amending the Inter-State law, the Canadian Retaliation bill, the National Bankruptcy bill, the South Dakota Admission bill, and others of a less general character.

The treaty legislation has been of special interest. The extradition treaty with Great Britain, was taken up last February and after short discussion was postponed until December, but no progress has been made towards its ratification. The fisheries treaty was signed the 15th of last February, but was rejected by the Senate the 21st of August by a strict party vote for reasons which are sufficiently familiar to the public. Its rejection was promptly followed by a message from the President asking for additional powers of retaliation. A bill was formulated which passed the House almost unanimously, but it was hung up in the Senate for the reason that the President had already been invested with ample power. The 16th of March the Chinese treaty was sent to the Senate, which gave its assent the 7th of May following. In the following August the intelligence came that China had refused to ratify, whereupon both Houses passed a stringent restriction bill shutting out Chinese laborers.

There have been some important changes in the various Governmental departments. In January Secretaries Vilas and Dickinson were confirmed; likewise Gen. Bragg as Minister to Mexico, and Justice Lamar, the last by the votes of three recreant Republicans—Riddleberger, Stanford, and Stewart. In April Melville W. Fuller was nominated as successor to Chief Justice Waite, deceased, and confirmed July 20 by a vote of 41 to 20. Gen. Sheridan died the 5th of August, a bill having previously been passed reviving the grade of General for him, and the 14th of August Maj. Gen. Schofield was assigned to the command of the army. In September Lambert Tree was promoted from the Ministry of Belgium to that of Russia, and John H. Oberly, who had resigned from the Civil Service Commission, was sent to the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. In October J. G. Parkhurst was assigned to Belgium in place of Judge Tree, and the 13th of last month Perry Belmont was confirmed as Minister to Spain, vice J. L. M. Curry, resigned.

The Presidential campaign has been the most prominent event in the year. It was inaugurated by the Equal Rights Association, which nominated Belva A. Lockwood and Alfred A. Love at Des Moines May 15. In the same month A. J. Streeter and C. E. Cunningham were nominated by the Union Labor party at Cincinnati, Robert H. Cowdrey and W. H. T. Wakefield by the United Labor party at Cincinnati, and A. E. Redstone and John Colvin by the Industrial party at San Francisco. The Prohibitionists met at Indianapolis May 31 and nominated Gen. Clinton B. Fisk and "Thank God" John A. Brooks. The 6th of June Cleveland and Thurman were nominated by the Democrats at St. Louis, and the 25th of the same month Harrison and Morton were nominated by the Republicans at Chicago. The list was completed by the nomination of James L. Curtis and James N. Greer by the American party at Washington Aug. 15. The campaign was a spirited one and mostly free from personalities, being fought upon the tariff issue. It is almost unnecessary to say that Gen. Harrison was elected, carrying every Northern State except New Jersey and Connecticut, and 233 of the 401 Electoral votes. In addition to these West Virginia unquestionably gave him her 6 votes, which were stolen from him. The election also resulted in giving the House to the Republicans by 7 majority, there being 166 Republicans and 159 Democrats, being a gain of 14 members. The only Territories which send Democratic Delegates to the next House are Bill Springer's favorites—Utah and New Mexico. The Senate will stand 39 Republicans to 37 Democrats.

There have been two specks of war during the year. Early in March the Government demanded satisfaction of Morocco for the imprisonment of two Moors who were under the protection of the United States Consul. The Sultan at first declined to accede to the demand, but on the arrival of a war vessel off Tangier which threatened to shell the city he apologized and ordered the release of the prisoners. The other speck was at Hayti. In August last a revolution occurred. Salomon's Government was overthrown, and Salomon himself went to Paris, where he died shortly afterwards. A Provisional Government was organized with Gen. Legitime as Provisional President. Meanwhile a counter rebellion was organized in the north by Gen. Hippolyte. Legitime established a blockade, and as one of its first fruits the American steamer Haytian Republic was captured upon the charge of carrying insurgents and contraband goods. A demand for her release was made at once, and the Government sent the war vessels Galena and Yantic to enforce it. Legitime, having his hands more than full with Hippolyte, surrendered her at once upon Admiral Luce's demand. His people thereupon all got drunk, and Secretary Bayard twined his brows with the only laurels of his administration. It is needless to say he has not yet made any serious demands upon England for outrages upon our fishing vessels, nor upon Germany for its invasion of the rights of natives at Samoa under our ostensible protection.

These are the principal events of the year. After the 4th of March the Government departments pass into new hands, and the new year is likely to witness radical changes, an opening up of the Solid South in the direction of larger political privilege and increased humanity, a marked improvement in all departments of the public service, an increased development of the National resources, and progress all along the line in every department of human industry.

THE OLD YEAR ABROAD.

Though the Old World has been at peace during the year political excitement has been almost continuous and warlike preparations continue to be made in spite of pacific assurances. The Eastern question is still simmering. Last year opened with a vacancy in the Bulgarian Princedom, which was subsequently filled by Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in spite of Russia's opposition, and there he still remains. In February Russia asked the Powers for a conference of Ambassadors to decide what action should be taken in regard to the position of Ferdinand, but they declined, while recognizing the election as illegal, to take any steps that would imperil the peace of Bulgaria. Meanwhile the divorce procured by King Milan of Servia has been followed by an unsettling of affairs in that province and the extension of Russian influence. The game for supremacy between Austria and Russia in the Balkan Peninsular apparently rests for a time, but the opening of spring may witness new developments and another effort on the part of Russia to expedite her progress towards Constantinople, the goal of her ambition in Europe. In Asia she is steadily advancing her commercial interests by means of her railroad from the Caspian, which is now rapidly approaching the Indian frontier, while another road is projected across Siberia. Within Russia proper little of interest has occurred except renewed activity among the Nihilists, their last attempt upon the Czar's life having been made by wrecking a train upon which he was a passenger. The usual number of suspects have been arrested, eight have been hanged, and several hundred sent to Siberia.

England has been quiet during the year. The Irish question, as usual, has been uppermost, but little progress has been made. A Local Government bill has been passed for England and Wales, and the Scotch are agitating for home rule. The year closes with an important victory over the Soudanese rebels under Osman Digna, which has relieved the siege of Suakim and will undoubtedly thwart the Mahdi's operations in Upper Egypt. England is also coöperating with other Powers for the suppression of the East African slave trade, and with Germany has blockaded the coasts of Zanzibar. The reported safety of Stanley and Emin Bey has not yet been entirely confirmed, but it is probable they have escaped from the Mahdi's forces and are once more within communicating distance of the Congo settlements.

France has had her usual share of Cabinet crises and political excitements, and Gen. Boulanger, who was deprived of his command at the beginning of the year for military insubordination and forced out of the Chamber of Deputies in July after his duel with M. Floquet, is again a member and has formed an alliance with Gen. Montauban which bodes no good to the Government. In March the Ministry resigned upon the question of constitutional revision, and M. Floquet formed a new one, but revision still remains the burning question. Meanwhile there have been dangerous strikes and Commune riots, showing great popular unrest, and the year closes upon a fresh danger to the public peace, growing out of the collapse of the Panama Canal scheme, in which the people have invested, first and last, the sum of $483,000,000, more than half of which has been directly sunk in the ditch.

Germany has had an eventful year. It opened with the renewal of the alliance between Austria and Germany, which was followed by a pacific speech from Bismarck and the passage of a bill appropriating $70,000,000 and materially increasing the army to enforce the peace. March 9 the venerable Kaiser died and the Crown Prince, Frederick William succeeded to the throne. His brave struggle for life and his strenuous efforts to introduce liberal reforms are well known. He died the 14th of June, lamented not only by Germany but by the world as a wise, brave, virtuous, and exemplary sovereign. His son William succeeded him and has spent most of his time since in visiting his royal neighbors of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, and Italy, including the Pope, with all of whom, except the latter, he seems to have succeeded in establishing friendly relations. The publication of his father's diary, the Bergmann-Mackenzie controversy, and the attitude of his English mother toward him have undoubtedly produced a coolness between Germany and England, but it is not sufficient to endanger their relations.

In the Netherlands and in Scandinavia there have been Cabinet crises and violent strikes of workingmen, but nothing else of moment has occurred. Spain has also had a cabinet crisis and Sagasta is now at the head of affairs. Her principal province, Cuba, has been in a state of disaffection all the year. Italy has had some trouble with Abyssinia, growing out of her colonizing operations at Massowah, but had little difficulty in bringing King John to terms.

Events in the Dark Continent have been sufficiently noticed in connection with the operations of the European Powers. In Asia there has been little to note except the angry feeling of China towards this country growing out of the Restriction bill and the serious revolt of Ishak Khan against the authority of the Ameer of Afghanistan, which was speedily put down. Upon this continent one of the most striking events has been the final abolition of slavery in Brazil. Our Mexican neighbors have had a Presidential election and chosen Porfirio Diaz without serious opposition. The Canadians are discussing annexation with more interest than ever, now that commercial union appears impracticable and has been rejected by their Premier. It is hardly probable that the New Year will witness Miss Canada at the Yankee round table, but there is a chair ready for her any time she wants to come.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW.

This issue contains THE TRIBUNE review of the trade and commerce of Chicago for the year 1888. The results presented in the compilation are not less interesting than those for most former years, though they do not contain so much of variety as did some preceding ones. The figures show but a slight gain over the total measure of business activity for 1887, the increase for that year being a phenomenal one, exceeding 10 per cent. The comparative meagreness of the result will surprise not a few who have supposed that the commercial and manufacturing energies of the city were augmenting at a rapid rate during the greater part of last year, and may be doubted by some whose faith in the "greatness of Chicago" will not allow them to believe in the possibility of even a partial halt in her onward march towards the position of superiority over all other cities in the United States. But the figures may be depended upon as substantially correct, since they have been prepared on the same plan and under the same direction as were THE TRIBUNE summaries for many preceding years, which are the only ones outside of the census reports that give a pecuniary measure of the commerce and manufacturing industries of this city.

The fact of a small increase is easily accounted for. It was a Presidential year. Its predecessors, 1884 and 1876, each showed a big falling off, and 1880 furnished an exception, partly because the whole country was passing through a season of advancing prices due to the then recent resumption of specie payments. The average falling off in former times of National election excitement points to not far from $25,000,000 as a proper allowance to be made for it in the aggregate of last year. As the population of this city is a little more than 1 per cent of the total for the United States it may be inferred that the excitements of a Presidential campaign actually lessen the volume of business transacted by the people of this country to the extent of about $2,000,000,000. But such an inference is open to the objection that much of this apparently lost energy is really distributed among the other three years, subsequent activity being all the greater for the temporary interruption. On this hypothesis it would not be necessary to hunt for special causes to bring round a satisfactory increase in the exhibit for the coming twelve months as compared with the corresponding period that has just lapsed into history.

There were, however, other reasons. Our receipts of wheat in 1887 exceeded those of 1886 by nearly one-third, the grain being sent here in large quantity from all over the West to fill sales made at the high prices that ruled during the Harper attempt to run a corner. Not only was this stimulus wanting last year, the Hutchinson squeeze in September being limited to three days, but the crops of 1887 and 1888 were both below an average, giving a smaller movement at other points as well as in this city for the last twelve months. The receipts here were less by one-third. The scarcity of hogs in the West necessitated a further falling-off in receipts and in the amount of hog-packing. On the other side of the account we have a record of much larger arrivals of corn and oats, due to speculative excitement here early in the year and to bounteous crops later, while the movement of cattle and the dressed beef industry show important gains, and the breaking up of a dry spell by increasing the yield of grass led to an augmented business in butter, cheese, hides, and wool. The manufacturing interests of the city have prospered except in iron, hog products, and winter clothing. The last named item is one of a number of mercantile departments which have suffered severely by the prolonged absence of what is known as "seasonable weather" in both halves of the year. There was practically no spring, and only a mild edition of winter was experienced in this city and vicinity up to the close of the year. The result was an enormous reduction in the volume of sales last month, and no little embarrassment in those lines which chiefly handle merchandise for winter consumption. The rolling-mills have done much less because of a smaller quantity of railroad building. In all this the city has simply reflected the conditions of the country behind and around it. But our merchants have suffered less than those of some other cities from the partial failure of the wheat crop in the Northwest, which cut down by fully one-quarter the buying abilities of consumers in Minnesota and Dakota, though the crop damage involved higher prices for the grain.

The ownership of railroad properties in Chicago is growing. More of the stocks and bonds of those corporations are held in this city now than at any former time. But the management has not yet shifted round this way, and is fully as inimical to the interests of this city as heretofore. The operation of the Inter-State Commerce law may have benefited the country as a whole, but it has not abolished the discriminations by which all except a favored few shippers in this city are obliged to pay more for transportation service than is exacted from those at most other competing points in the West. The system of differentials on which the roads are operated is notoriously unfair. It is apologized for by the plea that time is lost by the making of transfers here, and that it costs money to switch from one set of tracks to another. No such excuse can be urged in mitigation of the charge of unfairness in such a case as the levying of more than twice as much for carrying hogs from Missouri River points to this city as is accepted for carrying the product of interior packing-houses over precisely the same route. Yet this has been the rule for months past, and the promise that the wrong should be partly abated from and after today does not atone for past injustice so glaring as to suggest that certain railroad officials use their power unfairly for the purpose of building up rival interests to those of Chicago. It will be remembered, too, that the recent exposure of an illegal freight transaction brought out the inadvertent admission that the same Eastern line charged 2¼ cents per 100 pounds more on shipments from Chicago than to shippers from Peoria. With such odds to fight against it is a wonder that the merchants of Chicago can stand their ground, to say nothing of rolling up an annual increase in the volume of their business which excites the envy of would-be rivals as well as the admiration of the world.

The total trade of the year, as measured on the plan heretofore adopted, aggregates $1,123,000,000, being an increase of 1¾ per cent. This is closely true of the quantity of property handled, as well as of its selling value, a rise in prices of some articles being accompanied by a decline in others. This is the first selling value of all the movable property, except the precious metals, which arrived in the city during the year, and the additional value which some of it acquired by being passed through manufacturing processes. The total does not include any second or subsequent handling, whether on the Board of Trade or by the retailer, except some inevitable duplications, and these are allowed for by a suitable deduction from the grand total. The numerous transactions in futures on 'Change, the sales of securities on the Stock Exchange and by the banks, and the transfers of real estate, are all excluded from the count. This will explain the fact that the total measure of trade for the year is only about 40 per cent of the volume of bank clearings. Were they added in the total would much more than exceed double the volume of clearings. The last-named is but a faint reflex of the prosperity that attended the banking business during the year. It has found active employment for its capital, has met with comparatively few losses, and is estimated to be worth not far from 10 per cent more than twelve months ago, including dividends.

There are some other things besides the closing of the Presidential campaign which may be accepted as indications that the business of the coming year will show a comparatively large increase. The introduction of oil as a fuel on a large scale in our manufacturing establishments has already effected a material cheapening in the cost of production in some lines. The movement of hogs and all the cereals except wheat promises to be much larger between this and next harvest time, and our merchants cannot well experience more unfavorable weather for the spring and winter trade than they did in the last twelve months. There is not much room to hope for great activity in railroad building, but our rolling-mills may find employment in the turning out of rails to replace old and lighter ones in the making of superior roads, and the manufacturers of rolling stock bid fair to have about all they can do in increasing the equipments of already existing lines. Apparently the West has not much food to spare to Europe before another harvest, unless the people of the Old World learn to eat corn. The mutterings of war which are heard from across the Atlantic, and which many fear are the prelude to an armed struggle between several of the Great Powers next summer, may prove to be false alarms. If not, fighting on a large scale in the Eastern Hemisphere would probably involve an increase in the commerce and manufactures of this city.

A RATIONAL EVOLUTION.

New-Year's Day, 1889, finds the convivial practices that discredited many of its predecessors practically dead in the United States. It is within the memory of every American of voting age that the usage which had become general devoted the first day of each year to excessive eating, drinking, carousing, midnight orgies, and loose dancing into the dawn of the second day. The good sense and inherent dignity of the American people have gradually cast the tradition aside. Of old the head of every house was expected to load down her tables with viands and fill her guests with wines. Many a gentle hand delivered the cups that sent men reeling home to their families or sped others on the way to the night of vicious revel. Where the custom originated and how it came to be fastened on us has never been clearly explained. We are rid of it forever.

This is not a reaction toward Puritanism. It does not partake of the narrowness which protests against becoming festivities at the inauguration. It has no sympathy with that morbid austerity which pervaded the age of monasticism and sought in the isolation and self-chastisement of the individual his satisfaction in this life and his salvation in the next. It is a rational evolution born in sound reason, stimulated by Christian sympathy, and confirmed by virtue and intellectual force of manhood and womanhood. Today Chicago will enjoy a universal holiday. But it will be a day for families to spend in privacy, in those recreations of a joyous and elevating sort which are now so abundant in American life. It will be a day for friends to exchange courtesies on a basis of reciprocity existing in social life, but not going outside its proper boundaries. It will be a day of rest, merriment, and relaxation.

This evolution illustrates the mellowing of the original Puritan spirit of the founders of the New England States in the larger and more genial National life which has grown up, flowered, and borne fruit on that stock. The American of today recognizes in his consciousness a more tolerant attitude towards all mankind than was possible to the persecuted forefathers from whom he proudly traces many of his best instincts in politics and morals. He discerns, as they could not, that the blood of every primary ethnic stock of modern Europe flows in the broad and rich stream of American ideas; that this consolidation has been purified by time and the friction of rival systems of political experiment until the individual type has become an exponent of the most advanced as well as the most conservative conceptions of domestic happiness, peace, culture, and humanity. The modified New-Year observance is a distinct expression of this product on the social side. It is without conviviality, it is without asceticism. It is neither Latin nor Puritan. It contains the best survival of both. It is in the simplest as well as in the most gratifying sense a Happy New-Year.

DON'T DRINK IN BUSINESS HOURS.

The 1st of January is the day for making good resolutions; the 2d generally the day for beginning to break them. It is the hope of THE TRIBUNE, however, that all men, especially all business-men, will make today the good resolution which it is about to state to them, and that they will keep it, not for a day alone, but during the year, as an experiment. If they want to be "healthy, wealthy, and wise" they certainly will. It is, if their appetites for liquor must be gratified, *not to drink during business hours.* From the time they arise from their beds and work at the office begins till it closes let there be no tippling, no sipping of whisky, no muddling of the brains with alcohol.

The first effect of strong drink is to stimulate and excite the brain. Then comes a reaction which can only be removed by "a hair of the dog" that gave the original bite. Each dram, no matter how small, has its abnormal effect on the brain, and consequently on the mind. There is an unnatural exhilaration which plays havoc with the judgment. The mental powers are unbalanced at the moment when there is the most need that they should be cool and thoughtful. The man who is rushing continually from his desk to the bar usually is too sanguine and too hopeful. He is willing to take chances which his sober judgment would counsel him against. Sometimes he wins, but generally he loses, and then he curses, not his own habits, but "his luck," or the fellow who got the best of him. As the successful gambler keeps his brain clear till he has cleaned out his drinking antagonists, so must the business-man who expects to win avoid muddling his intellect with alcohol. He has to fight the battle of life not merely with fellow-tipplers but with clear-headed, sober men who let whisky alone in business hours, and the latter will nine times out of ten get the better of his feverish brain and his unsettled judgment. There are seeming exceptions. There are men who drink from hour to hour in the daytime, and yet prosper; but they are the dangerous exceptions that lead thousands astray. There are total abstainers who fail in business, but of a thousand bankrupts ninety-five out of a hundred might have prospered had they not deliberately handicapped themselves by weakening their mental powers at the moment they needed normal brains most. It is among these reckless speculators on the Board of Trade, where nothing is certain and where all the mental faculties should be constantly on the alert, that one sees the most drinking. There is a constant rush from the wheat pit to the saloon and back again. Is it any wonder that the followers of that perilous business think it a dull day when there has not been a failure or some one "hurt" in his deals?

If men must drink and won't be teetotalers let them do it when it will not interfere with their thinking powers in business hours. If they must have alcohol in some form let them wait till the conflicts, cares, and perils of the day are over and they have settled down to the evening dinner. That drinking should suffice. There should be no sitting up late at night so as to start in on the following morning with an aching head, an impaired digestion, and a clouded brain. It is far wiser to drink not at all. But under no circumstances haunt the saloon during business hours if you want to win life's battle.

This advice is good for all and is meant for all, but it is specially intended for the business-man, because he risks the most. If the common workman fills himself up with beer or whisky he spoils his job, perhaps, and loses the day's wages. But the business-man risks his whole fortune and reputation, his present and his future, when he buys or sells under the influence of spirits. The overcheerful view of the deal with which one glass of liquor inspires him may leave him and his family penniless. As he is always playing for higher stakes than the day laborer so should he be more careful with himself unless he is indifferent whether he goes to wreck and ruin.

There are many pieces of good advice which could be given on this New-Year's morn; but THE TRIBUNE prefers to confine itself to this one, in the hope that it may thereby be more effectual and save some. It says to all men, but beyond all others to the men of the office and the store, the trader and the manufacturer, that if they wish to prosper they must shun the saloon while they are at work. The race of life is not won by the swift, but by the sober. These remarks apply to professional men as well as to middlemen.

CHEEK OF THE ANARCHISTS.

The extraordinary application of the Anarchists to a court they hate and a law they despise for the privilege of "free speech" to be used in subverting the court and destroying the Government that guarantees it does not seem to have struck the overtechnical mind of Master in Chancery Windes as anything out of the way. That an injunction should be asked for to protect other than property rights did seem singular to him, but that the Anarchists should demand that society must sharpen the knife with which they hope to cut its throat appeared to him quite reasonable. The inconsistency of it all did not strike the Master, but it may Judge Tuley, who has to pass finally on the question. He may see that to invoke the aid of the law to throttle the law, and to invite the Judge to do something which may tend to hurl him off the bench with a dynamite bomb, is an insolent rather than a legal demand.

Persons who become Anarchists apparently abandon all humor and the perception of the ludicrous and the grotesque. If they were able to see things in their funny light they would notice the absurdity of their position in appealing for the protection of a Constitution they wished to subvert and of laws they are determined to "throttle." They ask Judges whom they want to throw from the bench to extend to them the protection of institutions against which they are warring. While complaining that free speech is denied her Mrs. Parsons says "before we can have peace in a society like ours rivers of blood will have to run." More policemen will have to be blown up with dynamite bombs. The peace which Mrs. Parsons longs for, and which is to be won by blood, is the peace which the Anarchists believe will follow the overthrow of the American system of society and the government established to preserve it. What the Reds mean by "free speech" is the opportunity to preach to the ignorant, the depraved, and the bloodthirsty doctrines that will fire them to commit murder. The situation was well stated by Morgan: "The men of theory generated the men of action." Parsons, Spies, and Fielden begot Schnaubelt, Lingg, and Fischer.

The people of this country have put themselves on record on this point of using the Government's protection to destroy the Constitution and the laws. It was the constant claim of Jeff Davis and his fellows, after they had rebelled and were trying to upset the Constitution and the National Government, that the efforts of President Lincoln and the North to defeat them were "a violation of the Constitution" and ought to be stopped. They asserted the Constitution was grossly violated when Donelson and Vicksburg were captured and Mission Ridge and Gettysburg were won, and the crowning "violation" was at Appomattox. But at all these protests of Davis and his secession confederates Lincoln laughed and said: "It is certain that you are trying to destroy the Constitution and to overturn the Government. We of the North, constitutionally or unconstitutionally, are trying to save them. So we shall keep on with the war." The war went on, and it settled the principle that the powers of a government cannot be invoked for the destruction of a government; that a government cannot be asked to assist in its own ruin. As it was grotesquely absurd for Jeff Davis to say it was unconstitutional for the Union forces to invade the State of Mississippi or Virginia, which was fighting the Union with might and main, so is it wildly ludicrous for Mrs. Parsons and the Red gang that hangs on her skirts to say it is unconstitutional to stop "free speech" when its admitted aim is the abolition of all law, all government, and all rights. "Throttle the law" is still one of the great principles of the Anarchist creed, and the Anarchists' appeal to the protection of law to enable them to do it!

1889!
Walk in and sit down.
You come at a most
Unpleasant time—
Mud, slush, smoke, trouble with Hayti,
Harrison's Cabinet not half made up,
The Big Four still unsatisfied
And kicking up
A most tremendous row about it,
Tascott still at large,
And Riddleberger drunk as usual,
The Robert Elsmere panic even yet
Not wholly squelched,
Whistling women charging up and down
This suffering country,
Cleveland growing heavier, and Little Dan
Glum and despondent—
But you are welcome!
Even in the gloom
There are bright rays of hope,
And much we hope from you.
In some things
The world is growing better anyway.
The Democratic party 's in the soup,
Zola has reformed, Dakota's coming in,
El Mahdi's had a whipping.
Attorney General Garland soon will know
By personal experience what it is
Objectively to take a leading part
In a grand bounce. Carter Harrison
Is out of politics. The mouth
Of John L. Sullivan is less conspicuous
And deafening.
The Democratic scheme to steal
The Lower House of Congress
Is getting such a thorough ventilation that it
feels
Uncomfortable even in this
Mild weather.
All things considered, 1889,
You might have found us in worse shape.
Take off your hat and stay.

IN the St. Louis *Republic* of last Sunday there appeared a view of Fourth street in that city as it looked fifty years ago. Has any fire occurred recently in that locality? If not what was the necessity of printing the picture?

THE animus of the protest of certain Methodist clergymen against the giving of the customary inauguration ball, which by the way is the only chance that the District of Columbia has to take part in politics, is now apparent. The opposition comes chiefly from that set of Prohibitionists who did all they could to win Methodist votes for Fisk and "Thank God" Brooks. They knew they could not turn many over to Cleveland direct, but they sought to "side-track" all the Republicans possible by getting them to give their ballots to the "Dry" candidates. They succeeded in thus misleading about 200,000 Republican Methodists. They did what they could, but they failed to beat Harrison, and still feel sore about it—so sore that they begrudge the victors the few hours of harmless gayety which they have enjoyed on such occasions since the foundation of the Government. This is rather mean. Many Republicans want to dance and are ready to pay the fiddlers; so why should they not be merry, after the fashion of King David? The preacher says "There is a time to dance" and Republicans believe it is March 4, 1889. They do not insist on the Democrats and the "Drys" kicking up their heels with them, or even showing their melancholy faces at the festal gathering. So why should "Drys" object to the innocent merrymaking?

HAYTI, I've no time to fool with you. I've an engagement with Germany. Get out of my way or I'll kick you half way to Cape Horn.—*Uncle Sam.*

THE year 1888 will be long remembered as the one in which the Republican party pulled itself together and hoisted the Solid South and its Northern allies out of possession of the Government and 100,000 nice, warm berths and set them down outside on the cold, frozen ground.

THE Democratic party will note with tender interest this morning that Senator Ingalls' constitution is still vigorous, and that he seems likely to enjoy many New Years yet.

SMOKE your glass anyhow. It may be a clear day.

WHAT! a negro whip the champion of the Pacific slope! What is to become of white supremacy if this thing keeps on! Up, Southrons, and at him!

H. RIDER HAGGARD has turned himself loose on Africa again, and many new and astonishing facts concerning Cleopatra are about to come to light.

IT is now whispered confidentially that Gen. Harrison will select a Cabinet of non-dancing men, to atone for the unavoidable inauguration ball.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Hospitality Requited.

American traveler (presenting letter of introduction to foreign nobleman)—It affords me much pleasure, my Lord, to pay my respects to one whose name is a household word in our country, and who has done so much to make his own nation honored and respected throughout the world, etc., etc.

Extract from book written by American traveler after his return home—Lord Blank, with whom I dined by invitation while visiting at Dash Villa, is a sour-looking little man who smells of villainous tobacco and dresses in execrable taste. I was informed by one of his tenants that he is immoderately fond of the bottle and that he squanders large sums of money in play. His house is gaudily furnished. His table is liberally supplied, but the viands, it must be confessed, are not such as, etc.

The Reform About to Begin.

"O, Absalom!" wailed Mrs. Rambo. "To see you come home in this condition again, and on the last night in the year, too! Are you never going to reform, Absalom?"

"Wh-what'sh th' time o' night, Nanshy?"

"It's five minutes to 12."

"Nanshy!" exclaimed Mr. Rambo, encouragingly, "sheer up, m' dear. I'm goin' to (hic) r'form in 'xactly five minutes!"

His Views on Macaroni.

Reporter (to statesman whom he is interviewing about the tariff)—Now, Senator, in regard to imported macaroni, what would you recommend?

Discriminating statesman—Washing it, sir.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Late hours are bound to tell on a man," says an exchange. But not half so surely as a spiced breath.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"Decline of Alcohol" heads an article in a temperance column. We'll bet it wasn't the free-lunch fiend who declined it.—*Dansville Breeze.*

Many a young man who succeeds in making a splendid matrimonial match shows what a pure stroke of luck it was when he comes to match trimming for his wife.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"The charge on your fire-insurance policy covering your hotel is $60, sir." "But, Mr. Agent, the hotel is fireproof." "O! Why didn't you say so at first? The charge is $100, sir."—*Time.*

Dullard—So old man Richly is dead at last. Brightly—I wonder he lived so long, with all the doctors. Why, Dr. Scalpel had a hack at him, Dr. Piller had a hack at him, and a dozen others. Dullard—And now the undertaker has him. Brightly—Yes, by gum! and he's the worst. He got seven hacks and a hearse at him.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Twillingham—What are you going to swear off on this year, my boy? Winelooker—I've thought it all over and concluded that giving up swearing off is the only thing I can keep with any certainty.—*Time.*

Gus—So your brother is married. Is his wife pretty? George—No. "A domestic, lovable little darling, perhaps?" "No-o; she is what is called a 'superior woman.'" "O! Poor devil!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Theatrical hotel proprietor (fuming)—Well, sir, did you seize the wardrobe of the Fairy Queen burlesque company, as I directed? Constable—Yes, sir. Got it all! "Where is it?" "In my pocket."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Sweet girl graduate—O. Cicely, dear, I'm so tired. These monsters of men do bother me so. I thought I would come over in this quiet corner and sit with you for awhile. Cicely (who won three prizes, coldly)—Thanks, dear.—*New York Sun.*

Mrs. Terwiliger—Look at this lovely ruching, my dear. I paid only 35 cents for it at Draper's. Mrs. Luxedo—Why, I got some just like it there at 25 cents, right off the roll. Mrs. Terwiliger—Ah, that explains it. I got mine at the bargain counter.—*Time.*

He (at a party)—You are not looking quite your usual self this evening, Miss Van Zanett! She—No, I am not feeling at all well. I was at the cooking school this afternoon, and was compelled to eat some angel food made by that odious Miss Larrabee.—*Epoch.*

Jones (home rather late after a night at the club)—By Jove, my dear, I can't find my watch. Must have left it in my other vest at the office. Do you know where it is? Mrs. Jones (with forced calmness)—How should I know, George? I'm no pawnbroker.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

Smith—What has come over Robinson of late? He's the gloomiest looking man I ever saw. Brown—O, Robinson is an eccentric sort of chap and moody, and besides his wife died a couple of weeks ago. Smith (a married man)—Well, that ought not to break him all up; he looks absolutely wretched! Brown—I know he does, but didn't I tell you he is eccentric?—*Epoch.*

PERSONALS.

Lord Sackville, it is semi-authoritatively announced, is to be sent as British Minister to Turkey.

Mrs. Charles Crocker's Christmas gift to the Children's Hospital and Training School for Misses in San Francisco was a check for $5,000.

The Duchess of Marlborough declares that the newspaper reports about the differences between herself and her husband are cruel and infamous.

Mr. J. B. Luckey, the first Ohio delegate to come out for Harrison, already announces himself a candidate for Internal Revenue Collector in his district.

P. J. Healey and George W. Lyon of Chicago are among the beneficiaries by the will of the late Oliver Ditson of Boston to the amount of $1,000 each.

Dr. Charcot of Paris, an authority on nervous diseases, is soon to be summoned to St. Petersburg to see the Emperor and Empress of Russia, who are both in bad health.

James T. Maffitt, member of Congress from the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District, is in an insane asylum. Most of the members, however, it is hoped will be able to resume their seats at the end of the vacation.

Empress Frederick is understood to have made friends with her eldest son, the Emperor, but she failed to receive the customary Christmas present from him. It is given out that her Majesty requested him not to send it.

Princess Virogna is severe on the "dog women," as she calls those whom she saw "nursing dogs" in New York. But then she is only a poor Mohawk Indian, and does not appreciate all the refinements of civilization.

President Dwight of Yale College does his writing on an old-fashioned secretary that is said to have been in the family 200 years, and the puritanic, straight-backed chair in which he sits looks as if it had been in the family at least a century.

Ho Ta Lao-hu, the most prominent brigand in China, has been captured and killed. He was a giant, being seven feet two inches in hight and broad in proportion. He had been concerned in a great many robberies and a large number of murders.

The Czar is said to have become reconciled to Prince Alexander of Battenberg, thanks to the kindly efforts of a motherly Grand Duchess who takes interest in the Princess Victoria of Prussia and wants to see the young couple happy and married.

The Rev. Joseph D. Wickham, D. D., of Manchester, Vt., is the oldest living graduate of Yale College. He graduated at Yale in 1815, and was born April 4, 1797. He was present at the last commencement at New Haven and took part in the Alumni meeting. He is in good health.

Mr. David M. Stone of the New York *Journal of Commerce* is perhaps as literally the editor of his paper as any newspaper man in the country. With a single exception not an editorial that he has not either written himself or carefully edited has gone into his journal during the last twenty-nine years.

Private Secretary Halford shares with Attorney General Garland the unique distinction of never having worn a dress-coat. In Washington society the question whether he will don the clawhammer at the inaugural ball is second only to that as to whether Elder Harrison will dance in the President's quadrille.

Mrs. Cleveland has taken to wearing the Hading veil, but she has added to that article a few clever improvements of her own. The heavy cloud of gauze which hangs around her face is gathered in around the top of her hat and under her chin. The thick screen thus made is an effectual protection against the impudent gaze of curious eyes.

Mr. Thomas P. Taylor of Bridgeport, Conn., who was reported as having closed his bustle manufactory because Mrs. Cleveland's aversion to the dress improver had ruined his business, declares there is no truth in the story and says: "Whatever aversion to the bustle Mrs. Cleveland may or may not have the bustle industry is a lively one, the demand being as great as ever. The ladies are all wearing bustles, and the indications are that the fashion is going to last."

The Issue Must Be Squarely Faced.

Philadelphia *Telegraph*: The tariff must be revised, and it must be revised with intelligence and discrimination and from an unselfish and purely patriotic standpoint. More than this, the Republicans are now in power, not only in the Executive Department of the Government, but in both branches of Congress, and the onus of rational revision is distinctly upon them, and in such a way that they cannot possibly evade their responsibilities.

Who Is Responsible?

Detroit *Tribune*: To whom is the negro of the South indebted for his miserable existence, his ignorance, his condition? The men who bought and sold him and waxed fat on the fruit of his labor did all this in violation of divine law and human rights. They are now complaining and begging for sympathy, but they offer no concessions, no assurance of any sacrifice whatever of opinion or prejudice. This does not solve the problem.

Something to Make the Blood Tingle.

Omaha *Bee*: It makes one's blood tingle with patriotic emotion to read of the gallant way in which our brave Jack tars cleared the decks of the Galena for action right under the nose of Hayti's battlements. Yes, even though Hayti were half her size, not a cheek would have blanched in taking away the detained American steamer.

A Canadian Sneer.

Toronto *Globe*: The victorious American fleet should now be diverted from Hayti to Samoa. Bismarck might give in as readily as Legitime did. In both cases the American flag was insulted. Why should not Bismarck be made to pay as well as the President of Hayti?

Begin the New Year Right.

New York *World*: In thinking over the sort and the number of "new leaves" to be turned over at the beginning of the new year it is wise to lay in a supply of the glue of a firm resolution to stick them down with.

Age Brings It No Wisdom.

Philadelphia *Press*: THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE announces that the Democracy is sixty years old. It might have added that the Democracy acts like sixty, too, and that it grows worse as it grows older.

No Doubt About It.

Boston *Journal*: The Chicago Post-Office is probably a place where a "clean sweep" would be found to be greatly to the advantage of the public service.

A Surplus of Silence.

New York *Press*: Silence is golden, and Benjamin Harrison, President-elect of the United States, knows exactly how to manage his surplus.

The Widow of an Old Settler Drops Dea

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The wife of Justice Daniel Gahan, an old settler, dropped dead from heart disease today, aged 65. Funeral Wednesday.

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ietor (fuming)—Well, ardrobe of the Fairy y, as I directed? Con- all! "Where is it?" *elphia Record.*

O, Cicely, dear, I'm of men do bother me me over in this quiet or awhile. Cicely (who)—Thanks, dear.—*New*

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Settler Drops Dead.

[Special.]—The wife of old settler, dropped oday, aged 85. Funeral

LABORS OF A YEAR.

UAL REPORTS OF BUSINESS IN THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

ing Figures Showing the Quantity and Value of Imports, the Exports, the Receipts and Shipments, Coastwise and Foreign, the Duties on Imports, and Other Details Exhibiting the Magnitude of the Commerce of the Garden City of the Lakes.

Merchandise entered for export with bene- drawback at the Port of Chicago during year ending Dec. 31, 1888:

Packages and contents.	*Quantity, lbs.*	*Articles and quantities entitled to drawback.*	*Drawback.*
416,139 pkgs canned meats	24,895,720	Tin-plate, lbs. 4,023,717	$ 36,240
120,160 pkgs salted meats..	17,248,712	Salt, lbs........3,758,988	3,042
190,924 bags flour	17,092,700	Burlaps, yds.. 163,547	1,517
Total..........		....	$ 40,799

CONSOLIDATED REPORT.

	Weighed pounds.
Salt........	1,904,622
Tin-plate........	57,581,941
Caustic soda and soda ash........	10,584,268
Tobacco........	312,596
Miscellaneous........	28,093,565
Total........	116,477,992
Cigars received........	14,975,959
Cigars received, cases........	3,486
Cigars received, boxes........	319,189
	Gauged gallons.
Brandy........	10,749½
Beer........	3,372½
Gin........	9,776½
Rum........	1,706
Spirits........	293
Bitters........	403
Whisky........	107,179½
Wine........	141,984½
Arrac........	575
Bay rum........	250
Total........	276,289½

INSPECTOR'S DIVISION.

Vessels measured........	5
Vessels discharged........	838
Cars transferred........	825
Cars inspected for export........	2,416
Cars discharged at depots........	6,899
Consignments........	7,952
Packages transferred in cars........	78,844
Packages inspected for export........	599,601
Packages discharged from vessels........	1,963,545
Packages discharged at depots........	922,110
Total........	3,564,100
Packages delivered to consignee........	2,627,645
Packages delivered to Appraiser........	13,270
Packages delivered to warehouse........	244,740

Statement showing the value of imported merchandise entered for consumption and duties collected thereon at the Port of Chicago in 1888:

Commodities.	*Value.*	*Duty.*
Goods exempt from duty..	$ 2,639,853	$........
Ale, beer, and porter........	54,026	19,403
Art materials........	73,791	16,869
Barley........	46,029	6,317
Books, printed........	37,516	9,376
Brushes........	18,112	5,433
Cheese and cheese coloring	9,975	3,245
Chemicals........	5,610	13,781
China and glass ware........	466,183	261,649
Caustic soda........	140,709	66,904
Cigars and tobacco, manf'd.	418,114	501,623
Clocks and clock material..	91,406	23,243
Condensed milk........	1,536	307
Cutlery........	24,736	11,758
Diamonds........	205,570	20,557
Dressed furs........	67,332	13,623
Dried fruits and nuts........	360,554	129,421
Druggist sundries........	57,560	23,525
Dry goods........	4,577,694	2,127,639
Fish, all kinds........	185,998	85,518
Gelatine........	10,502	3,150
Grease........	5,142	699
Guns........	46,672	13,482
Hops........	15,709	6,739
Ink........	1,254	376
Iron, pig........	15,596	7,099
Iron, manufactured........	81,906	36,095
Iron, wire rope........	8,644	4,471
Jewelry........	21,749	5,463
Leaf tobacco........	254,915	166,568
Leather, manufactures of..	266,407	128,148
Looking-glass plate........	5,166	1,341
Maple sugar........	25,801	6,521
Metal, manufactures of....	139,381	53,411
Millinery goods........	74,898	21,757
Musical instruments........	244,035	61,208
Needles........	18,776	4,712
Paintings........	20,893	6,267
Paper, manufactures of....	20,455	3,635
Paper hangings........	3,069	767
Pickles and sauces........	14,046	4,917
Plate glass, window........	66,944	49,013
Prepared vegetables........	48,751	8,206
Rice........	8,193	7,556
Rubber, manufactures of..	4,079	1,222
Spice, ground........	118	27
Salt and saltpetre........	84,121	34,589
Seeds and bulbs........	32,625	6,346
Smokers' goods........	7,995	5,346
Steel bars........	10,061	3,698
Steel blooms........	2,609	3,254
Stone and marble........	14,548	3,253
Tin plate........	1,646,040	552,149
Toys and fancy goods........	156,626	64,310
Varnish........	2,813	1,167
Wines and liquors........	323,581	238,807
Wood, manufactures of....	71,958	16,155
Miscellaneous goods........	517,547	155,448
Total........	$13,805,354	$4,977,389

List of vessels built in the District of Chicago during the year 1888:

Class and Names.	*Net Tonnage.*
Tug Fire Proofer........	673
Schooner-Yacht Mallard........	1,104
Total, two vessels........	1,777

Statement of number and class of vessels laid up in Chicago at the close of navigation, 1888:

Class.	*Number.*
Schooners........	227
Propellers........	70
Tugs........	58
Yachts........	17
Canal Boats........	2
Total........	374

List of vessels belonging in the District of Chicago lost during the year 1888:

Class and name.	*Net tonnage.*	*Est. value.*	*Amount insured.*	*No. lives lost.*	*When and where lost.*
Schr Ramadary...	29.71	$ 800	....	....	April 22, 1888, stranded near Glencoe, Lake Michigan.
Schr Duncan City	173.37	4,500	....	....	Oct. 19, 1888, stranded near Summer Island, Lake Michigan.
Schr Reed Case...	31.387	5,500	$ 5,000	1	Oct. 8, 1888, foundered near Portage Canal, Lake Michigan.
Schr Fleetwing...	304.12	12,000	3,000	....	Oct. 26, 1888, stranded near Death's Door, Lake Michigan.
Prop H. S. Hubbell	569.49	30,000	24,700	....	Nov. 15, 1888, burned near Poverty Island, Lake Michigan.
Total........	[illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	1	

Number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared from the district of Chicago during 1888:

	No.	*Tonnage.*
Entered at—		
Chicago........	10,158	3,990,921
South Chicago........	412	318,655
Michigan City........	419	34,192
Total........	10,989	4,393,768
Cleared from—		
Chicago........	10,308	4,134,064
South Chicago........	382	279,139
Michigan City........	416	83,695
Total........	11,106	4,496,898

Statement showing shipments of grain (in transit and export) by lake to foreign ports during the year 1888:

	CORN.			OATS.			WHEAT.	RYE.	
Shipped to	*Transit*	*Export.*	*Total.*	*Transit*	*Export.*	*Total.*	*Export.*	*Export.*	*Total.*
Collingwood........	891,577	172,095	1,063,672	938,797	....	938,797	....	....	2,002,469
Midland........	1,321,965	354,021	1,675,986	532,537	....	532,537	....	43,761	2,252,284
Sarnia........	550,223	....	550,223	647,267	....	647,267	....	....	1,197,490
Owen Sound........	537,299	148,198	685,497	493,355	....	493,355	....	....	1,178,852
Point Edward........	472,678	....	472,678	316,490	....	316,490	....	....	789,168
Montreal........	....	430,194	430,194	....	....	....	58,822	....	489,016
Kingston........	21,489	1,303,856	1,325,345	....	....	....	210,457	....	1,535,802
Prescott........	....	131,359	131,359	....	....	....	....	....	131,359
Toronto........	....	127,853	127,853	....	....	....	....	22,552	150,405
Other ports........	....	....	....	....	9,437	9,437	....	....	9,437
Total........	3,795,331	2,667,576	6,462,907	2,928,446	9,437	2,937,883	269,279	66,313	9,736,282

Statement showing exports by lake:

	U. S. VESSELS.		BRITISH VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
ARTICLES.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Corn, bu........	1,419,184	$721,321.13	1,248,392	$625,965.04	2,667,576	$1,347,286.17
Wheat, bu........	64,893	56,327.68	204,386	179,748.60	269,279	236,076.28
Rye, bu........	66,313	36,473.19	....	....	66,313	36,473.19
Oats, bu........	8,437	2,237.89	1,000	200.00	9,437	2,437.89
Flour, brls........	....	....	4,565	17,328.00	4,565	17,328.00
Cornmeal, brls........	27	94.45	875	1,720.00	902	1,814.45
Pork, brls........	115	1,095.25	2,299	24,570.00	2,414	25,665.25
Beef, brls........	50	313.25	10	150.00	60	463.25
Lard, lbs........	....	....	112,130	11,087.00	112,130	11,087.00
Cured meats, lbs........	....	....	43,294	4,007.00	43,294	4,007.00
Merchandise, pkgs........	61	133.93	562	5,039.00	623	5,172.93
Total value........		$818,318.70		$879,823.64		$1,698,443.43

Among the coastwise receipts were the following:

Articles.	*Quantity.*
Merchandise, pkgs........	6,277,463
Sugar, pkgs........	671,820
Lumber, m........	1,524,121
Lumber—Hardwood........	68,749
Shingles, m........	615,542
Lath, m........	48,831
Timber, m........	7,514
Posts, No........	4,577,173
Railroad ties, No........	1,909,873
Telegraph poles, No........	115,666
Wood, cords........	52,417
Bark, cords........	12,645
Coal—hard, tons........	1,154,459
Coal—soft, tons........	120,387
Salt, brls........	266,793
Salt, sacks........	34,760
Iron-ore, tons........	132,460
Iron—Pig, tons........	16,898
Iron—Miscellaneous, tons........	1,964
Nails, kegs........	11,554
Coffee, sacks........	138,366
Liquors, pkgs........	22,516

Among the coastwise shipments were:

Merchandise, pkgs........	1,479,047
Flour, brls........	1,717,181
Wheat, bu........	5,969,237
Corn, bu........	44,525,917
Oats, bu........	16,178,285
Rye, bu........	408,330
Barley, bu........	105,462
Grass seed, sacks........	26,479
Flaxseed, bu........	882,928
Pork, brls........	39,316
Lard, pkgs........	22,027
Lard, tcs........	112,759
Coffee, bags........	11,466
Tea, chests........	14,309
Sugar, brls........	20,962
Liquors, brls........	10,811
Oil-cake, bags........	190,816
Potatoes, bu........	63,885
Hay, bales........	21,728
Cured meats, pkgs........	6,231
Tallow, pkgs........	4,151
Lead, pigs........	117,372

Coastwise receipts at the Port of South Chicago:

Merchandise, pkgs........	15,837
Lumber, m........	24,687
Lumber (hardwood), m........	1,187
Shingles, m........	1,700
Timber, m........	150
Posts, No........	14,000
Railroad ties, No........	50,100
Wood, cords........	422
Coal (hard), tons........	87,225
Coal (soft), tons........	1,350
Salt, brls........	390,463
Iron-ore, tons........	279,709

Coastwise shipments from the Port of South Chicago:

Wheat, bu........	302,500
Railroad iron, tons........	1,929
Railroad ties, No........	7,500

The following shows the quantities of some of the principal articles imported:

Commodities.	*Quantities.*
Ale, beer, and porter, pkgs........	5,507
Anvils, No........	2,070
Beans and peas, bags........	9,918
Brandy, pkgs........	2,028
Caustic soda, drums........	9,890
Canned goods, cases........	5,310
Cement, brls........	6,126
Cigars, cases........	3,538
Champagne, cases........	1,561
Coffee, bags........	2,142
Currants, pkgs........	3,258
Dry goods, pkgs........	18,815
Earthenware, pkgs........	11,625
Fish, pkgs........	49,234
Figs and dates, pkgs........	8,850
Fuller's earth, bags........	5,489
Gin, pkgs........	2,320
Glass plate and windows, pkgs........	5,063
Groceries, pkgs........	32,279
Iron, pig, tons........	1,102
Iron and steel, manufactured, pkgs........	6,425
Japanese goods, pkgs........	1,158
Lumber, M feet........	4,027
Metals, manufactured, cases........	2,416
Musical goods, pkgs........	2,251
Nuts, pkgs........	3,488
Oil, pkgs........	2,414
Paints and colors, pkgs........	1,638
Potatoes, bags........	3,470
Pickles, pkgs........	1,775
Plants and bulbs, pkgs........	1,042
Posts, cedar, No........	874,068
Poles, telegraph, No........	30,556
Prunes, pkgs........	29,623
Phosphate, tons........	2,892
Rice and rice flour, pkgs........	2,067
Raisins, pkgs........	67,023
Salt, sacks........	112,092
Seeds, pkgs........	5,232
Smokers' articles, cases........	1,302
Soda ash, pkgs........	2,559
Tea, pkgs........	210,862
Ties, railroad, No........	685,877
Tinplate, boxes........	397,641
Toys and fancy goods, cases........	1,422
Tobacco, bales........	2,482
Whisky, pkgs........	2,522
Wine, pkgs........	11,645

Duties collected on imported merchandise at Chicago during the last four years by months:

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
January........	$ 374,144	$ 433,614	$ 448,518	$ 536,272
February........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total........	$3,869,014	$4,340,257	$4,734,959	$4,977,389

The collections of internal revenue in the first district of Illinois were as follows: Collections on lists, $15,799.66; beer stamps, $1,514,606.55; spirit stamps, $6,398,655.10; cigar and cigarette stamps, $459,068.00; snuff stamps, $3,006.94; tobacco stamps, $335,178.42; special tax stamps, $352,399.05; oleomargarine stamps, $381,759.16. Total, $9,376,445.08.

A LAKE VIEW ITEM.

An Interesting Interview with a Resident of Lake View.

FULLY CORROBORATED AND INDORSED

By Other Competent Witnesses—Protection for the Youth and Rising Generation—Health the Greatest of Earthly Blessings.

Miss Bertha Sodemann, residing at No. 33 Commercial street, Lake View, a young lady not quite 16, whose features are reproduced in the cut accompanying this sketch, was absent from home when the reporter called, but her parents gladly gave the following interesting statement:

"We have lived in Chicago for more than a score of years, but this is only our third year in Lake View. We are well known, especially among the Germans. Our daughter Bertha," said Mr. Sodemann, "of whom you make inquiry, is nearly 16 years of age. About two years ago she took a cold which soon became chronic and developed into catarrh. We treated her for it, but with all our care and with all that was done for her she continued to grow worse. Her nose was continually stopped up and she would hawk and spit, raising sometimes a white, frothy substance, and at other times a yellowish or greenish mucus. She had a pain in her head, over her eyes, and would have frequent spells of coughing.

"She continued to grow worse rapidly within the last six months, and we began to feel alarmed lest she should go into consumption. She had a pale and haggard look, and always felt tired and seemed to be low-spirited and despondent. Her eyes were weak and watery. Her appetite was very poor and her sleep disturbed by horrid dreams.

"About two months ago, after reading in the papers of some of the wonderful cures perfected by Drs. McCoy & Wildman, we determined to have them examine her, and if they thought they could benefit her, and their charges were within our reach, we would have them treat her.

"As a result of that determination she is well and hearty today, and does not complain any more of her former troubles, but, to the contrary, she feels bright and cheerful and well, and we can conscientiously recommend Drs. McCoy & Wildman as reliable and experienced physicians."

CASE NO. 2.

MISS LULU GERNHART,

200 Evergreen Street, Confirms the Above Statement, Being Cured of a Similar Trouble.

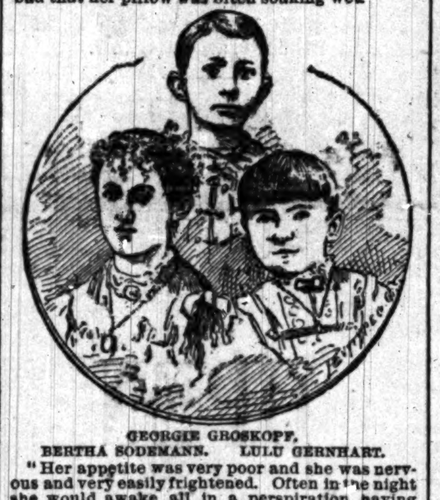
"Our little girl was a great sufferer. She can tell you the story a good deal better than I can. Eh? Print it? Yes, so far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing. Indeed, I think it's no more than right that it should be printed."

The speaker was Mrs. Gernhart, wife of a grain inspector residing at No. 200 Evergreen street, and who is well and favorably known in Board of Trade circles.

"Yes," continued Mrs. Gernhart, "we are more than gratified with the result. That is all I need to say, and we were very much worried about her for a long time.

"She had a very trying time of it for the last two years and was failing more and more every day. She would catch cold very easily, and, in fact, seemed to have a continual cold.

"Her throat would be sore a good deal. Her nose was stopped up so she had to breathe through her mouth all the time. Then she complained of a dull sort of pain in the head. At night she was troubled with night sweats so bad that her pillow was often soaking wet.



GEORGIE GROSKOPF,
BERTHA SODEMANN. LULU GERNHART.

"Her appetite was very poor and she was nervous and very easily frightened. Often in the night she would awake all in a perspiration, having had some horrible dream. Her mouth and throat seemed dry and parched.

"She was continually hawking and spitting, and particularly was this the case in the morning, when she would frequently gag and sometimes vomit. Her eyes were weak and watery.

"A couple of months ago, by the urgent request of some friends, we took her to the office of Drs. McCoy & Wildman and put her under their treatment, and today she is entirely rid of all her catarrhal symptoms and is gaining in weight and strength."

A THIRD CASE.

Residing with His Parents at 36 Margaret Street, Cured of Catarrh.

A reporter called at the Groskopf residence and made inquiry as to the health of Master George, who has been a sufferer from catarrh almost from the time of his birth. Below we print the statement as furnished the reporter by his mother, the boy being at school.

"At night he could not sleep, because his nose was stopped up, and he had to breathe through his mouth, which would make his throat seem dry. He would cough almost the entire night, and O, so hard! just like a child that is suffering from the croup.

"He had no appetite and could eat scarcely anything. He lost in weight and was failing in health; never looked healthy like other children. He would cough, and hawk, and spit, and raise a yellowish mucus, and would blow great chunks out of his nose. He often cried because he had pain in his head, and said he was sick; felt much worse in the morning.

"We took him to Drs. McCoy & Wildman, and now he is entirely well and seems like an entirely different person. He is getting strong and gaining in weight, and looks the picture of health. We cannot speak too highly of Drs. McCoy & Wildman, who have certainly saved our boy from an early grave."

McCOY & WILDMAN,
LATE OF
Bellevue Hospital, New York.
OFFICES
Haymarket Theatre Building,
Madison and Halsted-sts., and
224 State Street,
Corner of Quincy.

Where all curable diseases are treated with success.

SPECIALTIES—ALL CHRONIC DISEASES. Including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys.

Catarrh Cured.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

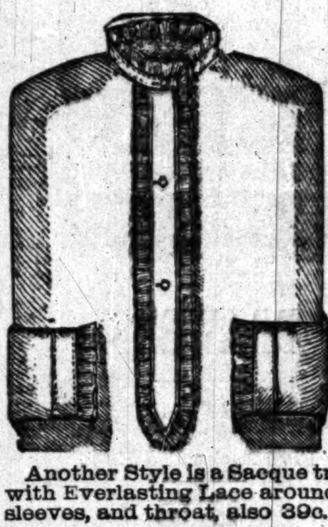
Correspondence will receive prompt attention. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address all mail to Drs. McCoy & Wildman, Haymarket Theatre Building, Chicago.

Marty's Patent French Trap.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Depot 42 Dearborn-st., opposite Tremont House. Local agents wanted.

W. T. MOORE & CO.
122 & 124 State Street.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.



This cut represents A 39c Gown.

Another Style is a Sacque trimmed with Everlasting Lace around neck, sleeves, and throat, also 39c.

This represents A 49c Gown. Shirt Front Hamburg Edge Around Neck and Sleeves.

A Mother Hubbard Gown, trimmed with Hamburg and Tucks. Price........59c

A Tucked Shirt Front for........59c

A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of Tucks and Hamburg........69c

A Beauty at 75c. A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of Tucks and Insertion.

A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of three rows of insertion and cluster of Tucks, finished with Hamburg Edge........89c

A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of All-Over Embroidery........89c

A VERY Beautiful Gown At 99 Cts.

A Mother Hubbard Gown, with a French Sleeve Yoke of Insertion and Tucks, at........$1.10

A Mother Hubbard Gown, Yoke of Torchon and Tucks........$1.25

A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN FINER QUALITIES.

NURSES' APRONS.
MAIDS' APRONS.

A Large Size Wide Hem, with 3 One-Inch Tucks........15c

One Lace Trimmed Large Size Apron........25c

We have them at 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c, 79c and upward.

This represents one of our 15c Chemises.

A good Muslin Chemise with Puff Sleeves........25c

One with Lace Trimming around Neck and Sleeves........35c

A good quality trimmed with Hamburg and Lace........39c

REPRESENTS A 49c Chemise, French Pointed Yoke, trimmed with Tuck and Insertion.

Another one with French Yoke, trimmed with Lace........49c

A Lonsdale Muslin French Yoke of Embroidery, trimmed around neck and sleeves with Hamburg........59c

A Pointed Yoke of Tucks and Insertion, neck, sleeves, and front finished with Hamburg........69c

REPRESENTS A FINE Chemise at 75c.

A French Yoke Embroidery and Tuck, Neck and Sleeves trimmed with Hamburg........89c

A Superfine Muslin French Yoke of Torchon and Hamburg........99c

An extra good quality Pointed Yoke of Tucks and Hamburg........99c

A French Yoke of Hamburg and Lace at........$1.25

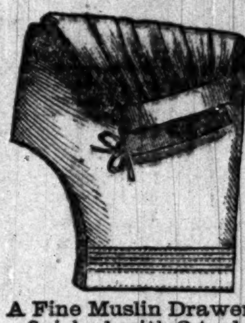
We have a large assortment of Cambric and Muslin Chemises at $1.49, $1.79, and upward.

NURSES' CAPS,
MAIDS' CAPS,
AT
All Prices

This Cut Represents A Corset Cover Of Good Make At 12½c.

A Better One at........15c

A Nice Cambric One at........25c



A Drawer at 15c. We have a full line of Children's Drawers, from 1 to 16 years, at 15c.

A Fine Muslin Drawer, a plain hem, finished with 3 tucks........25c

Another Style, trimmed with Lace........25c

Our 39c Drawer. A VERY GOOD ONE. We have them both plain and trimmed at 39c.

A good Muslin Drawer, with Cambric Ruffle, headed by cluster of 4 tucks........45c

Represents One of Our 49c Drawers. We have three more styles at this price.

A Drawer trimmed with Hamburg and clusters of tucks........59c

Trimmed with Torchon Lace.. 59c

Trimmed with fine Hamburg and tucks, good muslin........69c

An Extra Fine Drawer At 75c. One Heavily Trimmed with Torchon Lace at 75c.

We have a large assortment at 89c, 99c, $1.25, $1.49, and upward.

A Corset Cover AT 39c. Good Quality.

A good Muslin, low neck, trimmed with Hamburg........39c

V Shaped Cambric, trimmed with Hamburg........43c

A Corset Cover, Extra Quality, at 49c, both High and Low Neck.

Cambric, Square Neck, finished with Hamburg........59c

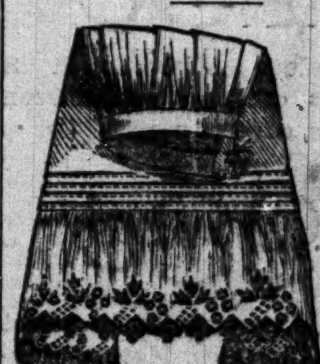
Cambric, Trimmed with Torchon Lace........59c

A Good Skirt At 49c.

Another Skirt with Plain Hem, extra width........49c

Fine Muslin, Cambric Ruffle, headed with Tucks........59c

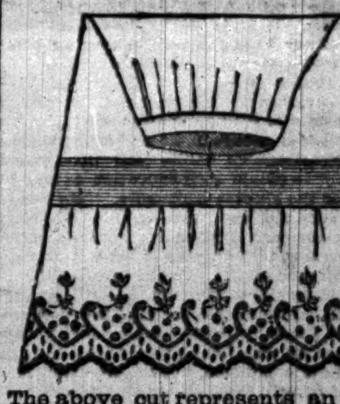
One with Tucked Cambric Ruffles, very fine........69c



This is an Extra Good Skirt at 75c.

A Superfine Muslin, Trimmed with 2-in. Torchon Lace........75c

A Heavy Muslin, wide Hem and 7 1-in. Tucks........89c



The above cut represents an Extra Fine Skirt at........99c

A Skirt Trimmed with Torchon Lace and Insertion........99c

We have some five more styles at........99c

A Beautiful Skirt, full size, at $1.25.

An Extra Width Skirt, with Cambric Ruffle and Five Tucks...$1.25

An Extra Width Skirt, Trimmed with deep Hamburg Ruffle...$1.49

A large assortment of Fine Skirts at $1.75, $1.98, $2.25, $3.00, and upwards.

A Corset Cover, Cambric, 69c, both High and Low Neck.

Both Low and High Neck, finely trimmed, at........75c

A full line of Finer Goods at 99c, $1.25, and upwards.

REMNANTS. BARGAINS.

We have accumulated a large lot of Remnants in Dress Goods, Plushes, and Surahs which we slaughter at very low prices. All shades, colors, and lengths.

150 pieces of Victoria Mixtures in All Wool and 54-inch wide, will be offered at 50c.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 STATE STREET.

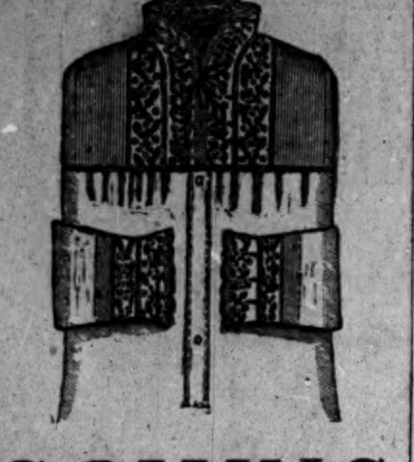
13th Annual Sale

LADIES' MUSLIN & CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR.

Our stock this season comprises not only our usual UNLIMITED VARIETY of DOMESTIC GOODS, but an extra large assortment of FOREIGN HAND-MADE UNDERWEAR, CHINESE and SURAH GOWNS, MATINEES, and a complete TROUSSEAUX in REAL VALENCIENNES, NORMANDY VAL. MEDICI and HAND-MADE TORCHON LACES, MULL, and the choicest selection of EMBROIDERIES.

Infants' Trousseaux Complete.

Children's Dresses, Large Variety.



GOWNS

39c

Muslin, Trimmed with Cambric Ruffle.

49c

Mother Hubbard, with Four Clusters, Five Tucks, finished with Cambric Ruffles.

68c

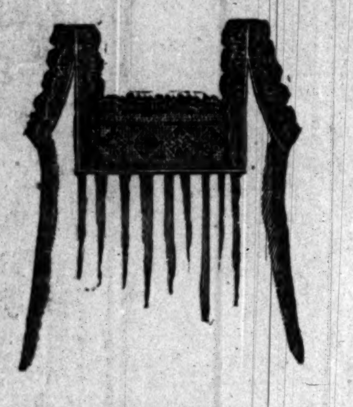
French Shape V of Embroidery in Yoke, finished with Embroidered Edge.

75c

Pampadour Shape, with 3 Rows of Insertion between tucks, edge to match.

98c

Ten different styles to select from, Surplice, Mother Hubbard, and French Shape, Trimmed in Valenciennes, Torchon Laces, and all-over Embroideries.



CHEMISE.

25c

Muslin Trimmed, with fine edge.

37c

Muslin Tucked and Insertion, yoke finished with cambric ruffle.

49c

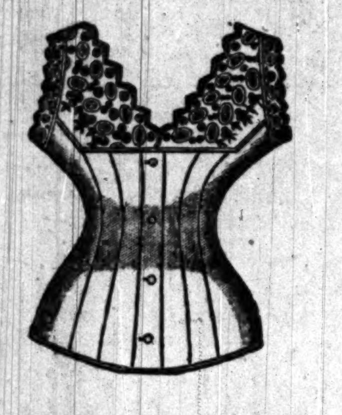
SPECIAL—Pompadour Yoke of Fine Torchon Lace.

75c

Pompadour Shape, with two rows insertion, finished with beading and fine edge.

98c

Pointed V and Square Shape in Medici, Valenciennes Lace, and Fine Embroideries.



CORSET COVERS.

12½c

Plain, with Pearl Buttons.

19c

Cambric, Edged with Embroidery.

25c

Low Neck, Cambric, round shape, finished with embroidery.

33c

Cambric, V Shape, finished with four rows Wheel Embroidery.

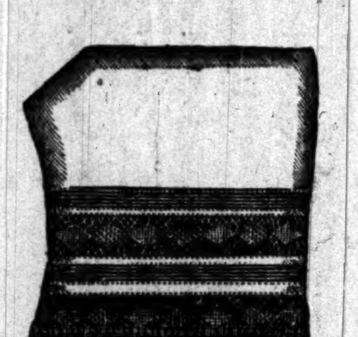
49c

V and Pompadour Shape, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and Embroidery.

BRIDAL SET.

$4.47

Cambric, 3 pieces, gown trimmed with four rows Medici Lace, insertion between tucks, drawers and corset cover to match.



DRAWERS.

19c

Five Tucks and Hem.

25c

Muslin, cluster tucks and embroidered ruffle.

33c

Tucked Ruffle, Tucks Above.

59c

Muslin Insertion between tucks, finished with Embroidered Ruffle.

75c

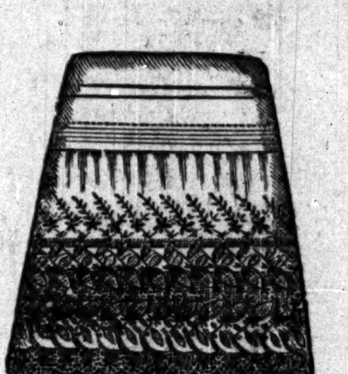
Cambric Cluster Tucks, with Valenciennes ruffle.

BRIDAL SET.

Muslin, 3 Pieces,

$2.49, $3.50, $4.50

UPWARDS.



SKIRTS.

49c

Muslin, Ten Inch Ruffle, Russian Lace.

65c

Muslin, Five Tucks, Four Inch Embroidered Ruffle.

87c

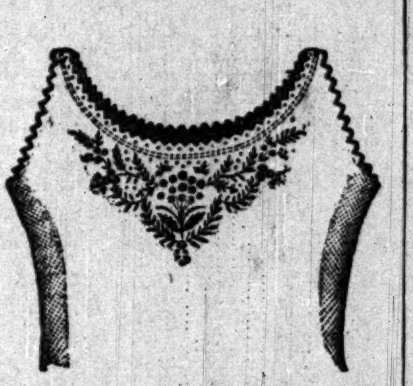
Ten-Inch Tucked Cambric Flounce, Edged with 2-inch Ruffle.

98c

Muslin, with Fourteen-Inch Shiffles Flounce, worth $1.50.

$1.49

Muslin Ten-Inch Flounce, with 4-inch Raised Torchon Lace Insertion, edge to match, worth $2.50.



FRENCH UNDERWEAR

59c

DRAWERS—Hand-Made, with Five Tucks and Scallop.

59c

CHEMISE—Sacque Shape, Beautifully Embroidered.

$1.19

GOWNS—French Shape, Tucked in Cluster to Waist, finished with Bands of Embroidery down front, Collar, and Cuffs.

$2.50

MOTHER HUBBARD, with three rows Embroidery between Tucks, finished with full Embroidered Ruffle.

9c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—muslin hem and tucks.

25c

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS—from 2 to 6 years, five tucks and embroidered ruffle.

25c

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS—Cambric, edged embroidery.

49c

CHILDREN'S Short Dresses—Mother Hubbard, tucked and insertion yoke front and back.

BRIDAL SET

$2.69

Cambric, consisting of three pieces,

Gown, Corset Cover, and Drawers,

Trimmed with four rows Valenciennes Lace Insertion between tucks, ruffle lace around collar and down front piece. Former price $5.50.

BEQUESTS OF A MILWAUKEE MAN.

Aid to Poor Young Men Seeking an Education—Wisconsin Central Offices.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—After providing for his relatives the residue of the estate of William Dawes is left, by his will probated today, to aid and assist youths of unexceptionable habits and good moral character to obtain such education as may fit them for the highest usefulness. "My desire is that such aid be given only to the really meritorious and rather in such small sums from term to term or year to year as may assist their own efforts than in such large gratuities as would take away the necessity of exertion. In selecting the objects of such assistance I should prefer the colored youths who are or may be connected with the colleges now conducted by the American Missionary Association. My object is to encourage and assist in giving substantial, useful, and practical education to energetic and industrious youths of both sexes who by their habits and principles show that they are disposed to make use of it for their own best development and the highest good of mankind." The amount of such donations is left to the discretion of his executors. The estate is valued at $30,000.

It is reported here that the general offices of the Wisconsin Central Railway will be removed from this city to Chicago as soon as the company's new depot there is completed.

HE STILL HAS THE WINDOW GLASS.

The Surveyor of the Port of Dubuque Refuses to Give It Up.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The cathedral stained window-glass still remains in possession of Port Surveyor McGlaughlin. Senator Knight, attorney for Bishop Hennessey, says he believes the windows to be exempt from duty. He bases his opinion on the decision made by Sherman when Secretary of the Treasury in the case of windows consigned to Cardinal McCloskey, which were not valued as glass but as works of art. He doesn't blame the Surveyor, as the goods were shipped in bond, and as required by law he took possession of them on arrival. The customs officers at New York had figured the duty and sent the papers to McGlaughlin. The latter had therefore no other alternative but to seize the goods. The Bishop is not worried over the matter, as he doesn't need the windows before March, and is content to await the decision of the department.

A SHENANDOAH, PA., MINE CAVES IN.

It Resulted in Serious Damage, but No One Was Killed.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 31.—A part of the abandoned workings in the Buck Mountain seam of the West Shenandoah colliery caved in last night and did great damage. The surface upon which stood the Pennsylvania Railroad turntable and roundhouse sank eight feet for an area of 200 yards in length and eighty yards in width. The tracks of the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Railroads also sank several feet and the rails and sleepers were left suspended in the air for several yards. A large number of boys were playing on the turntable when it sank and had a miraculous escape from death, as at one place the surface sank to a great depth and caused a great yawning breach forty feet deep. The boys barely escaped being thrown into it.

A Boot and Shoe Failure at South Bend.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—W. C. Schiefer, a boot and shoe dealer, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors today to Harry C. Hanna, attorney. Fort Wayne parties are preferred by a mortgage which was executed before the assignment. It is not known what the liabilities are, but the following are some of the creditors: Thomas Bolton, Rochester, N. Y.; Childs, Goff & Co., Cleveland; American Coöperative Boot & Shoe Company, Stoneham, Mass.

A Bonus Secures a Factory.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Syracuse Forging & Gun Company has decided to remove its plant to Batavia. Tonight the citizens of Batavia finished raising $5,000 cash which to purchase the old vacated plant of the Batavia Portable Engine Company as a gift to the gun company to induce it to come here. The new company agrees to employ 100 men the year round for ten years.

A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

She Married One Man While Getting a Divorce from Another.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Bellerica, a pretty rural village near Lowell, has just been treated to a genuine sensation. Among the residents there is the Rev. Mr. Haskell, a retired Congregational minister. Domestic life seems not to have been the happiest with him or with his third wife, Mrs. Mary A. Long Haskell. She, it is said, was, while yet Haskell's wife, married to a gay real estate broker, James C. Wilkson by name. The ceremony was performed by Judge Elrish in the New York City Court Feb. 4, 1888. Mrs. Haskell, in the meantime, was an applicant for divorce from her clerical husband on the ground of non-support, and this she obtained last September. As her Wilkson marriage, however, preceded this, Mr. Haskell made complaint on charge of bigamy, and this afternoon she was taken into custody. Wilkson has proved a rather worthless husband, but Mrs. Haskell says she loved him and does now, though he grossly deceived her and skipped with her money. Wilkson has been living with her occasionally at her house in Bellerica, and her two children called him father, saying that they had a "Papa Wilkson" and a "Papa Haskell." Wilkson took $200 from Mrs. Haskell a short time since and left for parts unknown. She is possessed of some means and owns several houses in Bellerica. She tells a curious and amusing story and a sensational trial is anticipated.

CRAWLED THREE MILES IN TEN HOURS.

Struggle for Life of a Young Man Whose Leg Had Been Crushed.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—From 9 o'clock Saturday night until 6:30 Sunday morning John Prettyman, an employé of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, crawled three miles over the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad track, dragging after him his crushed right leg hanging by the shreds. He had fallen off a train, the wheels passing over his leg. Binding it up as best he could he crawled to West Quincy, three miles away, where he arrived faint and weak from loss of blood.

Prettyman was brought to this city and the leg amputated today.

AN ABSENT-MINDED OFFICIAL.

The Governor of Texas Forgets to Date His Certificates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Texas seems to have some absent-minded officials. Clerk Clark of the House today received from the Governor the certificates of election of the eleven Representatives who are entitled to seats in the Fifty-first Congress. The certificates were all duly signed and sealed, but not a single one of them was dated. They will be sent back to the Governor for correction in this respect. It doesn't make much difference to the dominant party in Texas about the date on which the farce of an election is gone through, but the House requires some formalities in making up its roll of membership and the date of the supposed election is required to be given.

It is not known among the members at the Capitol today that a recount at Nashville had decided the Third Tennessee District squarely for Evans, the Republican, but the exposure of the attempt to work in a bogus certificate for the Democratic candidate lost none of its force. With Evans seated the Democrats concede a Republican majority of 5.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Mrs. Bennett, when on the way home from church at Wacousta, Mich., was thrown from a road-cart and killed.

It is said that the Pan-Handle Railroad will rebuild the line from La Crosse, Ind., fourteen miles, to Valparaiso, connecting with the Fort Wayne Railway, thereby shortening the distance between Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and greatly facilitating through freight and passenger traffic.

The Rev. C. E. Bacon, pastor of the Wabash Methodist Episcopal Church, has been invited to deliver the term lecture at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup saves time and strength in its effects upon coughs and colds.

Illustrated Catalogues PUBLISHED SEMI-ANNUALLY.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO MAIL ORDERS.

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS AND SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOUVIN KID GLOVES,
KIRBY, BEARD & CO.'S NEW SELF-THREADING NEEDLES,
BIRMINGHAM (LONDON) BRASS BEDSTEAD CO. (LIMITED),
AMAZONE BROADCLOTH,
SANS EGAL SILK UMBRELLAS,
STARLIGHT KNITTING YARNS,
Byers' Ventilated Waterproof Garments,
STANDARD PAPER PATTERNS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

TO SUE THE MISSES PATTEN.

Representative Glover and Wife Claim Their Share of Mrs. Patten's Estate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—A report is current that Congressman Glover and his wife are going to sue the Misses Patten for Mrs. Glover's share of her father's and mother's estate. Many versions of the intricate affair are in circulation. Representative Glover claims that the $100,000 given him at his marriage was only a wedding present, and not his wife's share of the estate. It is said he acknowledges Mrs. Patten's subsequent loans of $20,000 and $30,000 to have been to assist his political canvass for the Governorship of Missouri, and he will pay them when the other account is settled. Mr. Glover was requested to leave the Patten homestead on account of misunderstanding in the household, so that he and his wife may now be found in one of the Richmond flats. Mrs. Patten was always considered a shrewd and close woman where matters of business were concerned, and it is marveled at that she left any entanglement of her affairs. Under her management the estate which her husband left increased many times in value, and when she came to Washington to live Mrs. Patten figured quite prominently in real estate transactions. If one promised boom in some of her investments had come it is believed that she would have been many times a millionaire. As it was, the estate she left was said to be in the neighborhood of $750,000. She was the widow of a California miner. Mrs. Patten died at Bar Harbor in September last.

Licenses of Incorporation Issued.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The incorporation licenses for the following new companies were issued today by the Secretary of State:

The Chicago Oil & Gas Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; for the production, manufacture, and transportation of oil and gas; incorporators, G. E. Swartz, Marcus Hitch, and Axel Chytrous.

The Hyde Park District Telegraph & Electric Company, at Hyde Park; capital stock, $10,000; to do a general electric business; incorporators, James Crapo, C. H. Caldwell, Isaac Lake, and F. M. Winters.

The Aurora Opera-House Association, at Aurora; capital stock, $60,000; for the erection and maintenance of an opera-house, club-house, store and office building; incorporators T. N. Holden, J. S. Van Nortwick, George Meredith, W. W. Bishop, Willis Hoyt, J. H. Hodder, and Luther M. Dearborn.

The William H. Bunge Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for the manufacture of vinegar, cider, sauerkraut, pickles, and other merchandise; incorporators, W. H. Bunge, Christoph Bunge, and A. M. Bunge.

The "4 C. Cigar Company," at Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; for the manufacture of tobacco and general merchandise; incorporators, H. L. Hopkins, W. N. Inman, and H. D. Ward.

The Mason City Coal Company, at Mason City; capital stock, $25,000; for mining coal and other minerals; incorporators, H. A. McHarry, J. C. Ellsberry, Wellington Housworth, H. F. Reason, G. N. Kerr, and Bruce Chenowith.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

McKinley and Burrows Likely to Form a Combination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Speakership contest has reached the formative stage. It now appears that the McKinley and Burrows strength will likely be united in the contest. This has been suggested as a logical outcome of the present situation, and that these two gentlemen accept it as such is evident from the fact that they may be seen daily in conference at the Ebbitt House. Both Maj. McKinley and Mr. Burrows have a conceded support of about twenty members each, with a possibility of drawing strength from those States presenting candidates who will not remain in the field after the few first ballots have been had. Mr. Reed has been looked upon as a formidable candidate, until now his chances of success are considered by prominent Republicans to be frail. This is partly because, as nearly all are ready to believe, Mr. Blaine will be offered a Cabinet position, and the State which has the Cabinet representative will find it hard work to secure the Speakership. Mr. Cannon is considered as having made a strong canvass. The tender way in which Cannon's friends have treated Reed's candidacy, and also the fact that they have announced with assurance that Mr. Cannon would receive unlooked for support in the East, gives color to the belief of the McKinley and Burrows combination. Representative Peters of Kansas stated today that he thought Cannon's chance of success was good and he would stake his word that Cannon would be the next Speaker of the House notwithstanding any combination that might be made to defeat him.

A Valuable Horse Poisoned.

BEMENT, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Mr. W. F. Garry, one of the leading fine stock dealers of Central Illinois at Illiopolis, had poisoned a fine Cleveland bay valued at $2,000. The poison had eaten through the stomach of the horse.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria,

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

We recommend the use of Angostura Bitters to our friends who suffer with dyspepsia, but only the genuine, manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons.

The severest cases of asthma are immediately relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Coughs, Asthma, and Throat Disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

OPEN
New-Year's Morning.

OVINGTONS',
145 State-st.

GRAND NATIONAL Award of 16,600 francs.

QUINA-LAROCHE
Laroche's Tonic
a Stimulating Restorative,
CONTAINING
PERUVIAN BARK, IRON,
AND PURE CATALAN WINE,
the Great FRENCH Remedy
Endorsed by the Hospitals
for PREVENTION and CURE of
DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, FEVER and AGUE, NEURALGIA, loss of APPETITE, GASTRALGIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD, and RETARDED CONVALESCENCE.

This wonderful invigorating tonic is powerful in its effects, is easily administered, assimilates thoroughly and quickly with the gastric juices, without deranging the action of the stomach.

22 Rue Drouot, Paris.
E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U. S.,
30 North William Street, N. Y.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness,
Sick Headache, Heartburn,
And all the rest of digestive troubles vanish with the use of
AREND'S KUMYSS.

A dietetic without equal. Its medicinal and nourishing qualities border on the wonderful. Send for circular. Beware of imitations.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select family school for boys. Prepares for College Scientific Schools, Government Academies, or Business. Next term opens Jan. 2, 1889. For Catalogues and full information address

Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Supt.,
Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST.
BORSCH-OPTICIAN
CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Cloak Sale

Wednesday, Jan. 2. Our stock is altogether too large and MUST be sold. Every Cloak marked down.

Seal Plush Sacques, $20 and $25.

Seal Plush Short Wraps, $10, $12, and $15, reduced from $20 and $25.

Plush Jackets, $10 and $12, reduced from $18.

Cloth Ulsters, $10, $12, $14, $18, $20, and $25. Half price.

One lot of Misses' Ulsters, odds and ends, $8 and $10, marked down from $20.

In Seal Cloaks shall offer a few Cloaks, 42 inches long, at $150.

Seal Newmarkets, 52 inches long, $250.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS.

C. M. Hotchkin & Co.,
151 & 153 Wabash-av.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPP'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

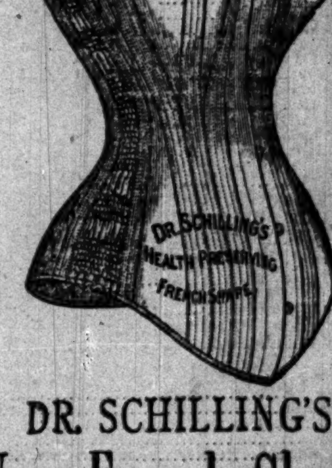
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"*Civil Service Gazette.*"

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

ALL MEN Who are Debilitated through Indiscretions or otherwise, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE or REFUND Money, by this ELECTRIC BELT AND SUSPENSORY. Now Improved, Pat. Oct. 20, '85. Made for this Specific purpose. It gives a Mild, Continuous, Soothing Current of ELECTRICITY thro' ALL WEAK PARTS, restoring them to HEALTH and VIGOROUS STRENGTH. Also Belts for Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, &c. Electric Current felt Instantly or we forfeit [illegible] Cash. Greatest Improvements over all others. Worst Cases Permanently Cured in 3 months. Sealed Pamphlet 2c stamp. Belt and Electric Suspensory Complete $5.00 and upward. SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., [illegible] LaSalle St., Chicago.

GREAT CORSET SALE.



DR. SCHILLING'S HEALTH PRESERVING FRENCH SHAPE

DR. SCHILLING'S
New French Shape
STRIP CORSET
Placed on sale this day in six colors,
THE BEST
Corset for $1.00 ever sold in America.
Try one, and if not more than satisfactory your money will be refunded.

We will also place on sale tomorrow 100 pair of Corsets bought for less than one-half (½) value, ranging from 15c to $1.50, worth from 50c to $2.50.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE
City of Paris
STORE,
Now 138 State-st.

9c
S DRAWERS—
n and tucks.
25c
S DRAWERS—
3 years, five tucks
idered ruffle.
25c
LONG SLIPS—
dged embroidery.
9c
S Short Dresses—
Hubbard, tucked
on yoke front and
AL SET
2.69
onsisting of three
pieces,
Corset Cover,
Drawers,
th four rows Val-
ace Insertion be-
ruffle lace around
lown front piece.
$5.50.
LEAT
RSET
ALE.

DR. SCHILLING'S
HEALTH PRESERVING
FRENCH SHAPE

HILLING'S
ench Shape
CORSET
sale this day in
colors,
BEST
.00 ever sold in
nerica.
nd if not more
factory your
be refunded.
so place on sale
00 pair of Cor-
for less than
value, ranging
$1.50, worth
$2.50.
S THIS SALE
Paris
ORE,
3 State-st.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

CHAIRMAN FAITHORN TALKS OF RATES UNDER HIS JURISDICTION.

He Suggests Solutions of Difficulties and Requests the Roads to Think Them Over—An Announcement That Created a Sensation and Proved to Be All a Mistake—East-Bound Shipments of Freight—American vs. Swedish Railroads—Miscellaneous Notes.

At every recent meeting of the Western and Northwestern Division of the Western Freight Association more or less talk has arisen over the rates between points in the Mississippi Valley and the territory of the association; also as to the rates properly applicable on business between interior points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, and the Pacific coast. As to the first named subject, the difficulties appear to have arisen from the fact that through rates are established by the Southern lines to points in the territory of the association, as, for instance, St. Paul, Omaha, and Des Moines, without any well defined agreement with the lines reaching those points, the association having had no voice in the matter, and yet the through rates established are protected. The result has been great uncertainty on the part of the associated lines as to the true conditions. Chairman Faithorn says there can be no question but that the business is subject to the association under the terms of the agreement. But the circumstances surrounding the same are peculiar, and it would be impracticable to cover the situation by the application of established local rates to or from the junction points of the associated lines with their Southern connections, as some of the lines run through to Southern points, while others run no further South than St. Louis. The subject, therefore, cannot be treated in the same manner as if none of the associated lines extended further south than St. Louis. He considers it practicable, however, to determine upon some basis for the making of rates that would insure full knowledge on the part of the associated lines as to the character of same and basis therefor, and give the associated lines a voice in their adjustment. One method of encompassing the desired result, he says, suggests itself in the establishment of fixed rates applicable from such points as Cairo, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha (on business for points beyond), leaving it for the Southern lines to establish rates up to those points. Another solution, he says, might be found in the establishment of divisions of through rates, but through rates once established should not be changed except through the methods prescribed by the agreement. At the approaching January meeting the subject will be brought up for consideration, and each line in interest is requested to give the matter due attention in the meantime so as to admit of a full discussion of views and make an agreement possible.

Regarding Pacific coast traffic to and from interior points in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, and Wisconsin, Mr. Faithorn considers it necessary that some action be taken in the premises to insure the best results to all concerned. The fact that under the tariffs of the Transcontinental Association the rates are the same from St. Paul and the Missouri River to the Pacific coast, and that the lines between St. Paul and the Missouri River pass through Iowa, the long and short haul clause affecting Missouri River rates throughout the greater portion of the State, points to the necessity of the establishment of an agreement that will regulate these rates.

Much Ado About Nothing.

One of the contracting agents of the Burlington caused considerable excitement "on 'Change" yesterday morning by announcing that his company had withdrawn from the Car Service Association, lately established to prevent the retention of loaded cars on the tracks for more than forty-eight hours. As shippers have been opposing the arrangement ever since it was made, the announcement gave great joy, which was practically shown. A new hat was at once purchased for him and he was carried on the shoulders of enthusiastic shippers around the hall. The news spread like wildfire among the various railroad offices and the consternation was great until the discovery was made that there was no truth in the announcement and that the agent of the company had no authority whatever to make it. The Burlington, it transpired, gave notice of withdrawal from an agreement made by Western roads about a year ago that they would make a demurrage charge of $3 per car on grain remaining on track more than forty-eight hours, and also established uniform switching charges. This agreement has been a dead letter for many months, the Burlington alone complying with its terms. Under the new car service agreement the company is obliged to charge only a minimum of $1 per car, and consequently it found it impracticable to charge the amount prescribed by the old agreement. The agent who caused the hubbub on 'Change mistook the old agreement for the new one. The members of the board who bought him a new hat and carried him around in a triumphal procession are now trying to find him.

East Bound Freight Shipments.

East bound shipments of all kinds of freight except live stock from Chicago to local and through points during the last week, as reported to the Board of Trade, amounted to 89,048 tons, against 111,939 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 22,891 tons. The decrease is partially due to the fact that no work was done Tuesday, but the main cause is that the advance in rates has stopped the anxiety of shippers to rush the freight through. So much freight has been shipped at the old cut rates during the last few weeks that business will be dull for some time.

The total through shipments of flour, grain, and provisions by the eight Central Traffic Association roads during the week amounted to 67,572 tons, against 80,177 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 12,605 tons. The total shipments for the corresponding week last year were 41,768 tons. The total flour shipments were 6,269 tons, against 15,107 tons last year; grain shipments 55,052 tons, against 23,001, and provisions 6,251 tons, against 6,655. The percentages of the various roads were as follows: Chicago & Grand Trunk, 15.5; Michigan Central, 17.0; Lake Shore, 18.9; Fort Wayne, 12.7; Pan Handle, 3.1; Baltimore & Ohio, 18.5; Nickel Plate, 16.2; Big Four, 01.

Studying American Railroads.

Knute O. Zethelius of Gothenburg, Sweden, assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Royal Swedish Railway Service, and Carl Axel Holm of Stockholm, his associate, are in the city. They came to this country to study the American railroad system and have just returned from a trip over the Western lines. They say there is a vast difference in the construction of Swedish and American railroads. In Sweden railroads are built with a view to permanency. The roadbeds are thoroughly ballasted and all bridges and culverts are built solidly of stone and iron, and when once put in operation few repairs are necessary. In this country they found the roads are being built in a careless and superficial manner, and all permanent improvements are deferred to a future time. It therefore takes many years before an American road becomes as perfect as a road is in Sweden just after its completion.

Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—Application was made this morning before Judge Peck of the Superior Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad. The Judge appointed Col. Orland Smith, who has been President of the road, and Henry C. Yergason, Vice-President of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, as joint receivers. The petition was filed by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, which is a trustee for the mortgage creditors of the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Company. The indebtedness upon which today's suit was brought is the first issue of bonds to the amount of $7,000,000. On this is an accrued interest amounting to $330,000. The Baltimore & Ohio Road was represented in today's action and acquiesced in the proceeding. It has a claim for the payment of $330,000 of interest. A judgment was entered sometime ago against the company for $1,500,000 in favor of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company for supplies and current expenses. The bonded indebtedness of the road is $14,795,000, secured by two mortgages. The net earnings of the road since its organization have fallen short of meeting the fixed charges in the sum of $1,232,000. The receivers were put in possession of the road and authorized to proceed with its management.

Mr. W. C. McClintock, who has for a long time been connected with the road as counsel, says the road has been earning since its reorganization in 1886 from $400,000 to $500,000 above its operating expenses, but that sum is not sufficient to pay the fixed charges, which amount in round numbers to $700,000 a year. Therefore the road has been falling behind almost $500,000 a year. Mr. McClintock further says that it is likely that the road will be sold. Meantime, all the present officers and employés will be retained the same as if no receivership had been established. Most of the bondholders are residents of England.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—E. J. D. Cross of the Baltimore & Ohio Legal Department, who represented the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore applications in behalf of the Baltimore & Ohio, said today after hearing of the appointment of receivers: "The Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore could not earn enough to pay interest on its mortgages. It owed supply claims to Cincinnati. Since 1886 it has fallen behind by over [illegible]. It wanted new equipment and the appointment of receivers was made to effect a settlement and not destroy the property. The Baltimore & Ohio is a creditor of the road for [illegible] on judgments for supplies, under which [illegible] would be forced in ten days. Besides, the Baltimore & Ohio holds about $2,000,000 in bonds. But little of the stock is owned in Baltimore. I believe a great deal is held in Europe."

Sioux City Bound to Have the Road.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Stock to the amount of [illegible] in the Sioux City & Ogden Railroad Company was subscribed by citizens of Sioux City today in six hours. The balance necessary to make $250,000 will be subscribed tomorrow. A large amount of grading on this line was done last fall in Wyoming. The route is by way of South Pass, and the line is located through to Sioux City, from which point the construction will begin as soon as the weather permits in the spring.

Miscellaneous Items.

President George H. Nettleton of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, whose name has lately been mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, was in the city yesterday on his way back from Boston to Kansas City. Mr. Nettleton admitted that he has been in conference with the capitalists who own the Santa Fe, but declined to state whether the discussion was in regard to his assuming charge of the Santa Fe in the spring. He said the main object of his trip to Boston was in reference to his own road, in which some of the Santa Fe stockholders had an interest.

The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company (Richmond Terminal) assumes control and operation of the Georgia Pacific Railway and all its properties today in accordance with the lease executed Dec. 19. The control of the traffic department will be in charge of Mr. T. M. R. Talcott, First Vice-President. Mr. Peyton Randolph, General Manager, will have charge of operation and maintenance.

Hereafter the freight tariff of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company to and from or via Lake Superior will be done over the Eastern Railway of Manitoba.

Mr. D. G. Edwards, heretofore acting General Passenger Agent of the Queen and Crescent route at Cincinnati, has been appointed General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the companies.

The dissatisfaction with the recent adjustment of cattle and dressed beef rates from Chicago to the seaboard has become so great that immediate steps will have to be taken by the railroads to prevent a general collapse in dressed beef rates. The managers of nearly all the roads admit that the present relative difference between the dressed beef and cattle rates (200 to 222 per cent) is much too high, and some of them threaten to reduce dressed beef rates if cattle rates are not advanced to make the relative difference about 175 per cent. A meeting of the managers of the Eastern roads is to be held in a few days to take some action in the matter.

The Joint Rate Committee, composed of Albert Fink, George R. Blanchard, J. W. Midgley, and J. N. Faithorn, have published a statement giving the percentage allowances to Western roads on traffic originating at or destined to Mississippi River points, and also on traffic originating at or destined to points west of that river. On traffic from points west of the Mississippi via Chicago the Western roads get 19 per cent of the through rate. On traffic from or to competing lines at Quincy, Hannibal, East Louisiana, other than traffic from or to Missouri River points the rates from or to Quincy, Hannibal, and East Louisiana shall be made via Chicago on basis of 116 per cent of Chicago-New York rate and divided on mileage basis.

MISCELLANOUS MARKET REPORTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $4.87½; Calumet & Hecla, $290.50; Catalpa, $17.00; Franklin, $16.00; Huron, $4.00; Osceola, $18.75; Quincy, $85; San Diego, $28.50; Tamarack, $157.00.

New York, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—COTTON—It was quite a leap that cotton made today—an advance of 7@10 points—with some long buying and some covering, as usual just before a holiday. The buying was by V. & A. Meyer, Lehman, Sondheim, Hubbard, Mingeshimer, and Schiffer. The sellers included Seidenberg, White, Woodward, and Fielding. The receipts at the ports were 60,672 bales, against 65,679 this day last week, and 38,016 last year. Since Sept. 1, 3,704,451 bales, against 3,996,560 during the same period last season. The close was steady, after sales of 73,900 bales.

WHEAT—The option sales were 4,800,000 bu, including January at $1.02@1.03¼@1.02¼, February at $1.03⅝@1.03⅝@1.04½@1.03¾; March at $1.05¼@1.05¼@1.05; May at $1.07¼@1.08⅝@1.07¾, and June at $1.08@1.07½@1.07½. The cash sales were unimportant.

CORN—Was a shade easier for options, while cash corn was firm. The visible supply increased 1,227,408 bu. The option sales were 880,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed for January at 46¼@46¼@46c, February at 46⅝@46¾c, May at 46¾c. The cash sales were 110,000 bu, including eight loads for export at 47¾@48c, for old No. 2 mixed afloat, 42¾@43c for steamer mixed in elevator, 44c for do delivered, 45c for do special delivery in February, 43¾c for do yellow, 42¾c for do white, 46¾c for No. 2 white in elevator, 38¾@38¾c for No. 3 mixed, and 36c for rejected.

OATS—Were dull and depressed. The option sales were 105,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed at 31@31 1-16c for January, 32c for February, and 33⅝@33¾c for May. No. 3 white for February at 32c, No. 2 do for January at 34¾c. The cash sales were 120,000 bu at 29@32c for ungraded mixed, 32@39 for do white, 31c for No. 2 mixed, and 34¼@34¾c for do white.

BUTTER—Was dull and weak.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady.

EGGS—Were dull and tending downward.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and weak. Fair refining 5c, 96° test centrifugal, 5⅝@6c. Refined quiet and unchanged. Cut loaf, 8.25c; crushed, 8.25c; powdered, 7.62½c; granulated, 7.25c; cubes, 7.50c; mold A, 7.62½c; standard A, 6.87½c; confectioners' A, 7.25c; off A, 6.62½c; white extra C, 6.44c; other soft grades, 6.25c.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Wheat ruled dull but strong today. Cash closed at $1.17; January, $1.17¼; May, $1.25; June, $1.24½. Cars on track, 8; receipts, 17,012 bu; shipments, 1,055 bu. Wheat in store this morning, 977,448 bu, of which 376,655 are No. 1 hard; increase for the week, 110,272 bu.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Market active. Sales, 25,000 lbs at 30@31c. The directors declared the inside figures the market.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 31.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 43½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Dec. 31	9,211	100	10,429	5,698
Monday, Dec. 24	5,872	199	13,370	4,340
Total last week	37,760	594	82,688	20,957
Previous week	55,372	678	100,207	31,633
Same week 1887	45,800	594	84,761	21,359
Shipments.				
Monday, Dec. 31	3,680	......	5,028	1,726
Monday, Dec. 24	2,259	......	2,757	3,681
Total last week	15,452	56	19,496	12,504
Previous week	20,625	272	20,708	12,628
Same week 1887	16,779	361	34,992	9,383

Today's receipts are estimated at 13,000 hogs, 4,000 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 10,712 hogs, 1,975 cattle, and 922 sheep received Tuesday of last week.

Francis Whittaker & Sons of St. Louis are opening a packing-house at Wichita, Kas.

The average weight of hogs for December, 1888, 262 lbs, was the heaviest since December, 1884, when the average was 272 lbs.

The hogs received at Chicago during December, 1888, averaged 262 lbs, against 235 lbs for December, 1887, a gain of 27 lbs, equal to 25,200 hogs.

The *Drovers' Journal's* cablegram from London quotes light supply of American cattle; prices 1½c higher than last week. Top American steers, 13½c per lb, estimated dead weight.

Monday's receipts of hogs were so small that three or four packers were compelled to stay out of the market. Armour & Co. only bought 400 packers. The shipping demand was good. Eastern orders absorbed 5,028, or 899 more than six packers took. Speculators carried over about 1,500 hogs.

Actual receipts for 1888 were: Cattle, 2,611,543; calves, 93,666; hogs, 4,921,712; sheep, 1,515,014; horses, 55,333; cars, 210,807. Shipments were: Cattle, 968,385; calves, 23,639; hogs, 1,751,829; sheep, 691,241; horses, 52,806; cars, 78,174.

The average weight of hogs for 1888 was 229 lbs, or one pound heavier than in 1887.

Valuation of all kinds of live stock received in 1888, $183,144,910, or about $7,000,000 more than in 1887.

Estimating Monday's receipts of hogs at 10,400 the number for December was 447,046, or 155,234 less than arrived during December, 1887.

During the last half of this year one year ago we received nearly 100,000 hogs. Monday of the same week only 12,656 arrived. The market the first part of the week ruled higher, but prices Thursday and Friday declined 15@20c.

The shipping divisions at the Stock-Yards will remain closed today—New-Year's Day. No shipments will be made either to the East or West.

Members of the Live Stock Exchange want to know why dead hogs are worth no more than ½c per lb, the same as last year, while grease is quoted 1¾@3c per lb higher than one year ago.

CATTLE—About 9,200 cattle arrived Monday against less than 6,000 one week ago, 16,385 two weeks ago, and 7,908 one year ago. The market during the latter part of last week was in bad shape, but today the general demand was good and a strong feeling characterized, although values were without quotable change. Eastern shippers bought freely, owing to the fact that the shipping divisions will remain closed Tuesday. A New York butcher bought a carload of 1,530-lb steers at $5.10, and another load of 1,545-lb steers at $5.00. All the cattle sold above $4.10 went to Eastern shippers, and they bought several hundred head averaging 1,290 to 1,625 lbs at $4.15@4.75. Fair to good shippers averaging 1,151 to 1,391 sold at $3.30@4.10, with one common load of 1,154-lb steers at $2.65. Dressed beef men bought 169 to 1,380 lb steers at $2.85@4.10, largely at $3.40@3.90; some 1,327-lb steers sold at $4.10; some 1,314-lb natives at $3.40, and 1,181-lb steers at $3.85; Colorados averaging 1,290-lbs sold at $4.00. Native cows met with a good demand and prices were without quotable change. Cows sold at $1.50@3.00, bulk at $2.10@2.45; native bulls sold at $1.50@3.00, and veal calves averaging 100 to 348 lbs at $2.60@4.50. About 1,100 Texas cattle were on sale. Texas cows averaging 703@854 lbs sold at $2.00@2.25, and steers averaging 824@938 lbs at $2.70@2.80. Stock cattle sold at $2.50@3.30. Revised quotations are as follows:

Good to fancy steers, 1,300 to 1,600 lbs........	$4.05@ 5.20
Fair to good, 1,000 to 1,400 lbs........	3.25@ 4.25
Poor to fair, 900 to 1,350 lbs........	2.75@ 3.65
Fancy cows and heifers........	2.70@ 3.10
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs........	1.50@ 2.60
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs........	1.30@ 2.85
Texas and Indian steers........	2.25@ 3.00
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs........	2.25@ 2.70
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs........	2.65@ 3.40
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs........	3.00@ 5.25
Milch cows, per head........	15.00@40.00

HOGS—Only 10,429 hogs arrived, being 4,000 to 5,000 less than was generally expected. Monday of last week 13,370 arrived. About 12,500 fresh and "stale" hogs were on sale. Salesmen took in the situation and demanded an advance of 10@15c. The general market averaged fully 5c higher. Many sales showed 10c advance and a few sales showed a shilling advance. The close was strong, with a good clearance made, though speculators carried over about 1,500. Armour, the prince of bears, only bought 614, including 200 pigs for the refrigerator trade. The International Packing Company, Allerton, Moran & Healy, and Lipton were all out of the market. Swift bought 1,300. Six packers took 4,267, and shipments were 4,600. City butchers took 600. Two lots of extra shipping hogs, averaging 390 to 399 lbs, sold at $5.35; some 309 to 415 lb hogs sold to packers at $5.30. Most of the heavy packing and shipping sold at $5.15@5.25; rough hogs sold at $5.00@5.10; mixed hogs sold at $5.00@5.25, principally at $5.15@5.20; light weights sold at $5.00@5.25, largely at $5.15@5.20; pigs sold at $4.75@5.15.

SHEEP—The sheep trade Monday was active and values were without quotable change. Shippers bought quite a good many sheep. Nearly 300 head of scabby Kansas-Texas, averaging 65 lbs, sold at $2; another bunch of 998 Kansas, averaging 88 lbs, sold at $3.50; 600 Nebraska, averaging 108 to 131 lbs, sold at $4.60, and a bunch of 409 Nebraskas, averaging 129 lbs, sold at $4.75; Nebraskas averaging 121 lbs sold at $4.40; native sheep, averaging 70 to 131 lbs, sold at $2.20@4.62½, principally at $4.00@4.40; 8 head, averaging 151 lbs, sold at $5.12½; Nebraska lambs, averaging 74 lbs, sold at $5.80, and some 89-lb native lambs at $6.00.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 148; shipments, 87; offerings chiefly stockers; prime, $3.00@4.25; feeders, $2.25@3.00; fat cows, $1.50@2.60; stockers, $1.50@2.40; canners and bulls, $1.00@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 603; market strong at Saturday's prices; light and mixed, $4.95@5.05; heavy, $5.00@5.05.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; all sold; 10c higher; light; bulk native steers sold at $3.65@4.15; cows mostly at $2.15@2.75; corn-fed natives, $3.25@4.15; cows, $2.00@2.70; choice to fancy, $2.25@2.75; feeders, $2.75@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; all sold; active; 10c higher; quality common; heavy, $5.10@5.20; light, $4.95@5.05; mixed, $5.00@5.10.

Holiday Rates on the Burlington.

On December 24th, 25th, and 31st, 1888, and January 1st, 1889, one and one-third fare for the round trip from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, and all stations on the C., B. & Q., C., B. & N., C. & I., H. & St. J., St. L., K. & N.W., and K. C., St. J. & C. B. Railroads.

CLAIM THEY HAVE NOT BEEN PAID.

Sub-Contractors Bring Action Against Miller, Loomis & Gill.

Miller, Loomis & Gill, contractors, who built the Chicago, Santa Fé & California Railroad, were sued by Charles S. Musson, Lee, Moss & Co., King & Ingles, Scoville, Markley & Scoville, and Forrest & Heim for sums aggregating $158,000, in the Superior Court. The plaintiffs are sub-contractors under Miller, Loomis & Gill, who claim that they have never received payment in full.

An unusual number of suits for personal and property damages were begun yesterday in the Circuit and Superior Courts. The heaviest of these was filed by Attorney A. C. Story against the North Chicago Street Railroad Company. Mr. Story's client is William Berger, 10 years old, who was caught by a car and had his leg so badly crushed that amputation was found necessary. The boy asks for $25,000 damages.

Joseph A. and Clarence W. Meath, West Madison street furniture dealers, sue George J. Williams to recover $20,000 damages to their business credit. They say they borrowed some money of Williams, who is a chattel mortgage money-lender; he caused some confessions of judgment to be entered against them, they allege, and caused their stock to be levied on.

Mary Arther began suit to recover $5,000 damages from John O. and Sophia Kuss, on a charge of defamation of character and false arrest. Mary is 14 years old, and worked for Mr. and Mrs. Kuss. They caused her arrest on a charge of stealing a watch and chain, but Justice Doyle discharged the girl.

William F. Steason sues the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for injuries received by him in the recent accident at Naperville.

Mrs. Harriet P. Cheney of Evanston began a suit against the Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad Company. Mrs. Cheney owned property at Evanston, and claims that the building of the railroad has depreciated the value of it to the extent of $5,000.

Samuel C. Hunt brought a suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company to recover $10,000 damages for the loss of a foot.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—Judgment.

JUDGE BLODGETT—430, Francis W. Benjamin vs Knapp, Stout & Co. Company; judgt., $887.50.

Superior Court—New Suits.

120,074—Orson L. Munn vs. James L. Campbell. Conf. of judgt., $81.42. Munroe & Geer, attys.

120,075—F. W. Forch, admr. of A. Frederick, vs. S. L. Jenks. Appeal.

120,076—Nellie B. Day vs. Charles W. Day. Bill for divorce. D. E. Sasseen, solr.

120,077—J. B. Ryan vs. Hans Clemston and Hans Lund. Conf. of judgt., $88.85. Clifford, Smith & Fry, attys.

120,078—The Wine & Liquor Importing Co. vs. Joseph Sellacek. Appeal.

120,079—Mary L. Errickson vs. Joseph Gilmore. Bill for conveyance. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.

120,080—Thaddeus Dean & John Bader vs. Fred and Augusta Gottschalk. Conf. of judgt., $395.60. Arnold Tripp, atty.

120,081—The Mutual Building & Loan Asso. vs. Tobj Nelson. Bill to foreclose for $1,100. M. L. Raftree, solr.

120,082—Same vs. Bernhard Schrade et al. Same for $3,900. Same solr.

120,083—Barnett Joseph et al. vs. Louis Schiff. Conf. of judgt., $800. Moses & Newman, attys.

120,084—Rachel Wolfson vs. Same. Same, $204.64. Same attys.

120,085—Joseph A. and Clarence W. Meath vs. George J. Williams. Case, $20,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

120,086—William F. Stenson vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. C. Case, $5,000. Ward & Newberger, attys.

120,087—Atch. Suppressed.

120,088—Elsie M. Pickens vs. James H. Kennicott. Case, $5,000. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, attys.

120,089—Catherine Robinson vs. John Prebler. Case, $3,000. A. C. Higgins, atty.

120,090—James A. Kirk et al. vs. Frank Yur. Appeal.

120,091—First National Bank vs. Jeffery Printing Co. Conf. of judgt., $25,487.50. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

120,092—Burr Robbins vs. Same. Conf. of judg., $9,599.72. Same attys.

120,093—Same vs. Same. Same for $2,622.50. Same attys.

120,094—John Robertson et al. vs. Lyman Staples. Appeal.

120,095—J. W. Butler Paper Company vs. Powell Roofing Company. Conf. of judgt., $682. McClellan, Cummins & Moulton, attys.

120,096—Charles S. Musson vs. James E. Miller, T. T. Loomis and John W. Gill. Asst., $26,000. Miller, Leman & Chase, attys.

120,097—Theodore Lee et al. vs. Same. Asst., $27,000. Same attys.

120,098—Harry R. King et al. vs. Same. Same, $10,000. Same attys.

120,099—E. T. Scovill et al. vs. Same. Same, $75,000. Same attys.

120,100—J. H. Forrest et al. vs. Same. Same, $20,000. Same attys.

120,101—Streissguth & Drake vs. Slettebak & Eutresang. Asst., $1,500. Moses & Newman, attys.

120,102—Burr Robbins vs. Jeffery Printing Co. Creditor's bill on two judgts for $2,622.50 and $9,599.72. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, solrs.

Suppressed Saturday—120,063, Owen, Helen, and Helen P. Brown vs. S. Richardson and A. F. Merell. Bill to cancel mortgage and for injunction. William J. Donlin, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—5,161, Brown vs. Jacobson; judgt., $209.25.—5,162, Conterst vs. same; judgt., $446.76.—5,163, Cohen vs. same; judgt., $790.44.—5,197, Barker vs. same; judgt., $314.32.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

70,479—Samuel C. Hunt vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.

70,480—Philip Goldsmith vs. C. R. Matson and Christian M. Gherkins. Replevin, $309.88. Scoville & Gillespie, attys.

70,481—Mattson & Aeppli vs. Oberne, Hosick & Co. Trover, $3,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

70,482—Mary E. Finney vs. Jeremiah J. Finney. Bill for separate maintenance. Arnold Tripp, solr.

70,483—Catharine Siman vs. Ernst Siman. Bill for divorce. N. A. Kaufmann, solr.

70,484—Sophie Lowsey vs. Frank Wenter. Appeal.

70,485—Philip Borga vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. and Lawrence Welsh. Case, $5,000. Allan C. Story, atty.

70,486—Thomas Dolan et al. vs. Albert H. and Edward Harzfeld. Creditor's bill, $984.63. L. S. Hodges, solr.

75,487—Henry Squires vs. John Cunning. Appeal.

70,488—David McDonald vs. Tobias Almendinger. Asst., $1,500. Cameron & Hughes, attys.

70,489—E. E. Prussing vs. Rosa Eierman. Appeal.

70,490—Mary Arther vs. John O. and Sophia Kuss. Case, $5,000. Mills & Ingham, attys.

70,491—School Trustees Town. 35 vs. Lorenzo D. Mills. Bill to foreclose for $500. William S. Young Jr., solr.

70,492—Theo. H. Schintz vs. C. F. W. Schulz. Appeal.

70,493—John O'Brien vs. James Ryan. Asst., $1,000. Fry & Babb, attys.

70,494—James C. Miller vs. Frank P. Kelly et al. Bill to foreclose for $600. Henry Hudson, solr.

70,495—William Borger vs. North Chicago Street Railroad Company. Trespass, $25,000. A. C. Story, atty.

70,496—F. Cogswell vs. Henry Hudson. Appeal.

70,497—Laclede Fire Brick M'f'g. Co. vs. Meyenberg Brick Co. Asst., $2,000. Bryan and Hatch, attys.

70,498—George B. Carpenter & Co. vs. Chicago Condensing Co., Robert H. Cowdrey, and Charles A. Reno. Appeal.

70,499—Conrad Kattentidt vs. Dyer Automatic Railway Co. Appeal.

70,500—William Gilman vs. John Jacobson. Appeal.

70,501—Ferdinand Meyer vs. Heinrich Busse. Asst., $4,000. William Vocke and H. Storck, attys.

70,502—K. G. Schmidt Brewing Co. vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $800. Same attys.

70,503—Harriet P. Cheney vs. Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railway Co. Case, $5,000. Jos. A. Sleeper, atty.

70,504—Mortimer McRoberts vs. Alonzo D. Foster et al. Appeal.

70,505—George R. Grant vs. George Reichhold. Appeal.

70,506—Cesare Boggia vs. Filomena Boggia. Bill for divorce. Miller, Case, Judson & Hogan, solrs.

70,507—G. W. Snow vs. A. D. C. Sumner. Appeal.

70,508—Griswold & Palmer vs. Abraham Schub and Levy Goldstein. Appeal.

70,509—William Nevens vs. Mary Nevens. Bill for divorce. E. A. Fisher, solr.

Suppressed Saturday—70,416, G. A. and Kittie S. Thompson vs. W. A. Charles, William S. Wharton, and L. B. Walsh. Bill to cancel mortgage and for injunction. W. F. Cooper, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

8,003—Robert W. Wegg to Frank C. Caldwell, assignee. Vol. assgt.; assets and liabilities, $8,000. E. A. Fish, atty.

8,004—Charles Gordon to Richard H. McKay. Vol. assgt. Towne, Trumbull & Towne, attys.

8,005—Julius Brebach vs. Thomas Finn. Asst., $100. Levi Sprague, atty.

8,006—Anton Fiala vs. Moraviko Slovansky. Appeal.

The Call Wednesday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No. 83, Benjamin vs. Knapp, Stout & Co., and 37, Brooks vs. Western Electric Manufacturing Company.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal docket.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions at 10 a. m.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 2,469, 2,474, 2,478, 2,480, 2,491, 2,492, 2,500, 2,505, 1,972, 2,509, 2,510, 2,511, 2,515, 2,516, 2,519, and 2,521. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 1,968, 1,014, 1,880, 216, and 1,984, which includes Cal. No. 295.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Hawes.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Talcott vs. Grant W. & S. Co.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Term Nos. 2,883, 1,087, 2,908, 2,862, 2,563, 2,923, 2,924, 2,925, and 2,926. No case on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Term Nos. 1,885, 1,886, 1,887, 1,891, 1,688, 1,056, 1,859, 1,850, 140, 1,449, 1,855, 1,890, 1,506, 1,785, and 1,118.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Term Nos. 2,264, 2,263, 2,319, 2,329, 2,336, 2,339, 2,350, 2,354, and 1,401.

JUDGE HORTON—Set case 311, Graham vs. Dunning. Thursday, October calendar Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8.

JUDGE TULEY—Fox vs. Middaugh on hearing. Next case, Lansingh vs. Higgins.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Cases from Judge Waterman.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Cases from Judge Tuthill.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Mut. Mfg. Co.

JUDGE GARY—In re Baker.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

Hail, and Farewell.

Rheumatism originates in morbid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism.

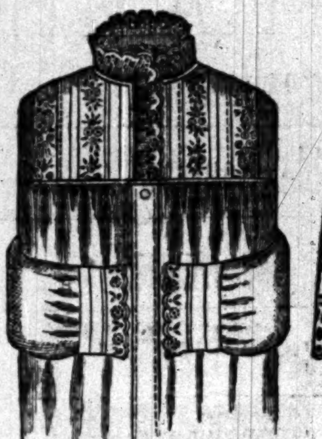
Confectioners sell "Coffee Royal."

Ladies are too familiar
with our
Annual Cotton Underwear Sales
to require
more than a passing notice.

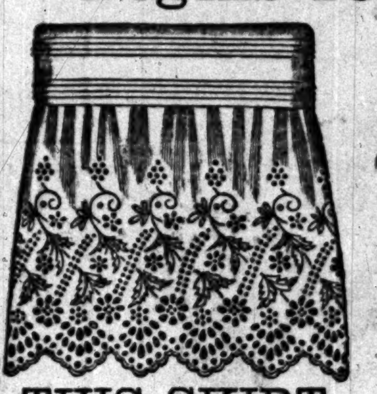
SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

The Prices,
QUALITY CONSIDERED,
ARE INVARIABLY THE LOWEST!

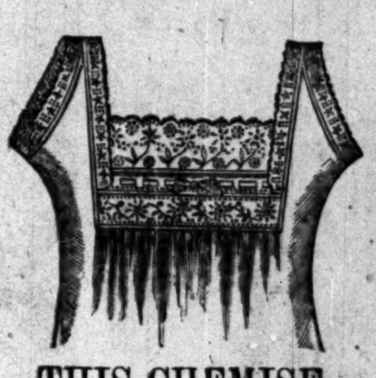
Eighth Annual January Sale
Cotton Underwear & Wrappers
Begins Tomorrow, Jan. 2, 1889.



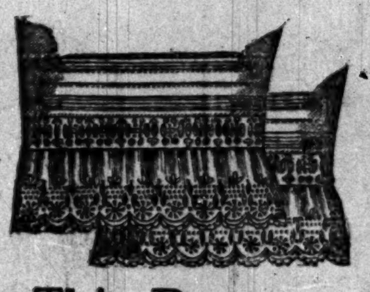
THIS GOWN, As Illustrated. 44c



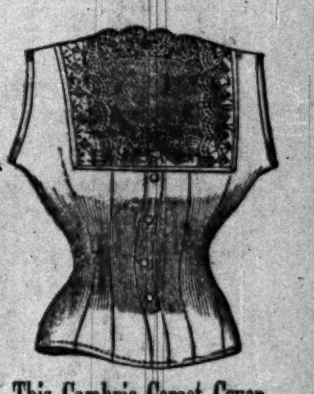
THIS SKIRT, As Illustrated, 69c.



THIS CHEMISE, As Illustrated, 33c.



This Drawer, As Illustrated, 33c.



This Cambric Corset-Cover, As Illustrated, 25c.

GOWNS
With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces,
At 50c, 68c, 75c, 95c, $1.23.

SKIRTS
With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces,
At 25c, 40c, 69c, 95c, $1.25, $1.50.

CHEMISES
With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces,
At 25c, 39c, 45c, 65c, 75c, 90c.

DRAWERS
With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces,
At 25c, 37c, 45c, 69c, 85c, $1.25.

CORSET COVERS
With Emb. Torchon & Medicis Laces,
At 14c, 18c, 33c, 40c, 50c.

WONDROUSLY CHEAP.

---SILK---
Chemises and Drawers,
All Colors, Including Black,
$2.75.
Worth..... ....$5.50.

500 DOZEN
Chemises, Skirts, Gowns, Corset Covers, Etc.
At 19c. At 39c.
Worth Double, Triple, Quadruple.

CHILDREN'S
LONG CAMBRIC SLIPS
At 19c, 30c, 50c.

CHILDREN'S
Short Cambric Dresses
At 44c, 75c, 95c.

Misses' & Children's
GOWNS
—AT—
25c, 50c, 75c.

5,000 LADIES'
Cambric, Satine, and White Lawn Wrappers,
—AT—
50c. 75c. $1.00.

Misses' & Children's
DRAWERS
8c Up.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Linen Dept. Remodeled and Enlarged
—AND—
On the MAIN FLOOR.
South Entrance.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
IMPORTING RETAILERS.

SPECIAL EFFORTS
Have been made to make
THIS SALE A GRAND SUCCESS.

JANUARY LINEN SALE.

Fancy Border Huck Towels, 19x38, worth 17c..... 12½c
Hemstitched Huck Towels, assorted borders, 20x42, worth 35c, 25c
5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins, worth $1.60... $1.25
18-inch Bleached All-Linen Toweling, worth 15c.... 10c
Fancy Border Huck Towels, 22x44, worth 35c..... 22c
60-inch Bleached Damask, worth 75c........... 50c
5-8 Bleached Damask Napkins, worth $2.00... $1.50
18-in. Glass Toweling, worth 15c.............. 10c
Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, assorted borders, 20x42, worth 35c 25c
68-inch Bleached Damask, worth $1.25.......... 85c
8-10 Bleach'd Damask Table Cloths, worth $4.00... $2.75
22-inch Brown Linen Toweling, worth 16c....... 10½c

Eighteen Years' well-earned Prestige places this Dept. at the Top.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

The Largest Assortment—by Long Odds—ever seen in Chicago.

IMPORTING RETAILERS.
WE ANNOUNCE FOR TOMORROW, JAN. 2d, THE BEGINNING OF OUR
ANNUAL JANUARY EMBROIDERY SALE,
AND MAKE SPECIAL MENTION OF
1,000,000 Yards (More or Less) Manufacturers' Remnants
And SAMPLE STRIPS (containing 1 to 9 yds.) HIGH CLASS
EMBROIDERIES,

ASSORTED AS FOLLOWS:
Hemstitched Embroideries, Revering Embroideries, Tucking Embroideries, Spachtel Work Embroideries, Scotch and French Embroideries, India Linen, Cambric, and Nainsook Embroideries,
APRON EMBROIDERIES,
EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, SKIRTINGS, ALL-OVERS, &c.
At 5c, At 10c, At 15c, At 25c, At 45c,
Worth 20c up to $1.50.

Real Hand-Made Linen Laces, 10c, 15c, 21c.
Direct from Paris, Belgium, and the Continent, at less than actual cost of labor.

Regardless of Cost.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

Regardless of Loss.

Grand Clearing Sale Winter Hosiery and Underwear.

MORLEY'S BLACK CASHMERE HOSIERY, sizes 8 to 10 in., 39c. Worth 75c.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Wool Vests, all sizes and colors, 39c. Worth up to $1.00.
Misses' & Children's Swiss Ribbed Wool Vests, high neck and long sleeves, 39c. Worth 75c.
Men's Fancy Scotch Wool Socks, 25c. Worth 50c.
Odds and Ends and Broken Sizes At 1-3 Price.

City of Paris STORE. NOW 138 State-st. City of Paris STORE.

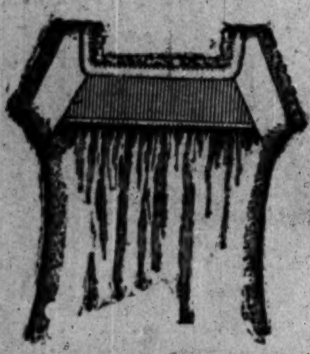
January Sale Muslin Underwear.

SECOND FLOOR.

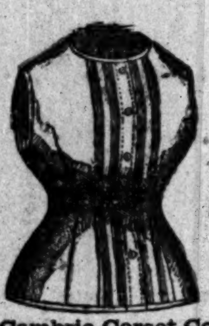
The explanation given below will tell you why we can sell you cheaper than any one else. Nearly all large houses give their orders for Muslin Underwear in October. This year we were smart. We gave no order, but waited until last week, when we bought twenty-five large trunks of samples for cash,

$10,000 WORTH FOR $5,000,

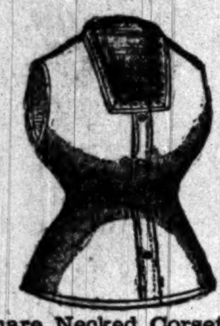
And will sell them at the same rate.


25c

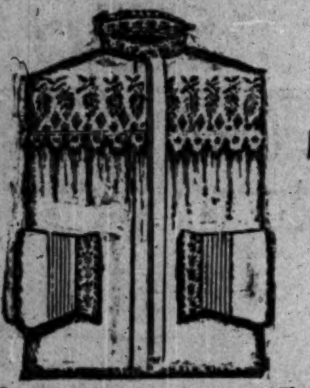
Fine Tucked Chemise, Fruit of the Loom Muslin.


25c

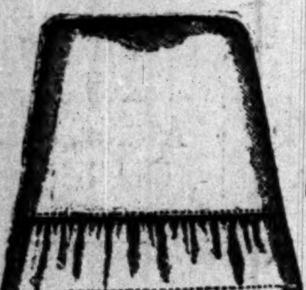
Fine Cambric Corset Cover, Tucked Front.


25c

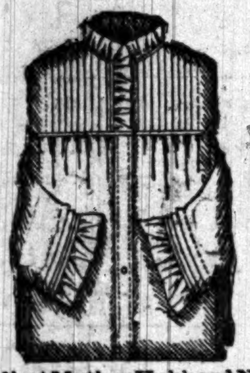
Square Necked Corset Cover, Lace Trimmed.


79c

Ladies' Mother Hubbard Night Dress. Fruit of the Loom Muslin.


25c

Ladies' Ruffled Skirt.


59c

Ladies' Mother Hubbard Night Dress. Fruit of the Loom Muslin.

200 additional styles to select from, 15c to $3.50, all just as cheap in proportion.

WE WILL SELL IN OUR

BASEMENT

AT THE SAME TIME:

20,000 yds. of the Best Standard Dark and Light Prints, no better can be made -	$3\frac{3}{4}$c
5,000 yds. good Bleached Muslin, full yard wide, not wet or burnt, but in perfect condition,	$4\frac{3}{4}$c
20 pieces 48-inch Linen Loom Cream Damask, Dice Patterns, Extraordinary Bargain -	15c
20 pieces 51-inch Linen Loom Cream Damask, Dice Patterns, 25c is cheap for them -	18c
20 pieces Cream Linen Damask, 52-inches wide, 31c is the actual value - - - -	21c
25 pieces Elegant Quality Belfast Linen Damask, 58 inches wide, variety of patterns -	39c
25 pieces Extra Quality Superior Finish Belfast Cream Damask, 60 inches wide, Pure Flax,	50c
20 pieces 68-inch All-Linen Cream Damask, beautiful goods, nearly 2 yards wide - -	65c

$5,000 Worth of COMFORTS AND BLANKETS to be Closed Out at Once. GREAT BARGAINS.

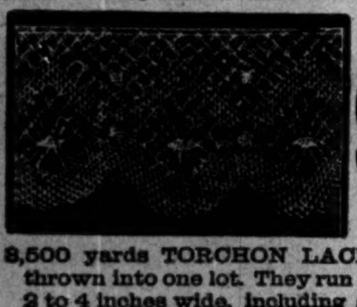
EMBROIDERIES

—AND—

Torchon Laces.

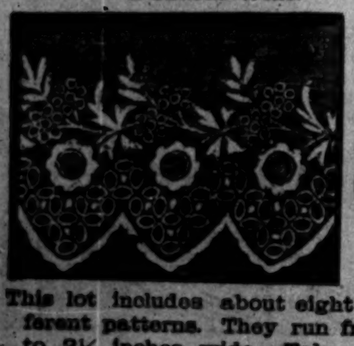
Went for a Mere Song at Auction in New York. Our Buyer was there, and SCOOPED them in. This is a Golden Opportunity. Don't wait, buy your Embroideries and Torchon Laces now.

3½ Inches Wide.


9c

3,500 yards TORCHON LACE all thrown into one lot. They run from 2 to 4 inches wide, including style of above cut.

2 Inches Wide.


5c

This lot includes about eight different patterns. They run from 1 to 2½ inches wide. Take your choice of any and all for 5c.

City of Paris

STORE,
NOW 138 STATE STREET.
First Dry-Goods House South of Madison-st.

Candy Send $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible], or $[illegible] for a sample retail box of the best candy in America by express; put up in pretty boxes suitable for a present; also [illegible] boxes. Address
C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner,
212 State-st., Chicago.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

RETAIL
TRADE MARK
LINEN DEPARTMENT

We are pleased to announce for Wedn'sday, Jan. 2nd, the beginning of "Our Seventh Great Annual Sale of Housekeeping Linens and Quilts."

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTERS OF LATEST NOVELTIES

—IN—

Dry Goods & Carpets.

Merchants favoring us with their orders will find it to their advantage, thereby procuring EXCLUSIVE STYLES unobtainable elsewhere.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,
SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR

SHIRTS.

Established 1863. All patterns preserved

105
EAST WASHINGTON ST.

—SAVE YOUR EYES.—
Spectacles to Suit all.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
LEWIN, Optician.

SILURIAN.

Telephone 2571. 38 RANDOLPH-ST

California Excursion

Will leave Chicago Jan. 15. Special sleeper through to Los Angeles without change. Stop-over privilege at El Paso, Texas, and Phoenix, Arizona. For particulars call on
DR. G. C. SOMERS,
Room 23, 126 Washington-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

GREAT ANNUAL LINEN SALE

BARGAINS

—IN—

- Table Cloths,
- Table Damasks,
- Table Napkins,
- Sets for Dinner,
- Sets for Luncheon,
- Sets for Tea,
- Towels for Use,
- Towels for Ornament,
- Towelings
- For the Million.

The Housekeepers of Chicago

ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO OUR EXHIBITION OF

Staple & Fancy LINENS.

In the selection of goods for this sale special attention has been paid to the following points—viz.:

Excellence in Quality,
Elegance in Design,
Cheapness in Price.

SPECIALTIES

—IN—

- Hemstitched Dinner Sets,
- Hemstitched Tea Sets,
- Embroidered Lunch Sets,
- Lunch Sets In Point and Cluny Lace.
- H. S. Bed Sets, Sheets, and Shams.
- H. S. Sheets & Pillow Cases,
- Embroidered and Lace Scarfs and Squares,
- Novelties in Emb. Towels,
- Bath Towels and Blankets.

COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1889.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

OUR ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

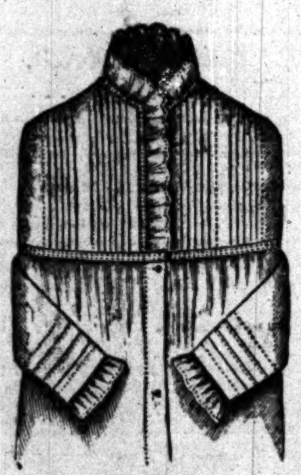
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

BEGINS TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

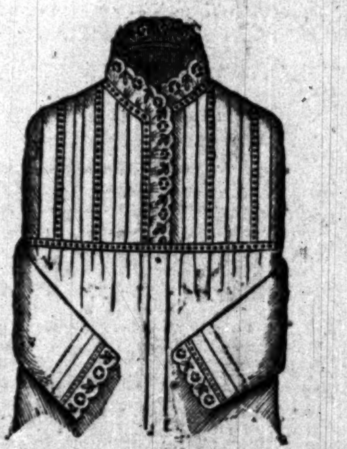
In announcing our ANNUAL SALE we feel that we are this year more THAN EVER BEFORE THOROUGHLY PREPARED to meet the requirements of purchasers.

The success that has attended our previous efforts has caused us to double our exertions in this department. We have exhausted the skill of manufacturers to procure an assortment of goods that combines with exquisite taste in design the finest materials and workmanship. Among a few of our leading numbers we quote the following:

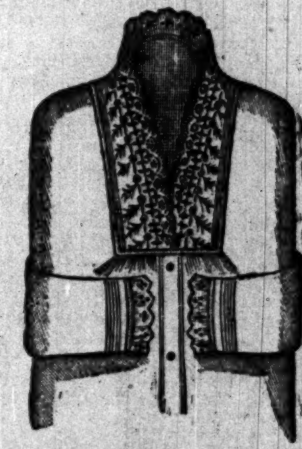
GOWNS.



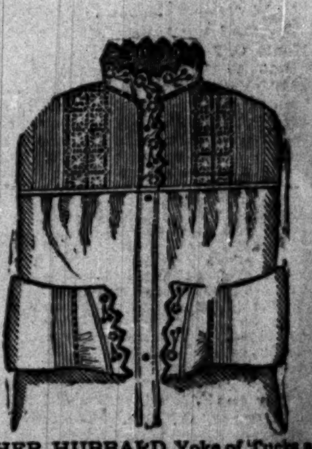
MOTHER HUBBARD, Cluster Tucks, Yoke, Cambric Ruffle.... 50c



MOTHER HUBBARD, Tucked Yoke, with Beading & Emb. Edge. 75c



V FRONT, Wide Embroidery—Mother Hubbard Back.......... 85c

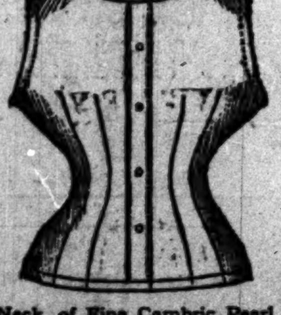


MOTHER HUBBARD, Yoke of Tucks and Emb. Ins., Emb. Edge around Neck and Sleeves............ $1.00

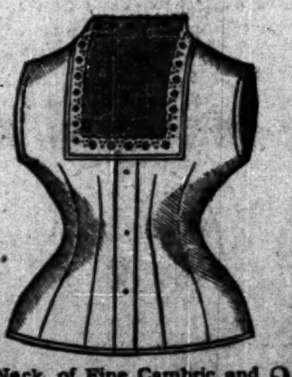
SKIRTS.

Good Muslin, Embroidered Edge and Fine Tucks...................... 75c | TUCKS and FINE EMBROIDERED EDGE.................. $1.00 | Good Muslin, Cambric Ruffle, with Tucks and Fine Torchon Edge $1.00

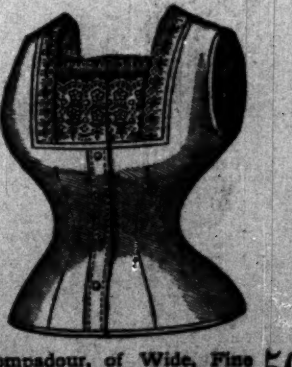
CORSET COVERS.



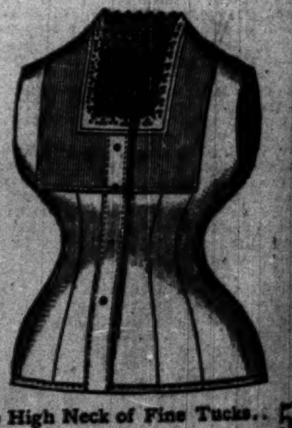
High Neck, of Fine Cambric, Pearl Buttons, same in square neck.... 20c



Square Neck, of Fine Cambric and Hamburg Embroidery.......... 25c



High Pompadour, of Wide, Fine Embroidery.................. 50c



Square High Neck of Fine Tucks.......................... 50c

DRAWERS.

Plain, Good Muslin, Yoke Bands.. 25c | Good Cotton, Fine Tucks, and Embroidered.................. 50c | Cluster of Fine Tucks and Embroidered.......................... 75c | Fine Cambric and Valenciennes Lace.......................... $1.00

In addition to the above we display a large assortment of goods in Torchon, Medicis, Valenciennes, and Florentine Laces which, during THIS SALE, will be quoted at specially LOW PRICES.

SALE
CIALTIES
—IN—
ed Dinner Sets,
ed Tea Sets,
ed Lunch Sets,
ts In Point and Cluny Lace.
Sets, Sheets, and Shams.
ets & Pillow Cases,
red and Lace
arfs and Squares,
in Emb. Towels,
els and Blankets.
389.
LAR
OROUGHLY
department.
quisite taste
wing:
ARD, Yoke of Tucks and
Edge around $1.00
00
Fine Tucks.. 50c
lenciennes $1.00
rentine Laces

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 16.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1889—TWENTY PAGES.

COMMERCE OF 1888.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF CHICAGO FOR THE LAST YEAR.

Larger Receipts of Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese, Cattle, Hides, and Wool, but Wheat, Flour, and Hogs Show a Decrease—An Active Movement of Produce, and Little Change in the Totals of Wholesale Business and Manufactures—The Trade of the City Measured by $1,123,000,000, Being a Gain of About 1 3-4 Per Cent, with an Increase of 6 1-2 Per Cent in the Bank Clearings.

The commercial history of Chicago for the year just closed presents a little more variety than that of the two years next preceding it. The principal feature in the record is a full measure of activity in the face of great uncertainty with regard to the outcome. It was long and widely feared that the crops of the most important cereals would be poor, and the tariff question came early to the front as the leading issue in the Presidential campaign. It is many years since a matter of such vital importance to the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the country was brought forward for settlement at the polls, and it is not to be wondered at if the outcome of the struggle was awaited with bated breath and a perceptible slowing of the commercial pulse. On the one hand was an apprehension that the yield of agricultural products would be so much reduced as to entail poverty upon the farming classes, raise the price of food to the other toilers in our midst, and seriously cut down the value of our export business while impairing the earning ability of the transportation companies at home, and thus discouraging a further extension of our railroad facilities. On the other hand was a fear that the success of the free trade movement would form an independent cause of paralysis to the leading industries of the United States that would bring about a big reduction in the value of accumulated wealth and in the wages paid for all kinds of labor. These two gigantic evils loomed up in the distance, not as a Scylla and Charybdis, one of which might be avoided by steering into the other, but as a pair of monsters the second of which would destroy what the first had omitted to devour.

These gloomy anticipations were not realized. The wheat crop proved to be less than a normal one and in some parts of the Northwest was a partial failure, but the yield of the country as a whole presents a moderate surplus for export, much of which has already gone out at higher prices than could be obtained in the three preceding years, while the crops of corn in the Northern States and of cotton in the South were extra large ones. The sweep of popular sentiment around the ballot-boxes eight weeks ago buried the other fear out of sight and permitted a reasonable hope of greater prosperity than ever as a result of judicious modifications of the tariff without destroying its value as a real protection to American industry. And the history of the year presents other compensating features of no small importance. There was little interruption to business by ill-advised labor movements such as had seriously checked the activities of recent years. Also there was less of trouble due to the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law, which went into effect in April, 1887, and competition among the railroads has insured to the public low rates for most of its transportation service, while the tendency has been most decidedly to a doing away with the favoritism that used to be shown to a few big shippers and formed a great discrimination against all the rest. In addition there was much less fear of war in the Old World, though the succession of rulers in Germany was watched with considerable anxiety, and the amicable relations between Russia and France have been thought to point to an armed struggle in the not distant future. Probably the course of prices was less influenced by a reference to European politics than at any other time in the decade, while our financial relations with capitalists in the Old World were widened and deepened. In this country the most important physical fact was the breaking up of the three years' drouth in sequence to the fearful blizzard that raged in the Northwest near the time of the spring equinox.

The commercial history of this city was dependent upon those general conditions affecting the country at large, but especially those of the West. As the receiver from and distributor to the people who inhabit the vast area in which is raised the greater part of the cereal wealth and live stock of this continent, with much of its lumber and mineral treasures, the prosperity of that region necessarily measures that of Chicago, and much more closely than is generally supposed. Our receipts of agricultural products depend for their magnitude on the quantity which the farmer has to spare for market after providing for his home needs, and the quantity of goods sent to him from the factories and wholesale marts of the city is gauged by the amount of pay he receives for such surplus of product. For the partial exceptions to the rule, which depend on locality, the balance of the year was slightly in our favor. The crop disaster in wheat was confined to the region which is most especially tributary to Minneapolis and Duluth, and sends us little unless in times of artificial pressure, such as that witnessed nineteen months ago, when Harper tried to corner our wheat market. On the other hand, comparatively high prices here in the first half of last year brought to us the great bulk of the corn reserve, and we have handled a large proportion of the big yield of that and other cereals in the last few months. The work of hog-packing is the only department of industry that may be said to have suffered seriously, but that was in part due to a decreased supply of the animals in the West, and the decadence is compensated by an enormous growth in the dressed beef business in spite of organization in other cities to prevent it. In the distribution of merchandise our merchants have fully held their own, and the tendency is to a crowding hither of Eastern firms in the hope of sharing business here which they have gradually lost at home. As a manufacturing point this city and surroundings is rapidly forging ahead, successfully meeting the competition of Eastern places. She has established a communication with the Ohio oil fields which partially offsets the advantage derived by Pittsburg from her supply of natural gas. The enterprise that directs our steel rail mills has recently called out emphatic protests from the Eastern manufacturers, and contracts for the construction of rolling stock here are only limited by the ability to fill them within the time specified for delivery. Our capitalists are reaching out, investing their money alike in the stocks of the Far East and the street railroads of the Pacific slope, but are not booming real estate in Western cities as they did in 1887. They are rather turning attention to corner lots at home, with the result of a marked appreciation in the selling prices of property in many locations.

The sharp decline in business at the rolling mills is indicated by the fact that the 6,430 miles of railroad extension during the year were only about half that of 1887. The following is the reported mileage of new tracks for the most active years:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1871	7,379	1886	9,000
1881	9,793	1887	13,000
1882	11,579	1888	7,120

The trusts have flourished, but the great activity in forming them witnessed in 1887 left little new territory to be occupied during the last twelve months. The most signal effort of the year was that to establish one for the railroads west of Chicago and south of St. Paul, under the flimsy veil of a "clearing-house" association. In this city the trust is far from popular, and recent attempts to change the current of opinion in regard to gas have failed, while there are some indications of more pronounced expressions of disapproval in the near future.

The following columns contain a summary of the business of this city for 1888, the estimates of value being confined to those for personal property. The totals do not include speculative transactions of produce except that small part of them which have actually moved the property concerned and in so far as they may have affected the cash value of the property handled by receivers and shippers. Neither do they include transactions in real estate, nor the value of buildings erected thereon except as the cost of those structures has increased the production in the several branches of manufacture. The compilation is substantially on the same plan as has been pursued in these columns at the close of many previous years:

The following is an approximation to the total value of our trade in 1888:

Produce trade	$367,000,000
Wholesale	455,000,000
Manufactures	401,000,000
Total	$1,223,000,000

These three departments, however, overlap each other, especially the last two. A great many items have been counted twice, as material manufactured here has been sold at wholesale by the manufacturer. Following the same plan as in former years, we estimate for this doubling up, and deduct from the above $100,000,000. We then have the following:

Total trade of 1888	$1,123,000,000
Total trade of 1887	1,103,000,000
Increase	20,000,000

Or a gain of 1¾ per cent.

The following are our totals for a series of past years. The figures in the seventeenth line are for the twelve months from Oct. 11, 1871, to Oct. 11, 1872, the series having been interrupted by the great fire:

Year.	In currency.	In gold.
1888	$1,123,000,000	$1,123,000,000
1887	1,103,000,000	1,103,000,000
1886	997,000,000	997,000,000
1885	959,000,000	959,000,000
1884	933,000,000	933,000,000
1883	1,050,000,000	1,050,000,000
1882	1,045,000,000	1,045,000,000
1881	1,015,000,000	1,015,000,000
1880	900,000,000	900,000,000
1879	764,000,000	764,000,000
1878	655,000,000	650,000,000
1877	621,500,000	595,000,000
1876	652,000,000	587,000,000
1875	657,000,000	566,000,000
1874	639,000,000	575,000,000
1873	596,000,000	514,000,000
1871-'72	490,000,000	437,000,000
1870	439,000,000	377,000,000
1869	450,000,000	336,000,000
1868	434,000,000	310,000,000
1860	97,000,000	97,000,000
1850	20,000,000	20,000,000

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was a fairly satisfactory one to lenders most of the year. The supply of funds was generally ample, but not sufficiently oppressive to bring about an era of low rates except during a short time in the heated term, when some loans were made as low as 4 per cent. The other extreme was represented by 10 per cent, which is said to have been paid for carrying some of the low-priced wheat in store here through last winter, but that probably included insurance, and perhaps some other charges. The range was generally 5 to 7, the outside being the rule last month, with 8 paid by occasional borrowers, including some who were carrying street produce. The rates paid on call loans by a leading broker were as follows: First two months 6, next three months 5½, May 1 to Oct. 1 5, with some at 4½, thence to a month ago 5½ to 7, and in December the ruling rate was 6 per cent, but a few loans were made at 7. There has been an average gradual increase in deposits, and the banks all report a prosperous year's business, their funds being constantly employed close up to the reserves, thus yielding in the aggregate large earnings. They have increased their carrying of local bonds and securities for brokers' account, which has added materially to the profitable employment of bank funds. One or two of the newer banks have met with losses which necessitated assessments on the stockholders, one (the American) has recovered a part of the loss sustained in 1887 by the Harper failure, and there has been one failure of a bank, the Traders', which was not a National institution. The following was the recent condition of the National banks in this city as reported to the Controller of the Currency:

	Dec. 12, 1888.	Dec. 7, 1887.
Capital	$16,250,000	$15,800,000
Surplus and profits	7,645,674	6,320,559
Deposits	85,558,842	80,473,746
Loans and discounts	65,030,101	63,113,821

The average of these items shows a gain of fully 10 per cent.

The following were the aggregate bank clearings in this city:

	1888.	1887.
January	$264,816,057	$212,347,774
February	217,428,855	188,557,937
March	239,087,787	240,248,544
April	237,692,719	230,003,849
May	278,064,607	263,482,839
June	274,921,216	234,724,575
July	256,744,819	241,874,217
August	263,903,129	240,218,966
September	271,295,632	251,918,092
October	323,057,171	267,556,325
November	279,673,135	272,849,832
December	287,595,385	275,433,254
Total	$3,163,774,462	$2,969,216,210

This is an increase of 6½ per cent.

The market for local securities has gained largely in activity, both among the brokers and on the Stock Exchange. Early in the year a wider interest was taken in the stocks and bonds of the new street railroad company organized by the Philadelphia syndicate for controlling the North Chicago system, and which gained possession of the West Division lines late in 1887. These securities gave active employment to the brokers. Then the gas trusts and bonds came into prominence, and the ups and downs of these securities have formed a leading subject of discussion and trade the greater part of the year. The litigations against the trust and its contests with the city authorities have caused fluctuations in quoted values important enough to stimulate trading, the volume of which is but faintly represented by the reported sales on the Stock Exchange.

Some of the miscellaneous stocks have covered a wide range. Allen Paper Car Wheel, from its intimate connection with Pullman, has risen sharply in value from par to 125. The Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, on account of its connection with the proposed elevated railroad, rose from 18 to 29 and has receded to 21. Union Stock-Yards declined from 120 to 96, owing to the talk about competition, and has since sold at 110 because of its good earning capacity. There was a decided advance in the selling values of stocks of the first-class banks.

The trading in local securities was not quite up to the early expectations of brokers and dealers, chiefly because some of those who had in other years made large purchases of bonds with their surplus funds found within the last few months lucrative employment for their capital in the loan market. But these securities are daily growing in favor, and they are mostly purchased and held by Chicago people. Even the (North and West) street railroad securities, which are generally supposed to be held and controlled by outside capital, are chiefly owned by residents of this city. Some $3,000,000 of Chicago capital has been sent away for investment in street railways in other cities, as Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Los Angeles, but that fact is more than offset by the anticipated payments of the Philadelphia and New York syndicates for the stocks of the West Division Railway Company. The new securities placed on the market include those of the Santa Fé Elevator, the Union Cold Storage & Warehousing Company, the Tacoma Building of this city, and the Commercial Building of St. Louis. Also $1,000,000 North Chicago 4½ bonds issued to take up the 6 per cent bonds of that company, which is a further indication of lower rates of interest. The sales of the year on the Chicago Stock Exchange aggregated about 23,000 shares and $7,700,000 in bonds.

The fact that money was loaned so closely in this city last year at good fair rates of interest, while it was comparatively cheap at other large centres, may be accepted as an indication that there is room here for additional banking capital. While it is true that the present banking facilities are adequate to meet current business wants, there is no room to doubt that an extension of those facilities would tend to foster new business and increase the volume of the old to an extent sufficient to prevent any falling back among those banks which are now in existence. It is understood that a new trust company, with capital of $1,000,000, and a National Bank with capital of $250,000 are now being formed in this city.

PRODUCE.

The markets for produce were more active and the average of prices was higher, with a good movement in proportion to the quantity which the farmers in the West had to spare for market. The falling off in the wheat crop caused a big reduction in our receipts of that cereal, the diminution being all the greater as there was an absence of the attraction which drew hither the sweepings of the bins and the contents of mill granaries in the Northwest during the excitement of May and June, 1887. But our trade in flour has nearly held its own, and the decadence in wheat was compensated by a large augment in the volume of our receipts of corn, the increase in that department being not far from one-third. Oats also show a large increase in receipts, and that in rye was phenomenal, the figures of 1887 being almost tripled for last year. The movement of flaxseed and broom-corn was less, while the same cause that reduced the hog-packing here to smaller dimensions lessened our receipts from other points. "The hogs were not in the country," and therefore could neither be shipped nor packed so numerously as during the twelve preceding months. But the receipts of cattle were much larger, as were those of hides, wool, butter, and cheese, the latter articles being more abundant because of the breaking up of the long drouth which had given a small grass crop for two or three years preceding. Coal and lumber show a further increase, in spite of high prices for the former and the introduction of the petroleum pipe line at South Chicago, which has diminished the demand for consumption of other fuel in the manufactories of that region. We have done much less in the shape of direct exports of breadstuffs to Europe, except in corn. Our big shipments of wheat in 1887 were mostly of what was then "bankrupt stock," and it was done at prices which were far below the selling values in 1888. The decline in this particular does not warrant the idea that Chicago has decreased in importance as a wheat market. On the contrary, the trade as a whole has perceptibly broadened, and the influence of this city on current prices elsewhere is certainly not on the wane.

Speculation in produce was decidedly more active than in 1887. In that year there was little besides the June deal in wheat to excite outside enthusiasm, and "business" on the Board of Trade was dull most of the time. Last year witnessed speculative pressures in wheat, corn, lard, oats, barley, and seeds, the one in September wheat forcing prices up to the highest point known since the war. As a consequence the farmers realized better prices for their stuff, there was less complaining on the board, and some improvement in the price of memberships. There was also less of domination by a few big men, though one of them rose to greater prominence in the trading than ever before, and in addition to that broke his record as "the man who never ran a corner." The improvement really set in about the middle of November, 1887, and since then the trade has been out of the slough of despond into which it had slowly sunk deeper and deeper for about three years with apparently no hope of recovery. The greater uncertainty with regard to crop prospects furnished the stimulus for more speculation, and this enabled the trade to shake off the incubus which had gradually pressed prices down to the starvation point for the producer and reduced the several markets to the position of pits in which a living might be scalped out of the charges for carrying grain and provisions from one month to another. It was a merciless policy, and the men who engineered it and grew fat upon it have within the last few months lost a large part of their "hard earned money" through inability to recognize the radical change in conditions which arose out of fears of crop failure, and was fostered by a voluntary reduction of the warehousing charges for storing grain in this city. The concession, made last February, cut in two the cost of holding grain in store except during the winter, making it but ¼c per bu for each ten days after the first, and materially lessening the risk of loss on purchases for future delivery. The result of both was a greater confidence in taking the long side. Buying orders came in freely from the East, and even from Europe, where the "short racket" had previously been worked almost exclusively for the American markets, with the result that this city had become the dumping ground for short selling against nearly all the wheat held in Christendom. There can be no dispute that all the markets are much healthier for the change, though some inequalities were developed in the working of it out, and the board may now be said to have resumed its old time relation to the country as aiding without antagonizing the producer. During those three years there was too much room for the charge that in its practical workings if not in intent the board was his enemy.

The reduction in storage charges for grain has taken away the stimulus that led to a large increase in our elevator capacity in some former years. There has been no addition except that furnished by the completion of buildings that were begun more than twelve months ago. There is now a nominal capacity for about 30,000,000 bu in houses which are regular under the rules of the Board of Trade, besides some which is private. The total is probably as large as will be wanted for some years in the future, as a great deal of room has been constructed recently at country points, where the real expense of holding is less than in this city. The last three years have witnessed a revolution in this respect, and even a subsequent reaction, especially in the Northwest, where a partial failure of the wheat crop has reduced the demand for such room to a minimum.

Receivers on the Board of Trade have done a fair business, and had little to complain of except that in the winter months the policy of the railroads is steadily adverse to their interests. The consequence is that a great deal of grain goes around us which the dealers in the country would prefer to send here, but ship to the seaboard by other routes because they can obtain cut rates which are not allowed to shippers from this city. The discrimination here referred to has cropped out in a peculiarly odious form in the provision trade, which called forth a protest a few weeks ago, and that elicited a promise that the wrong should not be perpetuated beyond the close of the year. But the promise is only half fulfilled, and it is understood that arrangements have been already made for an appeal to the Inter-State Commission in the case. The grain shippers of the board have had a hard road to travel. Their business in wheat was cut down by the fact of prohibitory prices on a small crop, and in corn during the golden season of navigation they were "cut out" by a member who controlled the market and made it impossible for them to operate except at a loss.

There has not been so much friction in regard to methods of trading on and off the board as in some previous years, though at one time the discussion of the privilege business waxed hot and heavy. Puts and calls were formally abolished by the board thirteen months ago, and little was heard of them until last spring. Gradually the disregard of the rule became more and more open, a few big men selling privileges on several million bushels of wheat each day, and a committee of the directors was appointed for the purpose of suppressing the nuisance. Their action resulted in the suspension of several members, and a wholesale confession of guilt by not a few others, accompanied by a promise not to offend in the future. Recently it is alleged that the "put and call" has again become an important influence in shaping the course of prices in the trading pit, and it is not improbable that the matter will assume the shape of a practical issue at the election of officers next Monday. The bucket shop has not flourished so much as in some former years, though under an injunction by the courts a few firms have been able to operate unchecked in the distribution of quotations to these places in other cities. The September corner in wheat was a severe strain on the finances of many members who had no direct interest in the deal, owing to the fact that their capital was locked up in margins for the securing of trades which ought to have stood even on their books. The desire to avoid a similar complication in the future led to a revival of the proposition to establish a system of daily settlements and simply a margining of differences. But this was found to be contrary to the rules of the board, under which the actual delivery of property is supposed to be contemplated in all cases, and is enforced in all instances except those in which the two parties to a transaction agree otherwise. It was held that the formal introduction of such a system as proposed would be a formal recognition of gambling on 'Change.

The following were the monthly clearings at the Board of Trade Clearing-House:

	1888.	1887.
January	$3,963,033	$5,161,877
February	3,441,237	8,448,506
March	4,632,462	11,151,806
April	7,954,200	6,147,925
May	11,342,886	6,916,170
June	10,234,877	12,816,116
July	7,616,007	4,483,595
August	9,739,609	5,201,770
September	12,159,563	3,185,923
October	20,351,082	2,625,771
November	7,522,665	4,583,495
December	6,790,480	8,106,913
Total	$105,758,106	$78,179,869

Lake freights were much lower throughout the entire season than during the previous year, though, in a general way, vesselowners were fairly well satisfied with the result. While some of the sailing vessels were out of the grain-carrying trade the actual tonnage enlisted was nearly the same, as many of the line boats were thus occupied. The season opened in April with corn at [illegible] to Buffalo, declining to 1½c late in June, which was the lowest point of the year. With some fluctuations the rate was gradually advanced to 3½c in September. In the following month and also in November weakness appeared, owing to increased offerings of tonnage, and prices receded to 1½c. Following that period there was a gradual strengthening to the close, which brought the highest rates of the season with 5½@5¾c paid. Rates on wheat were about ¼c above those quoted, with cargoes taken for Georgian Bay points at ½@¾c discount.

Rail freights were unsettled during a greater part of the year and at times demoralized; and for but short periods was anything like regularity experienced, with rates averaging much lower than in 1887. The aggregate revenue of the railways and transportation companies was much decreased, owing to continuous cut rates. The working of the Inter-State Commerce law was extensively criticised, and the opinion prevailed that to be really beneficial it should be so amended as to provide against unannounced reductions as well as advances of the tariff. The rate on dressed beef was reduced during the war from 65c per 100 lbs to 7c, Chicago to New York, partially reacting later. Grain rates were subjected to less violent treatment, ranging at 20@25c.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce during the last year, with the receipts of 1887 for comparison. The figures are those given by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Articles.	Received, 1888.	Shipped, 1888.	Received, 1887.
Flour, brls	6,034,006	5,493,212	6,873,544
Wheat, bu	13,183,360	12,156,826	21,848,251
Corn, bu	70,150,302	69,590,022	51,578,410
Oats, bu	52,083,771	41,001,285	45,750,842
Rye, bu	2,672,018	1,745,027	852,736
Barley, bu	12,101,870	7,809,559	12,476,547
Total, F. & G., bu	177,344,348	157,022,173	163,437,724
Grass seed, lbs	75,692,631	66,969,328	62,749,766
Flaxseed, bu	4,073,014	3,357,536	5,609,457
B. corn, lbs	16,334,990	13,257,440	28,024,000
C. meats, lbs	146,794,432	586,328,415	213,813,140
Can. meats, cases	14,291	1,023,942	8,967
D. beef, lbs	51,543,489	776,775,572	6,847,816
Beef, pkgs	1,754	182,212	2,414
Pork, brls	41,558	[illegible]	76,155
Lard, lbs	71,201,397	309,544,473	84,390,156
Cheese, lbs	52,876,789	46,607,456	44,891,861
Butter, lbs	105,497,172	116,262,463	105,209,502
D. hogs, No	16,808	111,484	12,800
L. hogs, No	4,921,712	1,751,829	5,470,852
Cattle, No	2,611,543	968,385	2,382,008
Sheep, No	1,515,014	601,241	1,360,862
Hides, lbs	98,954,906	183,041,157	86,294,964
Wool, lbs	30,386,626	45,565,937	26,782,843
Coal, tons	6,775,000	990,076	5,260,680
Lumber, M	2,013,995	789,788	1,880,168
Shingles, M	684,680	96,488	687,680
Salt, brls	1,174,865	1,104,414	1,937,607
Hay, tons	210,000	....	135,000
Potatoes, bu	3,750,000	....	4,000,000

The following were the stocks of flour and grain in this city at the close of the years named:

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Flour, brls	82,020	45,300	48,640
Wheat, bu	4,656,318	5,332,932	13,027,247
Corn, bu	1,669,610	1,285,984	4,720,176
Oats, bu	3,460,728	1,036,936	981,074
Rye, bu	774,249	30,001	152,124
Barley, bu	208,378	352,331	308,024
Total grain	10,767,273	8,038,184	19,188,645

The Chief Inspector of Grain reports the inspection into store of 215,643 cars during the year. The inspection of grain received by lake and Illinois & Michigan Canal for the same period was as follows: Wheat, 194,867 bu; corn, 1,097,000 bu; oats, 835,435 bu; and rye, 13,000 bu. Total, 2,141,202 bu.

The following was the inspection of grain into this city during the year by car-loads according to the daily postings:

Months.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Totals.
January	1,086	4,329	2,323	112	1,106	8,956
February	1,117	6,140	2,586	140	1,086	11,269
March	1,654	7,505	2,022	63	731	12,575
April	1,192	4,577	2,774	67	467	9,077
May	1,166	12,809	6,671	150	352	21,148
June	1,211	13,341	5,467	140	167	20,326
July	1,815	6,417	3,014	142	22	11,410
August	4,750	11,166	4,966	658	245	21,785
September	5,526	16,563	7,206	1,238	1,709	32,242
October	3,767	15,622	7,263	1,194	3,480	31,326
November	2,143	10,070	3,422	530	1,961	18,136
December	1,131	9,782	4,428	366	1,696	17,403
Totals	26,558	118,321	52,942	4,800	13,022	215,643
Totals 1887	41,045	84,329	45,861	1,548	15,622	188,375

Provisions.

As understood on 'Change this word now means only hog products, the beef business being transacted in the offices of the few men who kill the cattle. The market was generally steady. Pork averaged much lower, there being none of the excitement that carried it up to $24 in 1887. The change in the rules for packing, which extended by two months the time during which "regular" pork may be manufactured, tended to prevent a corner in the article, and comparatively few people outside the board cared to invest in it speculatively, because of the widening difficulty of estimating in advance the magnitude of the supply. Hence the entire range of the year was limited by $12.77½ and $16.25, there was more than enough to go round in spite of a notable decrease in production, and for the first time in a good many years the trade of the summer season was not closed up with a wholesale stripping of pork as the only way in which the surplus could be disposed of after the speculators had done with it.

On the other hand, lard ruled much higher and exhibited real strength for the first time since the celebrated attempt of McGeoch to corner it. The price was just below $8.00 for the first four months, and then rose above that line when the British Government interfered to protect its subjects from the arts of the adulterator. The ensuing agitation of the matter in England caused a large increase in the export demand for the product of the Chicago packing-house, and a corresponding falling off in the purchases of "half-and-half" lard for export, the term being used because the "refined" product sent abroad contained about 50 per cent of cotton-seed oil. The excitement abroad was skillfully fanned by the English and Irish "refiners," who for the first time in their lives found themselves able to make a big profit by purchasing the pure article and adulterating it themselves. The demand here, with a small production due to scarcity of hogs, kept lard stocks at a low point all through the summer, and caused a gradual rise to $11.37½ at the beginning of October. At that point Frank Clifton, the leading short, was forced to suspend with liabilities of a little more than $200,000, which was settled on the basis of 50 per cent about three weeks ago. Fairbank, Robert Warren, and one or two other English firms were the principal longs, and they let the market drop with the Clifton episode. It sank below $8.00 last month after having been steadily above it for half a year, but improved later to a premium of 50c above the price for January, and a squeeze at the close of the month was only averted by bringing large quantities here from Cincinnati and points on the Missouri. It is estimated that the Chicago business in exporting packers' lard was increased about 1,000 tcs per week for the last eight months by action of the British Government under the Food Adulteration act.

The following table shows the monthly range and average price of mess pork in the market throughout the year:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$13.70	$15.40	$14.50
February	13.55	14.50	13.95
March	13.05	14.10	13.80
April	13.10	14.75	13.80
May	13.55	14.55	14.20
June	13.35	14.20	13.75
July	12.95	14.75	13.65
August	13.20	14.85	13.90
September	13.82½	15.60	14.45
October	14.40	16.25	15.10
November	13.85	15.00	14.60
December	12.77½	13.75	13.22½
Year	$12.77½	$16.25	$14.07½
Do in 1887	11.55	24.00	16.72½

The following was the monthly range and average price of lard in this city:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$7.20	$7.92½	$7.47½
February	7.50	7.87½	7.72½
March	7.45	7.72½	7.60
April	7.45	8.20	7.75
May	7.92½	8.70	8.40
June	8.02½	8.72½	8.40
July	7.97½	9.02½	8.40
August	8.60	9.50	8.97½
September	9.50	10.95	10.25
October	8.00	11.37½	9.25
November	8.12½	8.55	8.30
December	7.60	8.45	8.13½
Year	$7.20	$11.37½	$8.39
Do 1887	6.15	7.95	6.76¼

The following was the monthly range and average price on contract short ribs:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	$7.37½	$7.87½	$7.60
February	7.12½	7.65	7.37½
March	7.00	7.25	7.12½
April	6.85	7.35	7.15
May	7.20	7.75	7.55
June	7.35	7.70	7.50
July	7.32½	8.55	7.82½
August	7.80	8.55	8.20
September	8.25	9.00	8.65
October	7.50	9.65	8.80
November	7.05	7.70	7.30
December	6.72½	7.20	6.96
Year	$6.72½	$9.65	$7.64
Do 1887	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Meats have ruled higher. The speculative article, short ribs, sold from $6.85 in April to $9.65 in October, when stocks were worked down almost to zero. The greatest advance was exhibited by shoulders, which for a long time sold at fully the equivalent of the middle per lb, a thing never before known. They were in active foreign demand, the popular taste on the other side of the Atlantic rating them as almost equal to the ham. Other meats were not much wanted abroad till four months ago, since when the trade has been a good and growing one. But the lack of foreign demand was compensated by a big trade with the Southern States, and it was the fear that this business would be seriously interrupted by it which made the outbreak of yellow-fever in Florida of so much importance to the trade here. The news of that visitation killed off speculation in hog products for the time being, and probably prevented a materially higher range of prices in the latter part of the summer because of depleted stocks. Later on the leading packers became bearish, their object being to effect a sympathetic reduction in the price of hogs for the active work of the winter.

The stocks of provisions in this city at the close of the year are estimated at 85,000 brls pork, 18,000 tcs lard, and 12,000,000 lbs ribs.

Flour.

There was little in the market for flour that calls for special mention. It was generally dull and steady, prices moving but slowly in response to the fluctuations in wheat. The only exception to this rule was in September and October, when estimates of a big reduction in the wheat yield stimulated an extraordinary demand for flour, the speculators buying it to hold till they could sell at a profit, and bakers and families loaded up with a several weeks' supply. The mills at large and small points in the West were run to near their full capacity to fill orders at high prices for present and future delivery, and the trade here enjoyed a halcyon time. But the reaction was a gloomy one. The demand fell almost to zero while the surplus was being used up, and the little buying done was strictly local during the remainder of the year. The big millers were so anxious to lessen stocks, and find an excuse for running on at least half time, that they offered extraordinary inducements to buyers at home and abroad, and abolished the small margin of profit hitherto allowed to the jobber by offering it to the ultimate buyer. Export business thus became impossible, other than direct from the mill. It had been slow during the first eight months of the year, and the last two months simply witnessed an intensification of the previously existing pressure to dispense with the services of the middleman.

The receipts of flour in this city last year were one-eighth less than those of 1887, which were more than 50 per cent larger than the total for 1886. But these figures do not furnish an index to the magnitude of the sales in Chicago. Much of the flour shipped in is simply consigned through, and a considerable proportion of what goes East by other routes is moved on orders sent to merchants here. As nearly as can be ascertained the increase of the year in actual sales was all due to an augment in the population of the city and its surroundings, while the volume of selling for long distance shipment barely held its own. The barrel of flour costs more now as compared with the bushel of wheat than a year ago, because of a decided reduction in the flouring value of grain of the last crop.

Wheat.

The market for wheat was unsettled and uncertain during the greater part of the year, but with a much higher range of prices and a relatively small volume of receipts. The contrast with 1887 was a marked one in both respects. Then the receipts in this city were unusually large, and the shipments even more so, the West being literally drained and scoured clean of wheat by men who wanted to deliver it to the agents of the Cincinnati clique. That party collapsed in June, leaving us with full elevators which had subsequently to be emptied at the lowest prices known in this city since the War of the Rebellion. Last year brought a reaction, the receipts being one-third less and the average of prices a fifth higher.

For the first three and a half months the market dragged along in the 70s, the average being near 75c, which was close to that for the whole of 1877. It received a little stimulus in the middle of February by the radical reduction in elevator charges, but was not much improved, as it was realized that the change would not materially alter the cost of carrying before the close of the winter term. April 14 the market passed the previous year's average and has been above it ever since. Two days later witnessed a sharp advance on the receipt of poor crop news, a rise to 89½c May 17 being helped by the Government report for that month giving an average condition of only 73 per cent. It fell back to 78½c the last week in June, because of more favorable weather in the West, and received another upward impulse in July by the news that the crops of England and France were much below the average of recent years, while grave fears were entertained that much of the wheat in those countries would not be cut at all, the summer season being too cold and wet for maturing it before the advent of frost. The hopes of the bulls were dashed by the July crop report from Washington, which was interpreted to mean that the United States would have a yield of about 430,000,000 bushels. From this point dated the movement which culminated in the corner that closed the month of September. The men who were bearishly disposed believed the Government figures, or professed to do so, and a great many of them lived abroad. The English people attach more importance to an official document than does the average American, especially when it reflects their own wishes, and they sent selling orders here for such large quantities that the market must soon have receded into the 70s but for active buying by a few who had the courage of their own convictions and capital enough to furnish a good backing. Prominent among these was B. P. Hutchinson. He quietly possessed himself of all the contract wheat in store, and then played with the futures in such a way as to mask his intentions, if he had any, with regard to the outcome. N. K. Fairbank, W. T. Baker, E. A. Driver, C. Raymond, and the two George Smiths also went in early as heavy buyers. Those who joined in after the market had turned up need not be mentioned. "Their name is Legion."

Aug. 14 the market touched 81½c for the last time. It had reached 94⅜c by the close of the month, and fell back to 90c a fortnight later, with free selling out by those who thought it had rounded the top. The next week it became evident that there was a big short interest in the market which "would not settle," and then it was soon ascertained that the reins were in the hands of B. P. A meeting of the leading shorts was held, the result of the conference being the adoption of a resolution to "down the old man" if possible. Of course this came to his ears and he resolved to make them pay for their temerity, which they did. Sept. 25 the wheat for delivery that month sold at $1.00. The next day a few filled at $1.04. The 27th they had their chance at $1.25, the next day at $1.50, and the last day the price was put up to $2.00, though nobody paid that figure except Hutchinson himself, who took nine car-loads for the purpose of establishing the market. A few days later he settled for a little less than 150,000 bu with the recalcitrants at $1.60, and stated to a TRIBUNE man that he had owned at one time over 10,000,000 bu of wheat for September. His profits on this, the most successful deal in grain that was ever conducted to a close in Chicago, must have been enormous, but there is reason to believe he lost a large part of it in corn by being on the wrong side of the market for that cereal during several of the summer months. It may be added that the other longs had transferred their wheat into December while the market was on the under side of the dollar.

Meanwhile it became more and more evident that the wheat crop as a whole was far smaller than the one of 1887. The yield of the winter variety was less than an average, and the blight which visited a large part of the Northwest during the heated term was followed by a precocious frost at the end of August which killed off vast quantities of unripened grain so completely that it was afterwards left in the fields as not worth the cost of harvesting. The public was slow to believe that a wide-spread disaster had occurred, especially as the Government report for September did not much modify the previous figures issued by the department, and dismissed the frost matter with the slight notice that "some damage" had been done in the Northwest. Also the officials of railroads in that section seemed to make common cause in asserting that no material harm had been done, and that the crop as a whole was a splendid one. But some of them sold stocks in New York, all the same, and soon the truth came out, with the inevitable magnifying that always follows the attempt to suppress an important fact. There was at once a grand buying rush, but by the public it was rather for flour than grain. Bakers, grocers, and private consumers alike gave orders for a sufficient quantity of flour to last them several months, as if they thought there would not be another chance before next harvest. This in turn caused the millers to buy vast quantities of cash grain, and they took hold of all the offerings at fast rising prices as if they expected the demand for flour to continue as active far into the coming year. The consequence was a loading-up during September and October which amounted to such an accumulation of wholesale and retail stocks that there was scarcely any market for the article in November, and a decidedly poor one the last month of the year. Wheat responded to the same influence, but it cooled down sooner, the top being reached Oct. 8, except the higher point on wheat which had been "sold short to Hutch." For December delivery the regular market that day was quoted up to 122, but some sales were made on the outskirts of the pit as high as 123. Since then the deal has been a sagging one, with occasional spurts of strength on the news of a falling-off in deliveries in the Northwest or of a slight revival in the export demand. Once the hearts of the bulls were warmed by the intelligence that Australia was buying wheat on our Pacific coast, and more recently there was a slight scare about the prospect of an open winter, which would be bad for the next crop of winter wheat, the fall having been a dry one. The one great fact in the situation was, however, the discovery that the big longs had intended to unload at $1.25, but failed to do so, as that figure was not reached, and from that time on were suspected of a desire to dump their holdings whenever the market should display sufficient strength to take it. This made the local crowd exceedingly sensitive, the expected "throwing" being looked for about as eagerly as a cat watches a mouse, and the market lacked the support of outside parties who would have bought freely on their belief in a short crop, but did not wish to be made act the part of scapegoats for the disappointed bulls. Some of the latter let go last week, making the market exceedingly heavy. Meanwhile there has been a gradual reduction of flour stocks to nearly their normal dimensions, and fresh supplies of wheat come out slowly from the hands of first holders. Stocks of the grain in the Northwest are moderately large, but a big percentage of it is poor stuff which will only make a relatively small quantity of poor flour to the bushel, and millers in that section have actually sent to Kansas for supplies of good wheat, while what remained in store here from the crop of 1887 was eagerly bid for by millers further west. The foreigners are buying rather freely since the decline.

The old time price differences between the different grades of wheat in this market have been materially modified and one of them has disappeared. No. 2 red winter and No. 2 spring commanded practically the same prices all through the year, except that one description of the latter commanded a big premium at one time. Large quantities of the best wheat in the Northwest came here to fill speculative sales for delivery in June of 1887. After the collapse that wheat was carefully sorted out, the ordinary quality allowed to be shipped away, and the good kept over to be recognized as unusually valuable last summer. No. 3 spring has, however, sold uniformly below the price of No. 3 red winter, the latter varying from 5@19c below No. 2 red. Offerings of the lower grades were light throughout the year, even since harvest, as it did not pay to bring hither the poor stuff from the Northwest.

The monthly range and average price of No. 2 spring wheat in this market during the year were as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	75¼	78¾	77.15
February	74¾	78¾	76.30
March	71½	79⅜	75.50
April	71	82	77.75
May	81	89⅞	84.90
June	78¼	86½	82.55
July	79	85½	81.70
August	81½	94⅜	85.85
September	89⅜	2.00	100.30
October	1.02⅝	1.19¼	112.25
November	1.02¼	1.17¾	110.00
December	96⅜	1.06⅜	102.67
For the year	71	2.00	88.90
Do in 1887	66⅜	94⅞	75.36

Corn.

The market for corn has been a standing surprise to its friends all through. With prices averaging not far from 15 per cent higher than in 1887, because of a steady persistent belief that the supply would run short, the receipts of the year show an increase of some 30 per cent, and most of it was on the old crop. Such a widespread disappointment in the corn market had not been experienced in any one of many years, and the outcome proves the impossibility of measuring, under present conditions, the magnitude of our corn crop to within a large percentage of the truth.

The yield of 1887 was conceded to be short. The most generally accepted estimate was about 1,450,000,000 bushels, the normal annual consumption of the country was supposed to much exceed that total, and the surplus of old corn was believed to have been closely exhausted by the time the new was available for use a little more than a year ago. On the strength of these bull arguments the market for cash No. 2 was sustained at the comparatively high range of 46@50c during the first two months of last year, and touched bottom at 45½c March 22. From that point it advanced to 60⅝c May 12, when it broke under an accumulation of stock in the shape of receipts poured in from all parts of the West in greater quantity than could be handled at such a high figure. It was carried up by a strong combination of men who had not only an abundance of capital, but the advantage of living in the midst of the most fertile corn areas, and might therefore be supposed to be able to grasp the situation, while they were represented here by one of the oldest and what had up to that time been one of the most successful receiving firms in the city. There was, however, no bankruptcy. The firm honored all its obligations and soon afterwards retired from business.

In the course of the nine days following the culmination the market receded to 54⅜, and then reacted some, but its trend since then has been almost steadily downward, the average price for each month being less than that of the one next preceding it. And this in the face of an unusually good export movement to fill feed deficiencies in the Old World, while the consumption here was increased by the manufacture of large quantities of spirits and starch for export. But the corn kept coming in with increasing assurances of a large crop for last year. July 10 the Government estimates were supposed to warrant the expectation of a yield of 1,960,000,000 bu, and then the backs of the bulls were broken indeed, though they kept prophesying that the old corn would all be used up long before the new could be available. And it was all absorbed at an early date. But the new was also fit for use at an early period in the crop year, and it has come forward with a liberality that has no parallel in the history of the trade. It has now been in process of active absorption for nearly three months, while ordinarily, but an insignificant quantity has found its way to market by the time of the Christmas holidays. Of course it has graded poorly, the proportion of No. 2 being some days less than 4 per cent, but the rest was mostly a good No. 3, and willingly bought by shippers, while the trading in futures being chiefly for next May that part of the market was but little affected by the temporary scarcity of contract corn. The No. 3 has averaged barely 1¾c below the No. 2 for the entire year, and the difference was less than 3c even in the spring months, when the speculative grade was at its highest.

The monthly range and average price on No. 2 corn were as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	47½	50	48.50
February	45⅞	49	47.45
March	44½	52⅛	49.00
April	47½	56¾	53.00
May	54	60⅝	57.25
June	46¼	55⅞	50.75
July	45¼	50½	47.25
August	43¼	47⅜	45.24
September	40⅞	46⅛	43.70
October	39⅜	47¼	43.25
November	35⅝	42½	39.70
December	33½	35⅞	34.43
Year	33½	60⅝	46.63
Do 1887	33	51½	39.36

Some of the people who make figures about the crop have estimated that the one now going into consumption amounted to nearly 2,500,000,000 bushels, while others think it may be one-fifth less than that. There is not much reason to doubt that it was from a quarter to a third larger than the one of 1887, and that is nearly all that can be said about it with certainty. Considering that so much of it has already passed out of sight it would be unsafe to conclude that there will be any large surplus left over to carry into competition with the next crop, and it may perhaps be found that the bears are unduly depressing the price in reaction from the unnecessary bull movement of last season.

Oats.

The course of the oat market was rather irregular, with prices ruling materially higher during the first half of the year than since the new crop began to move. There was fair speculative interest throughout, with something of a squeeze in the May delivery which carried the price of cash oats from 27½c early in April to 37⅝c on the culmination of the deal at the close of May. Prior to that there was a nearly steady market through the first three months of the year, with cash around 29@30c. During the midsummer the prospects of a large crop caused a gradual weakening from the prices of May, and early trading in the new crop delivery was at about 30c for August, selling down to 24c. The crop of 1888 proved a large one in the aggregate, but the quality was poor, especially in Iowa, while in this State it was only fair, with fewer pounds to the measured bushel than usual, the difference compared with 1887 approximating 4 lbs. A large part of the receipts graded No. 3 white, whereas during the previous year they were chiefly No. 2 white. The early shipments of the new crop were decidedly poor in quality, though there was a marked improvement later, and under the large yield the market worked easier until 23¼c was touched in September for cash oats, which point was the lowest of the entire year. There was a slight strengthening through the closing months, though oats moved to market with considerable freedom, and the stocks of No. 2 and No. 2 white were much in excess of those a year previous. While the receipts inspected largely No. 3 white, there was at the same time enough of the contract grade to fill all obligations, and, aside from some talk early in the season about the advisability of changing the contract grade from No. 2 to No. 3, traders were apparently satisfied with the present rules. During the last two months liberal quantities of cash oats were purchased by elevator men to hold through the winter for the sake of carrying charges.

The following was the range of cash prices on No. 2 oats in store:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
January	28¾	32	30.95
February	27½	31	29.15
March	26¾	31½	29.30
April	27¼	33	30.75
May	32¼	38	34.75
June	30	34½	32.20
July	28⅛	33½	30.75
August	24⅛	31	26.89
September	23⅛	25	24.05
October	23¼	25¼	24.29
November	24⅜	27⅛	25.55
December	25	27	25.77
Year	23¼	38	28.60
Do 1887	23⅜	31¾	26⅛

Rye and Barley.

The market for rye attracted fair attention in a speculative way and a large cash business was recorded. The crop in the principal producing States was about 2,000,000 bushels greater than that of the previous year, with Iowa the banner State in acreage. The average quality was excellent, the favorable growing weather conducing to this, and the grain proved about two pounds heavier than in 1887. There was no foreign outlet for this cereal, as the tariff restrictions kept American rye out of Germany, that country making up its shortage largely from Russia. Prices sympathized with those of wheat, the old rye selling during the first six months at 58@65c, with an easier tone prevailing in midsummer, when it became apparent that the new crop would prove a large one. With a strengthening belief that wheat would yield but poorly, rye ruled considerably higher, cash advancing from 46½c at the opening of August to 55@61c in September and October, with large speculative buying on long account. During the autumn the crop moved forward rapidly, with stocks exhibiting an increase, and a free selling of futures helped the downward course of prices to a figure as low as 50c. The average price for the year was 56⅜c, against 51½c for the previous year and 55c for 1886.

Barley sold at high figures early in the year, No. 2 in store ranging at 80@85c during the first three months, with fair speculative trading, and a subsequent decline in May and June to 62@79c. The crop year began with a light business on future account, as adverse reports came in regarding the available quantity of the contract grain. With the advance of harvesting speculation decreased until there was absolutely none. This was caused by the fact that the crop of 1888 was so badly damaged that there was little or none that would inspect into the contract grade. An inconsiderable quantity of October barley was sold short early in the autumn at 62@63c, and in the absence of the arrival of any which could be delivered, the shorts settled on the basis of 85c, with futures scarcely mentioned subsequent to that date. Trading in the new crop was in consequence almost entirely by sample, prices covering a wide range, with choice barley scarce and firm, and medium and poor plentiful and salable only at low figures. The demand was good until late in the year, when a period of depression was experienced partly because of the lessened inquiry on shipping account. The crop in Canada was good in quality, and owing to a decline there Eastern purchasers secured a part of their supplies from the markets across the border. The bulk of the brewing barley bought by local maltsters came from Wisconsin, as the Iowa crop was badly stained. The enforcement of the demurrage rule by the railways during the closing weeks of the year caused some weakness under a pressure to sell. The average price of No. 2 for the year was 74c, against 63¼c for 1887, and 58⅜c for 1886.

Seeds.

Flaxseed sold at the opening of the year at $1.39@1.41, advancing to $1.46, and remaining nearly steady during the first four months. With the prospects of a good crop the market declined rapidly to $1.30 in May and June, with new crop deliveries also selling at inside figures at that period. A remarkable feature in the trade was the selling short at the time of the lowest prices of about 300,000 bu on foreign account, which was subsequently filled in at a severe loss to the Europeans. The lowest figures touched during the entire year were in July, with sales of cash seed at $1.09, the weakness extending in a less marked degree into August. Heavy rains in Kansas late in the summer damaged the crop in that State, and prices moved upward almost without a break to the close of the year, as the crop both North and South did not yield as large as expected, and with December $1.63 was paid, or the highest of the year. The crop, placed at 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 bu, was estimated at 1,000,000 less than in 1887. The average price for the year was $1.36¼.

Timothy seed opened firm at $2.40 in January under only moderate stocks and a fair demand. As the spring trade drew upon supplies the market gradually advanced until $2.85@2.95 was paid in May, that being the highest price for several years, the season closing with the market bare of stocks. Late in the month named prime seed declined to $2.25, with little doing until interest was aroused in the new crop, which promised heavy. New seed for delivery at any time during the year opened at about $2.20 and sold down to $1.96. With the close of August the price broke to $1.75 for cash under large receipts and a slack demand. The arrivals of new seed were variable in quality, and difficulty was experienced in delivering on contract, much of the seed finally selling on the open market at a marked discount. Fully prime advanced early in September to $1.93, with a reaction later and a gradual decline to $1.43 in November. The later tone was slightly steadier. The average quality of the seed was poorer than for several years previously.

Clover-seed ruled nearly steady during January and February at $4.10@4.15, declining in the following month to $3.80. When it became known that much damage had resulted to the fields on account of the severe winter, which killed many of the plants, there was an advance, with considerable speculative interest shown, cash selling in April at $4.25 and October delivery at [illegible], and in May at $4.75. As the crop looked better in July there was some decline, followed by an advance, owing to the increased demand on foreign account, prime cash seed selling as high as $5.30. Firmness characterized the market later in the year.

Hungarian and millet seeds opened low in price, but under a good demand advanced materially, with stocks of old seed rapidly diminishing and buyers experiencing difficulty in securing enough to fill current orders. The new crop of both kinds was reported large, and prices ruled much lower during the last half of the year.

Live Stock.

The live stock trade of the year just closed compares favorably with that of any of its predecessors, both in volume and healthfulness activity. The record of large receipts which in 1887 had never been surpassed was again broken in all descriptions of live stock except hogs; never before in the history of the trade were so many animals received. In consequence of the abundant supply for the butchers' block there were of course vast numbers of inferior animals included which sold at decidedly low prices, but in the main the average was fully as high and for most classes higher than during the previous year. The superiority of Chicago as a live stock market was demonstrated many times by the fact that notwithstanding the enormous numbers thrown upon the market in a given time there was always enough demand from the various classes of buyers represented to absorb everything at figures according to the intrinsic value of the offerings. Pasturage in the West was generally excellent, and farmers were not obliged to market their stock simply for the want of feed as at times during the previous season. Freights were not adjusted in a degree entirely satisfactory to country shippers, especially from the near-by sections, many of whom claimed that rates favored the long haul. The dressed beef industry held its former prestige in spite of the bitter opposition which it met. Foreign markets for American beef and other meats were often too low to allow exporters to handle as much as would have been the case otherwise. This was not so much because of depression across the water as it was due to the fact that the selling prices on export animals here were above an export basis a part of the time.

The cattle trade of Chicago has shown a constant and steady increase for three years, with the business for the year just closed larger than that of 1887, which at that time had exceeded any previous twelve months. The magnitude of the trade and the unquestioned supremacy of this city as a primary distributing point for this product of the farm and range may be appreciated when it is stated that as many as 20,000 head of cattle have been thrown on the market in a single day, without any serious decline in prices resulting, and a practical clearance of the supply, so great and varied is the demand. Viewed from the standpoint of the producer the year was more satisfactory in the main than that one immediately preceding it. Prices were better nearly all the time, averaging 30@35c higher on beef cattle. It will be remembered that in the summer of 1887 desirable native steers sold as low as $4.00@4.25 per 100 lbs, and when that period of intense depression is taken into consideration the improvement is decidedly marked. During the entire year just closed there was much of the time an actual scarcity of really choice to prime native beeves, the greatest part of the supply averaging rather common in quality. Prices ruled nearly steady during the first three months, choice to fancy natives selling at $5.50@5.75, with the bulk of fair to good beeves at figures below these, which are taken as a basis. Receipts were liberal and prices ruled easier during April and May, with a marked advance in June to $5.75@6.75, or the highest prices of the year, under moderate offerings and an improved demand, with as high as $7.00 paid for fancy steers. With the advent of summer and early autumn came enormous numbers of range cattle, and the general market ruled lower. The quality of grass-fattened cattle from Montana and other Northern ranges was unusually excellent, and these came into direct competition with medium natives, hence more or less weakness ensued. The supply continued excessive until the year was well spent and the market declined to a lower point than it would have otherwise reached. Relatively few cattle were good enough to command the outside prices quoted for prime beeves, the sales of the year being largely at $3.75@4.75 per 100 lbs for natives, while poor Texans sold in large numbers at $2.00@2.75 for grass fattened, with Northern rangers at $3.00@4.25. The advance in grassers was 25@50c compared with the previous year. Old dairy cows and common butchers' stock ruled about as low as at any time recently. The trade in stockers and feeders was not active at any time, though in the aggregate a large number was taken by farmers who intend during the present winter to make beef out of the abundance of cheap corn throughout the country.

In contrast with the largely-increased receipts of cattle noted above the arrivals of hogs exhibit a falling off, as compared with the previous year, and still further when placed beside the number received in 1886. The lessened supplies at this market was partly because the hogs were not raised. In the autumn of 1887 cholera took large numbers of breeding hogs, and in consequence last year opened with a less number than usual in the hands of farmers. With the scarcity of corn and the high prices at which it was held during the first half of the year farmers marketed their hogs unusually close, and supplies have been curtailed ever since, and will so continue until another crop is ready for the packer. Hog disease was not generally severe, when compared with many former seasons, and only in isolated spots was cholera especially fatal. The average quality of the receipts was good, and out of all received it is safe to assert that fully nine-tenths were black, with white and red hogs shown little favor by farmers. Prices paid for live hogs averaged 35@50c higher than in 1887, with a figure as high as $6.90 paid. The usual sharp decline that is always anticipated at the opening of the winter packing season was absent last October, and not until the closing month of the year were the lowest prices realized, with $5.25@5.35 paid. The year opened with best heavy hogs selling at $5.75@5.95. There was a decline in March to $5.50; subsequent to that time there was a strengthening, with prices ruling steady for some months after that at $5.65@5.85. With the late summer there was a further advance to the highest point touched as indicated above. The Eastern demand was light much of the time, especially during the latter half of the year, as the country beyond Ohio was largely supplied with the production of near-by localities, and was less dependent upon the West than in some former years. About thirteen local packing-houses are in operation, or the same number as last year.

Like cattle the receipts of sheep broke the record, with a greater number included in the arrivals than in any previous year. They were largely from the ranges of the far West, and included many thousands of really excellent muttons, while the natives offered were for the most part common in quality, with a positive scarcity at times of choice droves. The year was pronounced fairly satisfactory to both grower and buyer, and while each week's aggregate supply was very great, there was at nearly all times a demand sufficient to absorb everything, and prices ruled remarkably steady and firm on all desirable lots. Choice Texans sold at the highest figure ever touched, with a sale at $6.25 in the early summer. From that extreme point quotations ranged downward to $1.50, with natives at $2.50@7.50 and Northern rangers at figures somewhat below the outside. Stock sheep met with fair demand, many being taken by Ohio farmers.

The movement of horses exhibited an increase over that of the previous year, with total arrivals of 55,838 head. Of this number a part were consigned direct to Eastern States, the shipments for the twelve months aggregating 52,866. Local dealers experienced a good demand for the better class of draft and road horses, while poor and common lots were shown little favor at any time.

For the year the receipts of calves presented a total of 96,086, against 65,859 during 1887. The shipments were 23,663 head, leaving a remainder of 72,423 for city consumption. The shipments were almost entirely to farmers who purchased these young animals for the purpose of fattening them for a future market. The trade in Eastern dairy calves was much less than in former years.

Dairy Products.

The butter trade was in a healthy condition during the greater part of the year, and at no time did prices reach as low a level as were touched in 1887. While there was much better pasturage for cows than during the summer of 1887, which was marked by a severe drouth, there was at the same time more or less scarcity of butter. This was especially true during the closing months of the year, that period being attended with unusually high prices, which at one time late in November were above any that have ruled for a long time. The year opened with fair supplies and a firm market around 30@32c for best creamery, with a nearly steady movement for some time, declining to 24c in April, reacting a trifle, and again ruling lower till the bottom was reached in June, when grass butter sold actively at 17@19c, and again in August with 18c touched. From that point forward there was a good demand, and a gradual strengthening through the fall, with the phenomenal price of 37@38c reached in November, and a partial reaction later, closing at 28@30c. Butterine met with a fair demand throughout, which was augmented at the time of the highest prices on butter, when consumers and dealers were slow to take the latter at the asked figures.

The production of cheese in many portions of the Northwest is not so great as a few years ago, due partly to the fact that a large number of farmers have engaged in butter-making. As a consequence there was little pressure to force our product upon foreign markets at low prices, as there was nearly quite enough home demand last year to take everything except for a short time during early summer when prices were low. No violent changes occurred in quotations during the period under review. Prices were steadily held during the opening months of the year, and the old stocks were pretty well exhausted by the time the new make appeared in May, with early sales of fine cheddars at 9½c. Values softened until the middle of June, when the inside figure of 7¼c was reached, with a fair export movement at that time. From that date the market gradually ruled firmer until the first half of October, when the highest figures of the year were reached, cheddars selling at 10⅝c. The closing months witnessed a fairly well sustained range of prices, with stocks only moderate and held with confidence. The trade was chiefly in full creams, with skims and filled cheese in less favor than formerly.

The wholesale price of eggs averaged 16½c per doz for the year, with the lowest point in May, when they averaged 13c, and the highest at the close of the period. The receipts were larger than in 1887, and included 641,310 cases of 30 doz each, or a total of 19,209,300 doz, with an aggregate value of $3,170,000.

Broom-Corn.

The crop was much the same in quantity as that of 1887, with a notable scarcity of long corn and a consequent advance in price of nearly 20 per cent since the harvest, while owing to the abundance of the supply of short that description was relatively weak. The Western corn was fully as good in quality as in the previous year, with an excellent yield in Illinois. The old crop ruled fairly steady, though not active, through the first half of the year, with a later advance as noted above. Prices on the old corn ranged at $55.00@80.00 per ton, with the long corn of the summer of 1888 selling at $70.00@95.00 during the last three months of the year, and short do dull at $40.00@65.00. In a general way the year was only moderately satisfactory to the trade, with about the same number of houses engaged as in 1887. The receipts for the year were 9,100 tons.

Wool.

The wool market experienced a material change in its condition between the opening and the closing of the year. Opening in January unsettled and depressed by reason of the tariff agitation, something like an active demand set in in February, firming up prices to some extent. This did not last long, and throughout May the market was again unsettled, with lower prices than ever, the month closing dull. The receipts of the new clip in June had no beneficial effect, and throughout July the whole wool and woolen interests of the country were greatly depressed. A fair inquiry in August caused a better feeling to prevail, developing later into an active and finally into an excited market, and higher values in some instances, owing to the operations of the speculators. From this time prices gradually advanced, and at the close of the year the market ruled strong by reason of the light stocks on hand, between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 lbs, against 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 lbs a year ago. The range of prices for Wisconsin wools for the periods named is as follows:

	January to April.	May to August.	September to December.
Fine unwashed	16@20	15@20	15@21
Low medium unwashed	23@26	22@24	23@27
Medium unwashed	23@26	22@24	23@28
Fine washed	25@28	24@27	24@30
Medium washed	27@31	26@28	26@33

Hay.

During the first half of the year old hay was scarce and brought high prices, choice timothy selling in May at $20.00 per ton and averaging about $17.00 for the first six months. While the crop of 1888 was large through the West, there was some scarcity in the East, and the shipping demand in consequence was excellent, with some inquiry on export account. The local trade was less than in former years when several thousand cattle were feeding in the distilleries, though the aggregate business of the year was satisfactory, with timothy ruling nearly steady around $12.00 for the last six months and prairie at $7.00@$8.00. The receipts for the year were placed at 210,000 tons, valued at $12.50 per ton.

Hides and Tallow.

The receipts of hides from the country were large, while there was an increase in the city take off of about 20 per cent. The year was marked with almost continuous dullness and depression, in sympathy with weakness at other markets, and under the heavy offerings, which at times were excessive. Late in the summer there was a slight improvement in the demand, with prices averaging a trifle higher, but the year closed with a lower market than for many months previously. Heavy green salted cow sold in January at 7@7¼c per lb, in July at 6¼c, and in December at 6c, with do calf at about 1½c premium.

The estimates of the quantity of hides handled in this city in 1888 are as follows:

	Lbs.	Value.
Country green, salted	92,000,000	$5,520,000
City green	119,000,000	8,925,000

Much of the tallow handled in this market was made here, with the receipts from the country less than formerly, as prices have been so low until recently that there was little incentive to manufacture it. A fair demand was experienced during the first half of the year, with prices as low as 4@4¼c. Late in the summer the market advanced, owing to scarcity and foreign demand, choice selling readily at 6c, and held above that. Prices for the year were nearly 1c higher than in 1887. Grease followed the lead of tallow in firmness, especially on the low grades, during the last half of the year, selling at 4¾@6c. Arrival of sheep pelts were much less than in the previous year, prices ruling 20 per cent higher.

Salt.

The production of fine salt in Michigan during last year was about 200,000 barrels less than in 1887, while New York furnished nearly the usual quantity. The trade in this city was in a fairly satisfactory condition, with the former low prices holding. The demand for dairy salt was excellent, and an increased consumption was reported. Prices averaged nearly steady at 83c per brl on fine; the market up to May 1 was 85c, touching 90c in the summer, back to 80c, and closing at 85c. The receipts were 1,157,400 brls. The trade in foreign salt was less than in the previous year, due partly to the restricted demand for hog product in Great Britain, higher freight rates from the seaboard, and the tariff agitation. Prices on Liverpool ranged at $1.18@1.40 per sack of 224 lbs, and on foreign coarse salt at $8.00@12.00 per ton. The demand for English dairy salt was fully up to an average.

Vegetables.

The potato yield of the country was the largest for several years, placed at an aggregate of 210,000,000 bu, and as a consequence prices on the new crop ruled low. The year opened with stocks of old potatoes rather light and prices high, car lots selling at 90c@$1.00 per bu. An unusual feature of the trade was the large imports from Scotland and the Continent, which was made possible by the high prices consequent upon the scarcity of home-grown. During the first six months of the year car lots averaged 90c per bu, and since midsummer but 45c. New potatoes from California and New Orleans appeared in June, selling at $3.40 per brl. As the harvesting progressed prices receded; plentiful supplies and a small shipping demand carried them down to 35@40c per bu during the last three months. The aggregate receipts were 3,750,000 bu at an average price of 68c.

The crop of cabbages for the year just closed was much greater than that of 1887, the increase in the aggregate yield being placed at 70 per cent for the district adjacent to this city. As a natural consequence prices were much lower, averaging 1½c per head against 5½c in 1887. Most of the crop raised in this vicinity was marketed here and the value was placed at $250,000, one firm alone making 330 car-loads of sauerkraut.

Other hardy vegetables were very plentiful, with an immense crop all around, and prices ruled low on everything. Onions appeared in abundance and sold at an average price of $1.00 per brl, or half that of the previous year. Such varieties as beets, carrots, turnips, and parsnips were in large supply, and the quantity handled was materially increased, the aggregate being placed at 100,000 brls at an average value of $1.00 per brl.

Green Fruits.

The crop of apples was much larger than anticipated early, especially in New York and Southern Ohio, and during the latter half of the year prices were low, with a rather slow movement, owing to the plenitude at all points. Opening prices in January were firm at $2.25@2.50 per brl in car lots, ruling nearly steady through the balance of the old crop. The early sales from the harvest of 1888 were at $1.75@2.00, with the year closing lower at $1.40@1.85. The receipts were about 275,000 brls, averaging $1.75 per brl.

About 1,300 cars of California fruits arrived in this city during the year, against 800 in 1887, all of which met ready sale, as this is the acknowledged centre for that trade. The offerings were composed principally of oranges, grapes, plums, and apricots, with a few lemons. The crop of oranges was fair and prices ranged at $3.00@5.00 for navels and $1.50@3.50 for others, or less than the previous year. Receipts of grapes were placed at 150,000 packages at a value of $300,000. Out of a crop of oranges in Florida approximating 2,225,000 boxes about 300,000 boxes were marketed here at $2.50@3.00 per box. The receipts of Louisiana oranges were about 5,000 brls and of Jamaicas 10,000 brls, with a value of $86,200.

Cranberries sold during the early months of the year at $8.50@10.50 per brl, with stocks well reduced at the close of the season. The new crop appearing in September, opened at $6.50@7.00 for Wisconsin grown, which were in abundance and fine in quality. With no important fluctuations they ruled nearly steady the remainder of the year, with Cape Cod berries in less than the usual supply at a slight premium. The receipts were liberal, aggregating 50,000 brls at an average of $7.00.

While the peach crop was large in the aggregate, the quality was poor throughout a great part of the West. Early indications pointed to an immense yield of fine fruit, but the weather conditions proved unfavorable for maturing, and in consequence much of the fruit, especially that from Michigan, sold at decidedly low prices. Some choice peaches arrived from Kentucky. The total receipts were placed at 1,500,000 baskets, which sold at an average of 25c. The pear crop was light, and the 9,000 brls handled in this market sold at about $4.50 per brl. The total yield of strawberries was rather light, and the business in this fruit was less in quantity, placed at 750,000 cases at slightly higher figures, averaging $2.25 each. About a half-million cases of blackberries were sold at an average of $1.25, with 125,000 cases of raspberries at $1.25. Grapes were plentiful, and the trade was much larger than in the previous year, placed at 7,500,000 lbs at 2c. The movement of bananas was also materially greater, with fully 1,250,000 bunches included at 75c.

Poultry and Game.

The aggregate receipts of poultry were less than in 1887, though average selling prices ranged higher, and the total value was about the same. Early in the year many farmers were obliged to market their fowls because of a scarcity of grain, with the old stock well exhausted during the first four months, and the top prices reached in May before the advent of spring chickens. Prices ruled fairly steady later, with less than the usual glut in the autumn prior to Thanksgiving-Day. The lowest prices touched were in July and August, with chickens and turkeys selling at 6c. Live chickens ranged at 6@12c, turkeys at 6@13c, and ducks at 7@12c. The receipts of game were less in the aggregate, partly because of inaccessibility and partly on account of the enforcement of game laws, which were generally effective. This latter cause kept out large quantities of venison that otherwise would have been offered. The demand was sufficient to absorb all merchantable offerings and prices averaged higher, with a marked scarcity during a large portion of the year of mallard ducks and prairie chickens, which ranged at $3.00@4.50 and $3.50@6.50 per doz respectively. Quail sold at $2.00@2.50 per doz and venison saddles at 14@20c per lb.

Hops.

The crop in New York was only about two-thirds of an average, which fact, taken with a reported short yield in England, caused a sudden advance from 15@18c to 28@30c, with as high as 33c paid for choice. Later in the season, when it was made known that the Pacific coast crop was bountiful and excellent in quality, English buyers took those and New Yorks declined to 22@25c. The stocks in the hands of brewers, merchants, and growers at the close of the year are believed to be only moderate, and a feeling of confidence is shown. The trade of this city is constantly increasing, especially in Pacifics. The total quantity handled was about 25,000 bales.

Value of Produce Received.

The following are the totals for last year, with corresponding figures for 1887:

	1888.	1887.
Flour	$26,300,000	$24,650,000
Wheat	11,200,000	15,850,000
Corn	32,650,000	20,000,000
Oats	15,200,000	12,010,000
Rye	1,500,000	450,000
Barley	6,500,000	6,700,000
Millstuffs, etc	1,400,000	1,590,000
Total breadstuffs	$94,150,000	$81,250,000
Butter	22,500,000	17,540,000
Cheese	4,725,000	3,800,000
Hides and pelts	5,625,000	8,015,000
Wool	7,050,000	5,840,000
Flax	5,575,000	6,000,000
Other seeds	3,300,000	2,950,000
Broom-corn	640,000	990,000
Salt	1,102,000	1,485,000
Potatoes	2,550,000	3,000,000
Tallow and grease	1,250,000	1,500,000
Hay	2,625,000	1,500,000
Beans	300,000	250,000
Apples	480,000	520,000
Other vegetables	350,000	300,000
Hops	1,150,000	2,160,000
Eggs	3,170,000	2,670,000
Poultry and game	3,500,000	3,500,000
Live stock	182,203,000	176,845,000
Beef	180,000	520,000
Pork, barreled	580,000	1,275,000
Lard	5,420,000	5,700,000
Meats (hog)	11,365,000	15,900,000
Dressed hogs	220,000	15,000
Miscellaneous	6,990,000	7,175,000
Total produce	$367,000,000	$350,500,000
Total 1886		322,000,000
Total 1885		337,500,000
Total 1884		356,000,000
Total 1883		400,000,000
Total 1882		382,000,000
Total 1881		367,500,000
Total 1880		312,000,000

The increase over the total for 1887 is 4¾ per cent.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The several departments of activity which constitute the wholesale trade of this city show but a moderate improvement over the volume of business for 1887. The gain is slight, not because of any real falling back, but for the reason that 1887 was a phenomenal year, scoring an advance of about 10 per cent over the record of its predecessor. Such a gain was not unusual in the early part of the city's history, but is necessarily an exception when business interests have been solidified and subsidiary centres opened up at other points for the partial service of newly developing sections far away. A part of the business of that year might fairly be claimed as belonging to the one just closed, but is not so regarded in the present summary. The changes which anticipated and followed close on the going into force of the Inter-State Commerce law in April, 1887, brought a large measure of activity which was not continued to the close, and last year was placed at a further disadvantage by the occurrence of the Presidential canvass, which involved less of speculative hesitancy and mercantile dullness than was generally expected. The peculiar character of the weather was also unfavorable to increase in several branches of business during a large part of the year.

The trade for the last half of the winter was fair, and that of the spring opened up satisfactorily, but was soon dulled by the fact that the ruling temperature was unseasonable and grave fears for the crop yield of the principal cereals. These apprehensions were verified in the case of wheat, and were only dissipated in regard to corn when the summer had well advanced. The warm weather brought a revival of activity which continued till well towards the time of election, and the business of October was really a large one in most departments, chiefly in the first half of the month. After election business was again good except with the Northwest, and interior merchants laid in large supplies for an early winter's selling. But the cold weather held off, and soon complaints were heard from dealers in "seasonable goods" that collections were slow, as country buyers delayed purchases of heavy clothing, furs, blankets, stoves, coal, and numerous other articles which are most needed when the mercury is below the freezing point. This helped to make money close, and the unfavorable effect was felt in other lines by sympathy. There was an absence of reorder business by the country trade. A considerable improvement is observable within the last two weeks, but no small part of that is due to the approach of the holidays. It is fair to estimate that the total trade of the year would have increased about 5 per cent in volume and 4 per cent in selling value but for a marked decrease in business with the Northwest, due to the partial failure of the wheat crop in that section. Prices have averaged slightly lower. The decrease in values was perhaps most marked in the case of manufactured iron. The principal exception to the rule was furnished by sugar. Under the fostering care of a trust it averaged not far from 1c per lb higher, and at one time was fully 1½c above the price at the corresponding time in 1887.

A special feature of the year is an increase in the sales of goods manufactured in the city. It is not long since nearly everything sold here at wholesale was brought from the East. The manufacture of boots and shoes has for several years been a leading local industry, and some other branches struggled along in a small way. Now the wholesale trade is in large part supplied by machines and manual labor in Chicago. Clothing, millinery, artificial flowers, pianos, organs, and jewelry may be named as near the head of a long list in which this city has come to the front within a short period, and made rapid strides last year. The result is a wider overlapping of the two, which involves a larger allowance for duplication, and to that extent reduces the grand total by which THE TRIBUNE review gauges the business of the city against that of former stages in its history. It also lessens the volume of wholesale trade, as many interior merchants are now supplied direct from the manufactory.

There is one respect in which business methods show a real improvement. The giving of premiums to influence patronage is by no means abolished, but it was far less obtrusively practiced last year than a little earlier in this decade, and some lines have practically abandoned it as an intolerable nuisance that was fast sapping the vitals of healthy trade. There is also an observable tendency to contract rather than extend the list of goods handled by single firms. That widening out has caused in the past a necessity for several modifications of the plan of classifying, but no such change was needed for this annual statement. The good old rule to handle one line of goods at a time, and handle that one line well, is better appreciated in the city trade now than it used to be, though the fact crops out more in the establishment of new firms than in changes of method by those of long standing.

Groceries.

In the grocery line a fairly satisfactory year was experienced by jobbers and importers, with prices on staples generally ruling nearly steady, when compared with the previous twelve months. The notable exception to this was sugar, which averaged about 1c per lb higher than during 1887. This was largely attributed to the trust, which began to push prices upward before the opening of the year, and held them with more or less firmness throughout all of 1888. The market on granulated was 7¼c in January, declined to about 6⅝c in May, which was the low point; following that there was a sharp advance in July to 8c, since which time the market has gradually eased off to 7⅝c at the close. In coffees prices averaged about 1½@2c lower than the previous year, with an absence of the severe speculative fluctuations that marked that period. Late in the year there was something of an advance, due to manipulation as a result of reported damage to the growing crop. Confectionery and sirups were in good request and nearly steady, with weakness developed in corn sirups late in the year.

The tea trade was in a general way fairly satisfactory to the jobber, but not to the importer. Early shipments of Japans sold 2@3c below the previous season, with auction sales forcing them to a still lower point, the market rallying somewhat later. Consumers were apparently determined to have cheap tea regardless of quality, hence imports were largely of that kind. The shipments from Japan were about 2,000,000 lbs less than 1887. The quality of green teas was as good as previously, with values of Formosas well maintained. The year closed with only moderate stocks and a confident outlook.

About the same number of houses were engaged in the business as during the previous year, with a capital invested of $8,000,000. The aggregate business was placed at 5 per cent increase, with sales approximating $65,600,000.

Tobacco and Cigars.

The average price of manufactured tobacco was about 12 per cent less than in 1887, in which year there was a partial failure of the crop. With receipts placed at 27,000,000 lbs, at 35c, the business of the year was $9,450,000, to which must be added the trade in cigars. This was placed at 100,000,000 domestic and 11,500,000 imported, valued at $4,012,000.

Dried Fruits.

As a result of the bountiful supplies of fruits the production of dried fruits was heavy, and the tonnage of the business of this city was larger than that of the previous year, while prices averaged lower, and the total value of the goods handled was about the same as that of 1887. Frosts in New York and Ohio caused a lessened production of evaporated apples than was expected, though the supply was ample. Prices ruled low all the year, ranging at 4½@7½c, with the new crop at 4⅞@6c, and sundried at 4¼@6c. Dried blackberries sold early at 8@8½c and declined with the new crop to 5½c at the close, or the lowest prices current in many years. Raspberries ranged at 17@22½c, closing firm on the new crop under rather light offerings.

While the selling prices on California dried fruits were lower than in 1887 there was enough more handled to make fully as great a showing in value, and the claim that Chicago is the principal distributing point for California fruits was sustained, with the production of the Pacific coast reported as growing in favor on the part of consumers. Trade in apricots and prunes increased about 10 per cent in tonnage, with the former selling at 12½@16½c and prunes at 7@11½c or 1½c lower than in 1887. The raisin crop was large and placed at a million boxes or 10 per cent increase.

Fish and Oysters.

The demand for all descriptions of fresh water fish showed a slight increase over that of 1887, the sales aggregating 7,000,000 lbs, which, at an average price of 7½c per lb, gives a total of $525,000. There has been no excess in the sales of oysters, and this is attributed in a great measure to the mild fall weather, added to which prices have ruled lower than ever before, the total of transactions not exceeding $1,900,000, or a falling off of about 5 per cent.

In salt water fish there has been a slightly increased demand, the sales making a total of, say, $2,100,000, while canned salmon improved fully 10 per cent, with a larger export trade, the transactions footing up in round numbers $1,000,000.

Millinery.

A cold spring and the Presidential campaign are assigned as the causes for an absence of increase in the sales of these goods for 1888. The totals given foot up $6,500,000, and the capital employed is figured at $2,500,000. There was one small failure.

Clothing.

The late spring and the absence of cold weather during the last months of the year had the effect of reducing the sales of ready-made clothing at least 10 per cent. There are over thirty firms engaged in the business, and the capital employed is estimated at about $7,000,000. The sales for the year aggregated $21,600,000.

Dry Goods.

The volume of business transacted by the jobbing dry goods establishments was of a satisfactory character, as the figures show an addition of 5 per cent over those of the previous year. The failures in the retail trade were light, while collections have been unusually good throughout the year. Domestic cotton goods closed firm in price, and woolens advanced 5 per cent, with the prospect of a still further advance. Silk goods ruled dull. The capital employed by the five leading dry-goods firms of this city is placed at $9,000,000, and the sales for 1888 approximated $77,700,000, against $74,000,000 in 1887 and $65,750,000 in 1886.

The carpet trade was quiet all over the United States, with a consequent estimated decrease in the sales of 2½ per cent, giving for the year a total of $5,870,000.

Drugs and Chemicals.

The volume of business for 1888 was about equal to that of the previous year, and from this standpoint was fairly satisfactory. Opium ruled dull, neglected, and lower, declining from $4.50@4.60 to $3.00 per lb. Quinine was depressed, touching 34c per oz in 100-oz cans. The imports aggregated 1,900,000 ozs. Borax, since the failure of the California manufacturer, has been controlled and advanced fully 33⅓ per cent. Oils, peppermint, and sassafras were higher. Carbolic acid ruled firm, while insect powder was slightly lower. Mercury, and all mercurial preparations, showed a slight advance on former prices. There are six wholesale drug stores in the city, one less than a year ago, and the sales averaged $6,500,000.

Hats, Caps, and Furs.

The volume of trade in hats and caps showed little or no deviation from that of the previous year, the sales aggregating $6,000,000.

The absence of winter weather has had a marked effect on the fur trade, and dealers report that there is a falling off in the sales of fully 25 per cent as compared with 1887 and that the total of transactions will not exceed $1,500,000.

Boots and Shoes.

The sales for the year show a satisfactory augmentation, the increase in volume being reported at fully 10 per cent. This gives a total for 1888 of $22,522,500, against $20,475,000 in 1887, $19,500,000 in 1886, $17,800,000 in 1885, $17,000,000 in 1884, and $19,000,000 in 1883.

In leather and findings the transactions foot up about the same as in 1887, say $2,360,000.

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Etc.

The wholesale jewelry houses in Chicago, including the sale of watches, watch cases, clocks, and silver and electro plated ware, did a largely increased business last year, aggregating fully $16,500,000. No failures were reported; neither was any addition made to the jobbing establishments. About $1,000,000 of the increase may be apportioned to watch movements and watch cases. The sales of solid silverware were augmented about 15 per cent, electro plated ware 10 per cent, diamonds 10 per cent, and clocks 5 per cent.

Crockery and Glassware.

The increase in the sale of this class of goods showed something more than a natural growth, the transactions for the year making an estimated total of, say, $5,065,000, or an increase of 10@15 per cent. There was no increase in the number of firms engaged in the business, and there was no addition to the capital employed other than from an accretion of a portion of the profits, the total approximating $2,500,000.

Lumber.

The lumber business was fairly profitable in all branches of the trade, especially to that class of dealers owning standing timber, with its constantly increasing value. The receipts at this city, exceeding 2,000 million feet, were the greatest for any year since 1882, and at the close stocks were larger than the year previous by about 70,000,000 feet. The cargo market averaged fairly active, with shingles and short piece stuff slightly higher, while other lumber was lower, averaging about the same in the aggregate. At the wholesale yards card rates were moderately well observed, with an unusually large local demand by builders in addition to the outside movement. A total of about $35,000,000 is invested in this city in stocks, carrying vessels, etc., with the aggregate value of the lumber handled, including cost of unloading, placed at $40,000,000. The grand total invested in lumber, plants, standing timber, etc., that is tributary to Chicago as a market is more than $80,000,000. The total receipts for the year were placed at 2,012,000,000 feet lumber and timber, and 630,000,000 shingles. The receipts during 1887 were 1,880,168,000 feet lumber and 687,670,000 shingles. The stock on hand Dec. 1 consisted of 694,892,989 feet lumber, 405,378,000 shingles, 75,344,350 lath, 886,970 pickets, and 338,627 cedar posts.

Coal.

The production of coal was large, exceeding that of the previous year in a marked degree. The quantity handled in this city exhibited a handsome increase. Prices averaged about 25c per ton lower, with anthracite at no time selling at figures above $6.50 in car lots, and most of the period below that. The general market ruled fairly steady through the first half of the year, with an advance in card rates of 20c in July, and proved moderately profitable to producers and dealers. The wholesale dealers secured their season's stocks earlier in the year than usual, and in consequence the trade was quiet through the late summer and beginning of autumn. With the closing months of the year marked weakness appeared owing to the long continued mild weather, together with the enforcement of the demurrage rule on the part of the railways. Soft coal was without special feature, with a heavy tonnage consumed; there was an absence of serious strikes at the mines, and though dull and weak late in the year there was at the same time a fairly healthy feeling. The consumption of coke is increasing and the year closed firm at $4.00@4.25. December prices were nominally $6.25@6.50 for anthracite, though card rates were not fully maintained. The receipts of all kinds of coal for the year, including coke, were 6,777,000 tons, and the shipments 1,432,000 tons.

Oils.

The trade in carbon oils and turpentine was wholly devoid of any sensational features, and the fluctuations were confined to a narrow margin. Snow white carbon oil opened at 10c, advanced to 10½c in August, and reached 11⅛c in October, closing with the year at 11⅛c. The capital invested in the business is unchanged, being estimated at $1,000,000, and the sales, including the higher prices, showed an increase of fully 12½ per cent, giving a total of, say, $6,750,000. The speculation in crude oil was without any remarkable characteristics. The market ran up to 85@86c, and has hovered round those figures for the last three months.

The linseed-oil market has been in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. Ranging at 47@50c per gallon for raw, in 50-brl lots and upwards, in January, it advanced to 53c in February, and continued at about that price until June, when it dropped to 51c, declining until it touched 46c in August, when the market reacted to 55c in November, falling off in December to 52c. This strength was caused by the exhaustion of the surplus stocks of oil and an estimated 1,500,000-bu shortage on the 1887 crop of flaxseed. The crop of last year is said to be equally short, but of fine quality and well harvested, the yield being estimated at a little over 9,000,000 bu. There are now 40 mills and trading and manufacturing companies in the trust, established in 1887. Owing to the short supply of domestic seed the importations from Calcutta, via London, and from South America are large. The bulk of the oil sold in this city is made here and the figures will be found under the head of manufactures.

Pig Iron.

The production and consumption of pig iron was somewhat less than in 1887, and prices were correspondingly lower. The market opened firm, but with a very light demand, owing to consumers having provided for all their requirements for some months ahead. A decline followed, and the lowest point was reached in August, when a reaction set in, and since that time there has been a gradual improvement in prices. A great deal of buying must soon take place, and this will tend to materially enhance values. Southern iron was not sold in this market during last year to such an extent as formerly, by reason of better prices being obtained for it in the East. An important change has been made by the Southern furnaces in their system of grading iron by the adoption Oct. 1 of that ruling in the North. Formerly their No. 2 iron was equal to a Northern No. 1 in grade, and their No. 3 to a No. 2. The quantity of pig-iron handled in this city for the year aggregated 850,000 tons, at an average price of, say, $20 per ton. The following is the range of prices for the year:

MONTH.	STANDARD OHIO SOFT IRON.		SOUTHERN COKE IRON.		Lake Superior charcoal
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	
January	$21.00	$20.00	$20.00	$19.00	$21.00
February	21.00	20.00	20.00	19.00	20.50
March	20.00	19.00	19.50	18.50	20.50
April	19.50	18.50	17.00	18.00	20.50
May	19.50	18.25	17.00	18.00	20.00
June	19.00	18.00	18.50	17.50	19.50
July	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.00	19.00
August	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.00	19.00
September	18.00	17.00	18.00	17.00	19.00
October	19.00	18.00	17.00	16.00	19.50
November	20.00	19.00	17.00	16.00	20.00
December	20.50	19.50	17.50	16.50	20.50

Pig-Lead and Copper.

The pig-lead market exhibited somewhat sensational features during the year. It opened at 5c, with light trading, declining gradually, with slight reactions in June, to 3.65c, owing to heavy offerings, advancing to 5.05c in October, when a corner was attempted, but it failed with the collapse of the bull operators, and the market dropped to 3.65c. During the balance of the year the corroders bought largely, prices averaging 3.52½c for December. The total sales are given as 30,000 tons, netting, say, $2,616,000. Copper was active and firmly held all through the year. A considerable improvement was noted in the grade of Western copper and it is rapidly taking the place of the lake product. The consumption was about 5,000 tons, of the value of, say, $1,700,000.

Manufactured Iron.

The large demand for this class of material in 1887 continued well into last year, but during the last few months a falling off has been noticed, and the aggregate sales of the eight firms who control the great bulk of the business, with a capital of, say, $2,000,000, were $11,400,000, against $12,000,000 in 1887. Prices have been reasonably well maintained, although a somewhat lower general average is now ruling. The present tendency is towards higher prices for the near future. Bar-iron was remarkably steady throughout the year, opening at $1.90 and closing at $1.85 per 100 lb rates. Steel cut nails followed in close sympathy, selling last January at $2.15 and now at $2.00 per keg rates out of store. Iron nails sold at 10c per keg less. Wire nails have been relatively cheaper, and are now quoted at $2.65 rates. The consumption of soft steel in place of iron continues, and the feeling prevails that it will largely take the place of imported Norway and Swedish iron for many classes of work. The difference in price is now about ½c per lb. Some mills are offering plate steel at the same price as iron. Carriage goods have maintained the higher prices established in 1887. It is interesting to note that one or two houses in this line are doing a considerable export business, more especially with Mexico, South America, and Australia. Some of the jobbers are also engaged in the manufacture of some of the goods sold by them. Sleigh stock has been quiet, owing to an unfavorable season in this respect.

There was no change to note in the transactions of the wholesale stove establishments, and the figures given are the same as those for 1887—namely: $3,600,000—eighteen outside firms being represented here.

Books and Paper.

The sales of books of a purely literary character in Chicago are estimated at $9,300,000, against $8,000,000 in 1887. To this must be added the diaries, pocketbooks, etc., sold by stationers and others, say $2,000,000, making a total of $11,300,000.

An increase of 25 per cent is reported in the sales of paper, giving a total of $28,750,000. The trade in paper stock improved 15 per cent, the transactions footing up $6,261,750.

The volume of business done by the wholesale stationery houses was about the same as in 1887, the sales aggregating $6,600,000. More goods were sold, but the prices were correspondingly reduced by competition.

The open market in wall paper caused a material diminution in prices, besides which the dealers overstocked themselves a year ago. It is reported that the manufacturers must form a pool or shut down their establishments. The sales approximated $750,000, against $1,000,000 in 1887.

Musical Instruments.

The sales of pianos for 1888 aggregated $2,760,000, or about 5 per cent over those of 1887. The only perceptible change in the business is an increased demand for those made of light colored woods, highly ornamented. The transactions in organs are estimated at $2,100,000, against $2,000,000 in 1887. There was no increase in the demand for imported small musical instruments, and two firms have withdrawn from that branch of the business. The sales of the same class of goods of home manufacture advanced fully $75,000 over the previous year, giving a total of $1,075,000. Sheet music and music books showed a gain of about 5 per cent, which will make the sales for the year foot up $472,500.

Building Materials.

The only brick coming to the Chicago market from outside points is what is known as the pressed variety, with St. Louis as the main source of supply. The quantity coming from that city increased fully 40 per cent, while that received from Porter and other places materially decreased, thus reducing the average price from $20 in 1887 to $18 last year. The sales are reported at 20,000,000, and this gives a total value of $360,000. The figures, etc., relating to the brick made in Chicago will be found under the head of manufactures. The building-stone contractors report the same volume of sales as in 1887, but there was a decline in prices in some instances. Foundation stock ranged at 18@20c, instead of 18@24c; cutting-stone sold from 30@40c, in lieu of 40c; and rubble was unchanged, at $8.50 per cord. The transactions figured up $1,250,000, against $1,300,000 for 1887. Two new firms were added to those engaged in the business. The lime imported into the city aggregated 250,000 brls, and is represented by $137,000. The sales of firebrick were given at $920,000 and sewer-pipe at $530,000.

Miscellaneous.

The market for Kentucky whiskies ruled steady throughout the year owing to a suspension of manufacture. The distilleries are, however, starting up again with the new crop, and a general improvement is looked for by reason of the largely reduced stocks. The capital employed in the wholesale liquor business is given at $5,000,000, and the sales for the year $11,000,000, or the same as in 1887.

The demand for wooden and willow ware increased about 15 per cent, the sales aggregating $2,875,000.

Taking the demand for carriages and sleighs together there was a falling off in the sales of fully 5 per cent, the transactions footing up, say, $1,425,000.

Value of Wholesale Business.

The following are the totals for last year, with corresponding figures for 1887:

	1888.	1887.
Groceries and confections	$65,600,000	$62,500,000
Dried and Cal. fruits	3,150,000	3,000,000
Salt-water fish	2,100,000	2,000,000
Fresh-water fish	525,000	490,000
Oysters	1,900,000	2,000,000
Canned salmon	1,000,000	900,000
Wooden and willow ware	2,875,000	2,500,000
Dry goods, etc	77,700,000	74,000,000
Carpetings	5,870,000	6,000,000
Millinery, etc	6,500,000	6,500,000
Clothing	21,600,000	24,000,000
Hats and caps	6,000,000	6,000,000
Furs	1,500,000	2,000,000
Boots and shoes	22,500,000	20,475,000
Leather and findings	2,360,000	2,360,000
Drugs and chemicals	6,500,000	6,500,000
Crockery and glassware	5,050,000	4,500,000
Coal-oils	6,750,000	6,000,000
Books and stationery	18,000,000	16,600,000
Paper	28,750,000	23,000,000
Paper stock	6,260,000	5,450,000
Wall paper	750,000	1,000,000
Pianos	2,760,000	2,600,000
Reed organs	2,100,000	2,000,000
Other musical instruments	1,075,000	1,000,000
Musical stationery, etc.	470,000	450,000
Liquors, etc	11,000,000	11,000,000
Carriages	[illegible]	1,500,000
Iron ore, [illegible]	2,000,000	2,740,000
Pig-iron	17,000,000	18,900,000
Pig-lead	3,915,000	3,750,000
Coal	27,550,000	28,440,000
Lumber	40,000,000	40,000,000
Tobacco	13,450,000	14,900,000
Jewelry	16,500,000	15,000,000
Iron, manufactured	14,000,000	15,600,000
Building materials	3,200,000	3,450,000
Miscellaneous	5,415,000	8,885,000
Total wholesale	$455,000,000	$449,000,000
Do in 1886		408,000,000
Do in 1885		380,000,000
Do in 1884		370,000,000

The increase of $6,000,000 is about 1⅓ per cent.

MANUFACTURES.

The prosperity of this branch of industry was far from being equal to that of the previous year, the main cause for which was the falling off in the demand for steel rails, which was so extensive as to show a decrease in the volume of production of several million dollars. With reference to the other industries they fluctuated up and down like the notes on a sheet of music. A majority of them, however, experienced a natural growth with the increase of population, but there was no boom in any one product in particular, while more then one experienced a serious setback, notably clothing. It is claimed that the unseasonable weather and the Presidential campaign had a great deal to do in bringing about these irregularities. There is, however, cause for congratulation in the fact that there were no strikes to speak of, and wages were fully equal to, and in some instances slightly above, the scales for 1887, except that there was a 10 per cent decrease at all the rolling-mills. Prices averaged lower in many instances owing to severe competition, still no complaints were made, and manufacturers generally consoled themselves with the anticipation that there will be a material increase in the demand during the coming year, especially in everything pertaining to the iron trade, notwithstanding that the output of engines, boilers, machinery, etc., was larger than in 1887. The demand for these products from the Far West and the South and Southwest, owing to the development going on in those sections, increases with each year, and Chicago continues to be the main source of supply.

Meat Packing, Etc.

The work of hog-packing shows a further decrease, but that in the value of product is less than the falling off in the number of animals handled. The decadence in activity was principally due to a comparative scarcity of material, and that naturally caused higher prices to rule for the animals and their product. The hog supply has at no time in the year been equal to the demand. At the same time the manufacture of hog product in this city was discouraged by discriminative freight rates from the West, which gave other packing points an advantage, but it availed them little under the circumstances, and their shipments of stuff to this city were much less than in 1887. The following table shows the number and value of the hogs packed in this city during the last two calendar years:

	1888.	1887.
January and February	681,500	682,000
Summer months	1,696,000	1,980,000
November and December	780,000	1,050,000
Total year	3,157,500	3,712,000
Value of do	$41,050,000	$41,000,000
Value of product	44,500,000	46,500,000

A strong increase was reported in the beef canning and packing industry. The number of cattle slaughtered by the three leading firms aggregated 1,204,697 head, against 1,026,147 in 1887. There was a decrease in the production of lard, lard oil, and stearine of about 25 per cent.

Only six licenses were taken out for the manufacture of butterine, against nine in 1887. The output for the last twelve months showed a material increase, while there was a depreciation in values. The estimates are as follows:

Meat production.	No.	Capital.	W'krs.	Product.
Hog packing	44	$7,000,000	9,100	$44,500,000
Beef canning and packing	3	3,500,000	6,500	31,810,000
Refined oil, lard oil, stearine	4	3,000,000	2,500	12,000,000
Butterine	6	400,000	650	2,280,000
Sausage	20	400,000	280	1,700,000
Totals	77	$14,300,000	19,030	$92,290,000
Totals, 1887	78	$14,320,000	19,460	$95,705,000

The aggregate amount of wages for 1888 is $11,500,000, against $12,100,000 for 1887.

Iron and Steel.

The output of the rolling-mills at Redfield street and South Chicago, with the [illegible] in value of steel rails, showed a falling off of at least one-third. The season was the dullest known in ten years, and prices were lower in Chicago than ever before. The mills were not running more than two-thirds of the year, [illegible] even then spasmodically. A contract was, however, closed last month for 17,000 tons of steel rails, and this, with other work, will keep the South Chicago mill running until March. The North Chicago Company has inaugurated the manufacture of spiegel, used in the production of steel rails, most of which is imported, and a saving of from $5 to $7 per ton is anticipated. The majority of the other rolling-mills showed a large falling off in production, amounting in more than one instance to 50 per cent. There was no change to note with reference to the foundries except that there was a marked decrease in the output for the building trade. The boilermakers and iron pipe manufacturers did a largely augmented business, and the same may be said in regard to steam engines and machinery in filling outside orders. The barbed wire industry is little more than a thing of the past owing to sharp competition, with a producer in nearly every town and village, and the consequent inability to form a pool. Under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the following estimates is included filemakers (3), forge and bolt works (1), screws (2), iron pipe and fittings (2), horseshoe nail works (2), chains (3), pumps (8), saws (2), safes and iron doors (4), railroad frogs and crossings (1), tires and springs (3), cutlery (1), bicycles (1), and scales (1):

Iron manufactures.	No.	Capital.	W'kers.	Product.
Rolling-mills	7	$11,600,000	6,749	$16,555,000
Foundries	40	3,000,000	4,000	9,500,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc	60	2,250,000	3,000	9,000,000
Boiler shops	20	500,000	800	2,000,000
Car-wheel works	6	1,450,000	1,465	4,385,000
Stove manufacturers	11	1,500,000	1,150	3,000,000
Steam fitting and heating	6	200,000	420	700,000
Galv. iron, tin, and slate roofing	40	370,000	600	1,100,000
Furnaces & ranges	10	150,000	160	325,000
Barbed wire and wire works	21	320,000	300	600,000
Miscellaneous	34	2,575,000	2,575	7,780,000
Total	255	$23,915,000	21,219	$54,945,000
Total, 1887	248	23,465,000	23,070	61,187,000

The amount of wages for 1888 foots up $14,039,000 as compared with $14,899,000 for 1887.

Brass, Copper, Etc.

The manufacture of brass and copper goods and plumbers' supplies showed a material growth, owing to an active outside demand, and the output of the tin, stamped, and sheet metal ware factories improved fully 7½ per cent by reason of special orders for torches for the Presidential campaign, while the Chicago and Aurora smelting and refining works reported an increase of fully one-third in the volume of production. Two new firms have been added to the jewelry manufacturers and the output for the year exhibited a good natural growth. The estimates are as follows, including under the head of "Miscellaneous" the lead pipe and shot works (3), gold and silver leaf manufacturers (8), vault lights and illuminating tiles (4), silver and gold platers (6), nickel platers (10), gas fixtures and machines (3), and lightning rods (1):

Brass, copper, etc.	No.	Capital.	W'krs.	Product.
Brass, copper, and plumbers' supplies	22	$630,000	1,150	$2,285,000
Tin, stamped, and sheet metal ware	30	1,500,000	2,200	5,000,000
Jewelry manufacturers	14	450,000	375	1,650,000
Watch cases & tools	8	275,000	400	1,750,000
Optical goods	2	50,000	50	185,000
Telegraph and electrical supplies	4	710,000	960	2,090,000
Smelting & refining & iron & brass works	4	600,000	550	13,000,000
Miscellaneous	30	530,000	625	2,195,000
Totals	114	$4,745,000	6,310	$28,155,000
Totals, 1887	112	$4,620,000	5,715	$23,390,000

The estimated amount paid for wages is $4,01[illegible],000, against $3,597,000 in 1887.

Iron and Wood.

The production of the manufacturers of wagons was about equal to that of the previous year, but the carriage and sleigh makers did at least 5 per cent less business. This loss, however, was to a material extent met by the volume of repairs, which was largely in excess of that of 1887. The other departments of manufacture under this heading exhibited no change except that arising from a natural growth. The following are the estimates:

Iron & wood com'd.	No.	Capital.	W'krs.	Product.
Wagons and carriages	60	$1,000,000	1,600	$2,750,000
Agricultural implements	[illegible]	5,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Car and bridge builders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elevators	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sewing machines and cases	5	425,000	200	1,050,000
Totals	80	$11,585,000	11,975	$32,800,000
Totals, 1887	80	11,535,000	12,015	32,475,000

The wages are estimated at $7,829,000, as against $7,825,000 in 1887.

Wood Manufactures.

The year was a very even one with the planing mills and sash, door, and molding manufacturers, but the box trade was reported to be in a state of complete demoralization from suicidal competition, thus reducing the value of production nearly 10 per cent.

There was no change to note with reference to furniture. The increase in the volume of goods produced was counterbalanced by the failures among the manufacturers and retailers. The complaint was general that owing to the enormous competition the profits are far too low. Notwithstanding this drawback the furniture interests of Chicago maintain their supremacy as the largest in the world. Another large piano factory has been built in this city and the prospects are that it will take rank with the leading establishments. The following are the estimates, and under the head of "Miscellaneous" is included the manufacturers of coffins (2), cigar-boxes (9), cisterns and tanks (5), refrigerators (3), shoe-lasts (2), and veneer-mill (1).

M'f'rs of wood.	No.	Capital.	W'krs.	Product.
Planing mills, sash, door, moldings, boxes, etc	70	$3,350,000	4,000	$10,000,000
Cooperage	30	220,000	600	1,250,000
Furniture	200	4,000,000	10,200	16,500,000
Picture frames and looking glasses	52	410,000	1,100	1,200,000
Pianos and organs	11	750,000	1,000	2,200,000
Billiard tables	5	300,000	300	900,000
Miscellaneous	22	635,000	700	1,770,000
Totals	390	$9,665,000	17,900	$33,820,000
Totals, 1887	390	9,415,000	18,305	34,555,000

The wages make an estimated total of $9,213,000, as against $9,356,000 for 1887.

Brick, Stone, Etc.

The output of brick at the Chicago yards is estimated at 425,000,000, against 440,000,000 for 1887, showing a decrease of 15,000,000. The average price was $6.00 per 1,000, which was at little more than cost; but just before the close of the year it advanced to $6.75, owing to an increased demand consequent on the open winter weather. Two new yards were started and five or six small ones went out of existence. There was no strike except on the North Side, and that lasted for nearly two months. The stock carried over is figured at 80,000,000, against 120,000,000 at the close of 1887.

The limited number of large buildings erected in the city had its effect upon the cutstone contractors, but the large quantity of material taken for viaduct and bridge work more than made up for the deficiency in that direction. The gravel roofers reported a material increase in their business, owing mainly to the immense number of small residences, etc., erected at outside points. The following are the estimates:

Brick, stone, etc.	No.	Capital.	W'krs.	Product.
Brickyards	68	$500,000	2,750	$2,550,000
Cutstone contractors	30	1,250,000	1,200	2,250,000
Marble and granite works	30	750,000	500	2,500,000
Gravel-roofers	26	175,000	440	900,000
Lime-kilns	6	225,000	375	468,000
Terra-cotta	1	100,000	425	500,000
Stained-glass	8	200,000	250	800,000
Totals	169	$3,200,000	5,940	$9,968,000
Totals, 1887	167	2,950,000	6,150	9,922,000

The total of wages is estimated at $2,465,000, as against $2,540,000 for 1887.

Building.

The City Building Department issued during 1888 permits numbering 3,962 for the erection of 4,958 structures within the limits of Chicago. The frontage covers 116,419 feet, and the cost of the buildings is reported at $20,360,800. In addition to the foregoing permits were issued for the erection of 1,913 sheds, at a cost of $191,800. The comparisons for the previous six years are as follows:

Year.	Buildings.	Frontage.	Cost.
1882	2,118	73,161	$15,842,800
1883	4,066	85,588	17,500,000
1884	4,169	98,782	20,689,600
1885	4,638	106,962	19,624,100
1886	4,664	112,309	21,324,400
1887	4,833	115,506	19,778,100
1888	4,958	116,419	20,360,800

Brewing, Distilling, and Tobacco.

The sales of the products of the breweries aggregated 1,790,908 brls of beer, including those of Milwaukee firms, as compared with 1,674,146 brls in 1887. The brewing licenses for the city issued last year numbered 41, the same as in 1887. The malting business continues to grow from year to year, and the figures show a steady increase. Chicago is today the largest malting centre in the United States and the largest barley market in the world. There was a slight falling off in the production of the as compared with 1887. The volume of spirits distilled, based on the United States Treasury Department figures, is estimated at [illegible],600,000 proof gallons, against [illegible],300,000 in the previous year, while the quantity rectified showed a marked increase, being 4,530,000 gallons, against 3,144,000 in 1887. There were four additional establishments. In estimating the value of the product the tax at 90c per gallon is included. Whisky opened at $1.10 in January, advancing steadily to $1.20 in June, and remaining at that price to the close of the year. Tomorrow the [illegible] will be $1.03. The number of tobacco manufacturers licensed for Cook County in 1888 was 11, 1 more than in 1887, but there was a decrease in the production, which aggregated 4,500,000 lbs, against 5,200,700 lbs in the previous year. Only the four large factories in the city are included in the estimates. The quantity of snuff manufactured approximated 38,846 lbs, against 17,440 lbs in 1887. Licenses were taken out by 66 tobacco peddlers, against 67 in the previous year. The cigars manufactured made a total of, say, [illegible]3,446,000, as compared with 145,576,000 in 1887, and a duty of 50c per 1,000 was paid upon [illegible],800,000 cigarettes, against 23,200,000 in the previous year. Licenses were granted to [illegible] cigar manufacturers, against 825 in 1887, but the majority of them are small concerns. Following are the estimates:

Brewing, etc.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*W'krs.*	*Product.*
Breweries	41	$3,750,000	1,000	$8,753,500
Malt-houses	23	2,500,000	500	4,250,000
Distillers and rectifiers	34	1,500,000	960	9,210,000
Tobacco and snuff	4	650,000	550	1,830,000
Cigars and cigarettes	480	1,250,000	1,800	6,203,240
Totals	582	$9,650,000	4,810	$30,246,740
Totals, 1887	578	9,500,000	4,810	29,600,000

The wages make a total of $3,040,000, against $3,0[illegible]0,000 for 1887.

Chemicals.

The production of the chemical works of Chicago showed an increase of 15 per cent, while that of the white lead and paint manufacturers was 10 per cent larger. One of the linseed oil and cake mills in this city has been dismantled. Those remaining, 6 in number, report an estimated output of 90,000 brls of oil, or 4,500,000 gallons, and 36,000 tons of oil cake, the same as in 1887. Values were higher, and the range will be found under the head of "Oils" in the wholesale markets. The year was an unsatisfactory one with the soap manufacturers, and they claim there is no money in the product at present prices, although they were advanced just before the close of the year. The estimates are as follows:

Chemical works, etc.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*W'krs.*	*Products.*
Chemical works	6	$650,000	170	$1,150,000
White lead and paint manufacturers, etc.	15	1,200,000	385	4,130,000
White lead corroding works	2	1,300,000	200	1,500,000
Linseed oil and cake mills	6	1,250,000	140	3,006,000
Varnish	6	250,000	110	950,000
Glue and axle grease	5	500,000	600	1,200,000
Soap and candles	15	1,600,000	1,000	5,500,000
Soda, mineral waters, and bottling	18	600,000	580	1,710,000
Totals	73	$7,350,000	3,185	$19,146,000
Totals, 1887	73	7,150,000	3,055	18,800,000

The wages foot up $1,685,000, against $1,605,000 for the previous year.

Leather.

A continued falling off in the volume of production was reported by the tanners and curriers, added to which there was a marked decline in values. The market, however, closed steady. The number of tanneries was smaller by two. About 2,500,000 hides and skins were tanned, and 40,000 cords of bark used in the operation. There was scarcely any improvement in the output of the boot and shoe manufacturers. The estimates are as follows:

Leather.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*W'krs.*	*Product.*
Tanners and curriers	18	$4,500,000	1,800	$6,250,000
Boot, shoe, and slipper manufacturers	46	3,500,000	4,200	9,250,000
Saddle and harness manufacturers	5	250,000	280	1,200,000
Trunkmakers	9	225,000	325	880,000
Hose and leather belting	3	275,000	150	650,000
Totals	81	$8,750,000	6,755	$18,230,000
Totals, 1887	83	8,250,000	6,910	$18,625,000

The wages paid make a total of $4,540,000, against $4,640,000 in 1887.

Textile Fabrics.

The manufacture of men's and boys' clothing was 10 per cent less than in 1887, owing to the absence of spring weather and a mild winter thus far. There was also a marked decline in the output of neckwear, followed by the failure of one of the leading establishments. The production of fur goods also fell off 10 per cent, while the millinery houses increased the volume of their product 20 per cent. The other branches of manufacture under this heading did a volume of business about equal to that of the previous year. The estimates are as follows:

Textiles.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*W'krs.*	*Product.*
Men's and boys' clothing	42	$7,000,000	11,500	$17,000,000
Colored shirts, overalls, etc	18	1,250,000	1,750	2,850,000
Men's neckwear	5	200,000	600	800,000
White shirts	36	300,000	800	1,300,000
Furs	3	300,000	200	550,000
Cloaks, suit'gs, etc.	17	1,350,000	3,900	4,250,000
Lace goods, fringes, trimmings, etc.	6	250,000	750	825,000
Millinery	8	300,000	1,100	1,200,000
Cotton-mill	1	50,000	100	150,000
Totals	136	$11,000,000	20,700	$28,925,000
Totals, 1887	137	11,025,000	21,800	30,800,000

The estimated amount of wages paid is $6,782,000, against $7,275,000 in 1887.

Printing.

Under the division "Printing, binding, lithographing, newspapers, etc.," is included the publishing houses of the city. The production of books is reported to have exceeded that of the previous year by $1,100,000. The usual number of weekly trade and other papers, periodicals, and magazines has been started in this city during the last year, including one daily paper. The circulation of the newspapers largely increased owing to the Presidential campaign, and 50 per cent of the reduction of price was thus made up. Advertising was on a liberal scale all through the year, and on the whole it was a prosperous one. The estimates are as follows:

Printing.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*W'krs.*	*Product.*
Printing, binding, lithographing, newspapers, etc.	225	$3,750,000	4,750	$13,500,000
Bookbinding and pamphlets	18	500,000	800	1,375,000
Electrotype and stereotype	12	175,000	350	625,000
Typefounders	4	500,000	550	1,000,000
Printing and writing inks, etc.	4	100,000	200	425,000
Totals	261	$5,025,000	6,650	$16,925,000
Totals, 1887	258	4,775,000	6,270	16,175,000

The wages by estimation make a total of $4,2[illegible]5,000, against $3,945,000 in 1887.

Aliments.

The product of the three flour-mills in this city aggregated 482,380 brls of flour, against [illegible] in 1887, and 19,270 tons of middlings and bran, against 20,180 tons for the previous year. The home trade from July to October was good, owing to the continual advance of breadstuffs. Since that time it has been exceedingly dull, almost depressed. The foreign demand has been almost cut off during the last two months owing to wheat being above the export basis, and English millers grinding home-grown wheat and the absorption there of accumulated stocks. The meal and feed mills did a much larger business with higher prices. One of them was entirely destroyed by explosion about a month ago.

The output of the coffee and spice mills increased about 15 per cent, but prices averaged about 7 per cent lower. The West is rapidly taking the whole of the Eastern trade and Chicago is now the centre for these products. The mills are working on a large crop and looking forward to a light one.

There are six vinegar manufactories in this city, and the production of "double vinegar" for the year just closed aggregated 4,800,000 gallons. The industry is a growing and important one. In addition to the white wine vinegar produced about 10,000 brls of pure cider vinegar was made for table purposes. Following are the estimates:

Aliments.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*W'krs.*	*Product.*
Principal bakeries	32	$600,000	900	$5,250,000
Flour mills	3	400,000	120	2,616,000
Meal and feed mills	5	275,000	140	2,225,000
Coffee and spice mills	11	1,000,000	730	7,290,000
Baking powder, extracts, etc	6	675,000	300	2,000,000
Confectionery	8	750,000	1,200	3,850,000
Preserves, canned goods	12	375,000	500	1,440,000
Vinegar and pickle	17	310,000	230	1,700,000
Sugar refinery	1	300,000	450	2,250,000
Totals	95	$4,685,000	4,580	$28,621,000
Totals, 1887	94	4,660,000	4,215	25,150,500

The aggregate amount of wages paid foots up [illegible] as against $2,250,000 in 1887.

Miscellaneous.

Six new firms have been added to the signmakers. In addition to the hands employed by them and not included in the estimates there are 20 in the house painting shops, 25 in the car-shops, 20 in the carriage-shops, and [illegible] in the [illegible], making a total of [illegible], or [illegible] more than last year. Following are the estimates:

Miscellaneous.	*No.*	*Capital.*	*W'krs.*	*Product.*
Toy factories	5	$450,000	460	$1,000,000
Signmakers	21	100,000	142	550,000
Brushes & brooms	14	260,000	300	600,000
Feather dusters	6	80,000	260	230,000
Showcases	9	60,000	120	260,000
Glass	1	250,000	100	1,000,000
Corks	2	100,000	80	200,000
Paper boxes	10	160,000	750	750,000
Sails, awnings	12	400,000	350	1,500,000
Shipyards	2	300,000	200	350,000
Perfumers	3	150,000	200	650,000
Totals	85	$2,310,000	2,962	$7,090,000
Totals, 1887	79	2,265,000	2,840	6,725,000

The wages approximate $1,655,000, against $1,525,000 in 1887.

Total of Manufactures.

The following totals compare with those for 1887 as follows:

	1888.	1887.
Number of firms	2,398	2,396
Capital employed	$116,130,000	$113,960,000
Number of workers	132,016	134,615
Wages paid	$73,475,000	$74,587,000
Value of product	$401,161,000	$403,109,000

The last item shows a decrease of $1,948,000 over the total of 1887, being about ½ per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Heavy Increase for the Year in the Adverse Balance of Trade.

Boston *Herald:* The returns of the foreign trade of the United States for November have just come to hand. Measured from the standpoint of a favorable balance, the figures show a marked improvement upon those reported for any previous month of the year, or, indeed, for any month of 1887. The exports of merchandise reach a total of $76,376,545, a level not before attained since December, 1886, though it was nearly touched in October, 1887. On the other hand, the imports of merchandise last month amounted to but $53,866,151, the lowest record made since December, 1887. It will be seen that the exports for the month exceed the imports by no less than $22,510,394. Our business readers will get a better idea of the magnitude of the change shown in this large balance to the credit of the country if they keep in mind the point that for the previous ten months of the year the exports of merchandise averaged only $52,962,905 per month, against imports averaging $61,086,705 per month, a balance of $8,123,800 on the wrong side of the National ledger. Thus, November shows imports $7,220,554 below and exports $23,413,640 above the respective averages for the other months of the year, revertive changes which bear fruit in a relative gain of $30,634,194. We may add that in November the foreign trade reached a total of $130,242,696, an increase of $16,193,086 upon the average total for the previous ten months.

Turning from the figures for November to those for the calendar year we find a very different exhibit. A comparison between the eleven months of 1888 and the corresponding period of 1887 shows that the imports of merchandise have risen from $656,707,252 to $664,733,204, an increase of $8,025,954, while the exports have fallen from $642,071,493 to $606,005,596, a decrease of $36,065,897. There is a gain of 1.22 per cent in the imports, and a loss of 5.61 per cent in the exports. Last year the excess of imports over exports was but $14,635,757. This year it rules at $58,727,608, a relative increase of $44,091,851 in the adverse balance of trade. The total value of the foreign trade for eleven months stands at $1,270,738,800, against a total of $1,298,778,743 last year, a reduction of $28,039,943, or of 2.15 per cent. To pass from merchandise to the precious metals, the exports of silver are considerably larger this year, ruling at $14,859,902, against $8,724,073 in 1887. Reckoning merchandise and silver together, there is this year an excess of imports to the amount of $43,867,706, in comparison with an excess of $5,911,684 on the same side last year, an increase of $37,956,022 in the adverse balance. In gold the movement has been reversed. Last year the imports of the metal exceeded the exports by the comfortable sum of $34,305,611, but this year there has been a net exportation of $13,748,486, a relative loss of $48,054,097 gold. Taking the total movements in merchandise, silver, and gold, there is this year an excess of $30,119,220 in imports, against an excess of $40,217,295 on the same side in the corresponding months of last year.

CATCHING UP WITH MR. BLAINE.

Following Up the South American Policy He Inaugurated.

Des Moines *Register:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE calls attention to the fact that Senator Edmunds has so far recovered from the fear of jingoism, and his dislike of Blaine of account of his jingoism, as shown in 1884, as to be able to introduce in the Senate a resolution to carry out precisely what Blaine wanted to do, prior to 1884, by way of extending American markets, and especially of increasing our trade with the South American States. It is a fine victory for and a complete vindication of Mr. Blaine's large-minded and far-seeing statesmanship then, thus to see those who ridiculed it at the start coming in to adopt and urge it now. It must be especially grateful to Mr. Blaine—and to Mr. Blaine's friends and admirers, who really number between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 now in this country alone, not counting as many more in other parts of the world—to see Mr. Edmunds and the others who called his ideas visionary and wild in 1884, presenting them as matters of statesmanship and patriotism now. If they have grown so rapidly in the minds of the conservative and reluctant in four years, who can calculate the estimation in which the people of fifty years hence will hold them. The actual greatness of Blaine is too massive and heroic to be fully estimated or appreciated in this time. As many men are too mean to comprehend the generosity of Mr. Blaine, so are still others too small to be able to comprehend his real greatness. The landmarks he has set up, as in this instance, it will take time to appreciate and the long distance of years to see with the eyes of clear intelligence. Timid and short-sighted men were able to stampede the East, or a large element of it, with cries of Blaine and jingoism in 1884. But it never affected the West. Here where our soil is so generous that our only fear is overproduction and lack of markets and buyers, and where a hundred corn crops lie in a never tiring soil, and the whole land groans with a plenty too large for home consumption, the statesmanship of Blaine, as originated by Blaine, Harrison, Allison, and the progressive Senators in 1882-3, and never relinquished by them, is the far-seeing, broad-shouldered, and robust sort of statesmanship that the people like. This is a broad country, of almost boundless possibilities. They must be great men, at once with clear visions of the longest range, and with the courage of enterprise, tempered only by the conservatism of common sense, who can see how we are to preserve our own trade as a nation, and yet find the markets of the world for our always increasing surplus of products. America is so great that anything by way of shaping it to a proper course, and in the way of fortune, must necessarily be so large as to be little less than startling and venturesome at first. But Americans, quick to appreciate, rapidly grow up to it.

The Land of Neverwas.

Where are all those shining valleys which we used to sing and rhyme,
Purple with the clustered fruitage of the harvest's fields of time?
Where are all those young ambitions, framed in rainbows, aureoled
With a halo mist of glory woven from the sunset's gold?
Gone before their realization, like effects without a cause,
Vanished in the misty limbo of the Land of Neverwas!

Where are all those toppling castles, turret-tipped with moonlit glows,
Gay with youths and laughing maidens, thro' their echoing porticoes?
Where are those aerial brownstones with their gargoyles of red mist,
Touched with sardonyx and topaz and with gold and amethyst?
They have floated on the summer clouds that never wait nor pause,
Down below the dim horizon of the Land of Neverwas!

Where are all those golden galleons floating on the tideless seas,
With their sendal sails distended, bound for the Hesperides,
Sailing thro' the dancing dolphins, thro' the archipelagoes,
Where each wafted breeze is heavy with the cinnamon and rose?
Ah, their hulks have turned to shadow and their sails have turned to gauze,
And, like dream ships, they have vanished in the Land of Neverwas!

'Tis the purple land of rainbows on an island far away,
None but little folks and babies 'neath its fronded branches stray;
Never does a bird of passage land upon its towering cliff,
But sometimes a daring poet sees it from his dream-blown skiff,
But when he tried to sing of it men neither heed nor pause,
For most men are disbelievers in the Land of Neverwas!

—*Yankee Blade.*

CHICAGO'S BUSINESS-MEN.

THE FIRMS WHICH MAKE THE CITY'S REPUTATION.

A Glance Over the List Shows That It Includes the Houses Which Are Known Everywhere, and Whose Enterprise Has Spread the Fame of the Garden City Throughout the World—The Readers of "The Tribune" Presented with a Remarkable Showing of Push and Thrift.

With the advent of the new year the great financial, manufacturing, and wholesale concerns of Chicago pay their respects to THE TRIBUNE'S constituency. A magnificent display is made, and the reader will not fail to observe that the list includes many of the heaviest houses not only in Chicago but in the United States, or in the world. It is only in a great representative paper like the New-Year's edition of THE TRIBUNE that the vast and varied financial and commercial interests of a metropolitan city can be adequately represented. In the business cards and annual announcements in the following pages may be seen the reflex of business interests so vast that, compared with it, the belongings of many pretentious cities would appear small. Not only are millions of capital suggested by the mere names of these concerns, but they also show in a large measure the phenomenal vigor, the courageous enterprise, which is characteristic of the Western metropolis.

No reader of THE TRIBUNE should consider that he has properly appreciated the annual financial and general reviews until he has carefully scrutinized the pages of advertisements following. Retail merchants, heavy consumers, and the trades generally will of course particularly observe the display made by the houses in their own respective lines.

REAL ESTATE.

In real estate the list of firms presented—an admirable one, by the way—suggests the enormous proportions to which this business has grown. No man uses more printers' ink or is a greater "hustler" than the Chicago real estate man. The list comprises the following firms: Baird & Bradley, S. H. Kerfoot & Co., S. E. Gross, Bogue & Hoyt, B. F. Jacobs, B. A. Ulrich & Son, John Eberhart, F. J. Kennedy, E. W. Westfall, Godfrey Schmid, V. H. Surghnor, J. C. Magill & Co., Getchell, Barney & Co., S. M. Wells & Co., Weddell & Cox, Kenney & Kimball, R. W. Hyman Jr. & Co., Pease & Co., Norman T. Gassette & Co., Walter S. Dray, J. W. Hedenberg, S. Delamater & Co., P. A. George, W. A. Merigold & Co., Bowes & Cruickshank, L. Franklin, William Lubeke, Stone & Howard, Murdock, Simons & Co., W. H. Cairnduff & Co., William L. Pierce & Co., Rose, Quinlan & Co., George A. Emery, W. D. Kerfoot, A. B. Southard, Montgomery Smith, Ernst Stock; also the Calumet Canal & Improvement Company.

The Abstracters are: Handy & Co. and Huddock, Vallette & Pickford.

DRY GOODS.

In the department of dry goods the list contains many houses which are confessedly among the largest in the world. Many great improvements have been effected by these houses during the year. The names presented need no encomium from THE TRIBUNE—they speak for themselves. They comprise Marshall Field, J. V. Farwell, J. H. Walker, Carson, Pirie & Co., Mandel Bros., Schlesinger & Mayer.

THE BANKS.

The financial statements, bank clearances, etc., are given elsewhere. It is sufficient to remark that no city has sounder or better managed banks, a few of the more important ones being the First National, Chicago National, Commercial National, Illinois Trust & Savings, Chandler & Co., A. C. Van Schaack, Herman Schaffner & Co., Meadowcroft Bros., Walker & Wrenn.

THE STOCK-YARDS.

The Union Stock-Yards are the eighth wonder of the world. Sufficient meats are there packed to feed the standing armies of Europe. All the heavy interests are represented, being as follows: The Union Stock-Yards & Transit Co.

Live-stock commission—Wood Bros.; Clay, Robinson & Co.; Mallory & Son, John Adams & Son, John E. Stafford & Co., Chicago Live-Stock Commission Co., Wagner Bros.

Packers—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Anglo-American Provision Company, John Cudahy, Underwood & Co., Libby, McNeill & Libby.

Wholesale meat, Fulton Street Market—Weber & French, W. J. & J. H. O'Malley.

Armour & Co. employed 6,000 men, and did $55,000,000 of business last year. They killed over a million hogs and half a million cattle.

LUMBER.

A score of lumber companies, representing perhaps three-fourths of all the business transacted in that line, are summed up as follows: George T. Houston & Co., Holmes & Smith, S. B. Barker, Chicago Lumber Company, Holbrook & Co., Thoms Foster, N. & C. H. Mears, John Spry Company, The Peshtigo Company, A. Fisher & Co., C. Tegtmeyer & Sons, W. B. Crane, Hintze & Weise, Rittenhouse & Embree, R. Granger & Co., T. Wilce & Co., South Branch Company, J. P. Ketcham & Bros., James Fraser.

HARDWARE, IRON, AND STEEL.

Among the iron, steel, hardware, machinery, and wire works represented may be mentioned the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, S. D. Kimbark, Jones & Laughlins (Limited), Hartman Manufacturing Company, Barbee Wire & Iron Works, Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Company, Robert Atkinson & Co., the Allen Manufacturing Company, John Gubbins, William Glader, Reeve & Whitney, etc. All these allied interests are growing rapidly and report good prospects the coming year.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Among the 3,500 firms on the Board of Trade only a few of the leading commission houses have been selected, the more prominent ones being as follows: I. N. Ash, Schwartz & Dupee, Rumsey & Buell, Irwin, Green & Co., C. D. Hamill, T. M. Baxter, E. W. Bailey & Co., Milmine, Bodman & Co., etc.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

A gratifying growth was made by the houses in this branch during the last year. W. W. Kimball has just completed a piano factory with a capacity of 1,000 a week. The house of E. G. Newell is also growing rapidly. Other heavy houses are Lyon & Healy, A. Reed & Son, Branch Piano Co., Adam Schaaf, A. H. Rintelman & Co., and Newman Bros.

JEWELRY.

A number of the leading jewelry houses are comprised in the following list: A. W. Egel, Mafin Herman, Cheslera Frost, Shurley, J. H. Purdy, Stoddard, M. A. Mead & Co., G. W. Bretnauer.

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

In the goods which go to clothe men and women no city has a greater trade than Chicago. The following comprise some of the most enterprising companies in these general departments:

Clothing—B. Kuppenheimer, E. Rothschild & Bros., L. C. Wachsmuth & Co.

Boots and Shoes—Selz, Schwab & Co., C. H. Fargo & Co., E. P. Reed, I. P. Farnum, the Hudson River Company, L. L. Ferriss.

Gents' Furnishing—Coyne, Stone & Co., Michael Cohen & Son.

Millinery—Gage Bros.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND PUBLISHERS.

In these several lines the houses to which attention is invited are as follows:

Books—S. A. Maxwell.

Stationery—Skeen & Stuart, John Morris Co.

Paper—Manufacturers' Paper Co., Chicago Perforated Paper Co.

Wall Paper—S. A. Maxwell.

Printing and Lithographing—Clark, Longley & Co., Globe Lithographing Co., C. H. Blakely, Eneu Johnson & Co.

Printing Type—Barnhart Brothers & Spindler.

GROCERIES, TOBACCO, ETC.

These interests are almost if not quite as heavy as dry goods and clothing. The firms named will be recognized as large ones.

Groceries—Sprague, Warner & Co., H. R. Eagle, W. M. Hoyt & Co., D. O. Lautz.

Cigars and Tobacco—W. H. Heegard & Co., Liberty Bell, Ruhstrat, Gail & Co.

Sirups—D. B. Scully.

Vinegar—William H. Bunge.

Garden Seeds—J. Leland Fogg, The Albert Dickenson Company.

Paints—Brainerd Paint Company.

Breweries—Among the houses noted in this line are P. Best & Co., Joseph Schlitz & Co., Wacker, Birk & Co., McAvoy, Brewer, Hofmann & Co.

FURNITURE, MANTELS, ETC.

A. H. Revell's sales were three-quarters of a million larger than last year, and this may be taken as a sample straw.

Furniture—Wilson & Bayless, J. F. Koons.

Mantels—Sherman Flavin, Keating, Chicago Slate & Mantel Company.

Furnaces—Fuller, Warren & Co.

MANY OTHER LINES

Not susceptible of general classification, but representing important concerns in many cases, are grouped below:

South Water street commission—Frost Bros.

Insurance—Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company.

Educational—Chicago Musical College.

Electric and Gaslight—The Chicago Edison Company, Welsbach Incandescent Gaslight Company.

Coal—Peabody, Daniels & Co.

Pressed brick—The Chicago Anderson Pressed-Brick Company.

Engineers—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

Contractors—Fitz-Simons, Connell & Co.; E. R. Brainerd.

Auction—George P. Gore.

Job lots—Schloss, Ochs & Co.

Elevated railways—The Consolidated and Rapid Transit Railroad Company of Chicago.

Manufacturing sites—The Calumet Canal & Improvement Company.

Scales—The Chicago Scale Company, one of the best known concerns in the West.

Typewriters—The Remington Company, makers of the standard machine.

Miscellaneous—J. C. Bond & Co., oil; J. S. Kirk & Co., soap; Pitkin & Brooks, crockery; C. J. Smith, oil paintings; Dr. Price's Baking Powder; American Express Company; Chicago Corset Company; Chicago Magnetic Shield Company; London Crayon Portrait Company; H. C. Johnson & Co., moldings; J. P. Miller, artesian well machinery; Tiffany Refrigerator Car; Tuerk Hydraulic Power Company; S. W. Pike, *Dress Reform Magazine;* A. A. Abott, artists' materials.

No other medicine has won approval at home equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla in Lowell.

[illegible] best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

REAL ESTATE.

S. H. KERFOOT. S. H. KERFOOT JR.

Chicago Real Estate Office
OF
S. H. Kerfoot & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
97 CLARK-ST.,
REAPER BLOCK.

Estates managed. Taxes paid. Titles examined.
Lots and Lands bought and sold.
Valuations made. Loans negotiated.
Subdivisions made and sold.
Law Suits practically attended to in Courts.
Interests protected for RESIDENTS and NON-RESIDENTS, and General Real Estate Business Conducted.

S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,
97 Clark-st., Reaper Block.

W. H. Cairnduff & Co.
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
LOANS.
SUBDIVISIONS
A SPECIALTY.
INVESTMENTS MADE.
Acre property purchased or subdivided for the owners.
Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.,
CHICAGO.

F. J. Kennedy & Company,
REAL ESTATE, LOAN,
—AND—
RENTING AGENTS,
Room 22, 130 Dearborn-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
REAL ESTATE
Bought and Sold, and Stores and Houses Rented and Rents Collected on Commission.
Property Cared for, Taxes Paid, Mortgage Loans, etc.

W. C. KINNEY. J. E. KIMBALL.
Kinney & Kimball,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
LOANS,
108 DEARBORN-ST.,
DEALERS IN
South Side Avenue and Boulevard Property.
TELEPHONE 492.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE. WERT K. GASSETTE. Member Real Estate Board. Notaries Public.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO.,
Real Estate, Loan,
—AND—
Renting Agents,
Rooms 32, 33, and 34, 130 Dearborn-st.,
CHICAGO.
Entrance also 99 Madison-st.

Real Estate bought and sold and Stores and Houses Rented and Rents Collected on Commission. Property cared for, Taxes Paid, Mortgage Loans, etc.
Telephone No. 1519.

V. H. SURGHNOR.
LOANS
AND
REAL ESTATE
EXCHANGES EFFECTED.
Tribune Building, Room 14,
CHICAGO.

DOCTOR PLACE,
REAL ESTATE
AND
LOANS,
145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE.
Houses, Lots, Cottages, Stores
S. E. GROSS.
READY FOR THE SEASON OF
1889.
WITH A GRAND ARRAY
OF CITY AND SUBURBAN SUBDIVISIONS.

DETROIT PARK
MADISON ST. SUBDIVISIONS
ARCHER AVE SUBDIVISION
ASHLAND AVE
SUBDIVISIONS
DAUPHIN PARK
CALUMET HEIGHTS
LAKE MICHIGAN

HOUSES, $2,500 TO $5,000.
COTTAGES, $1,000 TO $3,000.
STORES, $5,200 TO $6,000.
CITY LOTS, $350 AND UPWARDS.
SUBURBAN LOTS, $200 TO $900.
SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS.
ONE-TENTH CASH AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS WITH LONG TIME.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PARTIES BUILDING AT ONCE.
S. E. GROSS,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WM. H. MURDOCK. GEO. T. SIMMONS.
MURDOCK & SIMMONS,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
LOANS.
Buy and Sell Real Estate on Commission.
Collect Rents and pay Taxes.
CHOICE BARGAINS IN HYDE PARK.
Rooms 56 & 57, 115 Dearborn-st.
(Illinois Bank Building),
CHICAGO.

WEDDELL & COX,
REAL
ESTATE
INVESTMENTS.
CHICAGO,
Rooms 20-25, 97 Washington-st.
ENGLEWOOD,
Branch Offices, Cor. 63d & Halsted-sts.
and 69th & Halsted-sts.

O. M. WELLS. J. M. SECRIST.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE,
162 La Salle-st.,
ROOMS 17 and 18. CHICAGO.
Telephone 1817.
Houses Built and Sold on Monthly Payments.

The above named firm have closed another successful year in their special line, and have sold to their customers good and substantial homes in several of the most popular suburbs of the city. The firm has been able, by handling a large number of houses at a time, to sell cheaper than their customers can buy and build for themselves, which facts has been demonstrated by their large and growing trade in their favorite field—the district to the south—and the above firm will place on the market at once several fine houses and cottages, ranging in price from $2,800 to $8,000. Those wishing good, substantial houses are recommended to the above named firm.

L. W. STONE. FRED HOWARD.
STONE & HOWARD,
Real Estate and Loans.
Desirable property on the line of the contemplated Elevated Railroad.
STONE & HOWARD,
85 Washington-st., Room 3.

P. A. GEORGE,
REAL ESTATE,
53 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

New houses, with all modern improvements, between 35th and 40th-sts. (Kenwood), convenient to Ill. Central trains, from $5,000 to $12,000. Terms to suit at 6 per cent on balance. Also choice income property in same locality paying [illegible] per cent.

I offer for sale several blocks of vacant property fronting the extension of the Lake-Shore Drive, north of Lincoln Park. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.
WM. D. KERFOOT. GEO. BIRKHOFF JR.
Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co.,
85 Washington-st.,
N. W. Corner Washington and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
Real Estate, Loan,
And Financial Agents.
Special attention given to the interests of non-residents.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Agency
182 Dearborn-st.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
INVESTMENTS MADE,
ESTATES MANAGED,
MORTGAGE LOANS NEGOTIATED.

JOHN F. EBERHART,
161 La Salle-st., Room 75.
Chicago Lawn Lots,
$200 to $400.
FARE, 6 CENTS.

John F. Eberhart is the founder of Chicago Lawn and sells only his own property, and these lots are more desirable for pleasant homes than many lots sold at $800 to $1,000. Home seekers should see them. The people are mostly intelligent Americans; the water, soil, and air the best, with no sewer-gas, and the fare to the city only six cents. No other suburb can furnish so good and pleasant a home among so pleasant a people for the same money. Social, literary, and musical societies; first-class public school, from the free kindergarten to the High-School. No saloons. Population last year 194, now over 600. A building line is observed, and the houses are neat structures, with no fences, giving the place a park-like appearance. Call or send for circular and a free ticket to visit the place. Seeing is believing.

R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO.,
General Real Estate
—AND—
Loan Brokers,
184 Dearborn-st. - Room 9
Also sell acre lots near Chicago on easy terms, long time. We give greater inducements to people of moderate means than any one in this city.

Bowes & Cruickshank,
Real Estate and Loans.
Vacant and Improved Property in all parts of city and suburbs.
184 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
Branch Office,
51st-st. and Wentworth-av.
Property Bought, Sold, and Managed.

WM. F. LUBEKE,
Real Estate & Loans,
123 LA SALLE-ST.,
CHICAGO.
First Mortgages on improved real estate for sale paying 6 and 7 per cent.

GODFREY SCHMID,
Real Estate,
81 Clark-st., Room 49,
CHICAGO.

E. W. WESTFALL,
Real Estate, Loan, and Renting Agent,
130 LA SALLE-ST.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the SELLING, LEASING, RENTING of CENTRAL BUSINESS and MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
If you want to RENT BUILDING, STORE, LOFT, for BUSINESS, PRINTING, MANUFACTURING, STORAGE, call or send for [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.
B. F. JACOBS,
Real Estate and Loans,
99 Washington-st., Chicago.
Attention is invited to the following subdivisions:
THE HON. L. P. MORTON'S DOUGLAS PARK SUBDIVISION—Lots on Douglas Park, California-av., Twenty-second-st., and Douglas Park boulevard.
CHICAGO UNIVERSITY SUBDIVISION—Ashland-av., Paulina-st., Wood-st., Lincoln-st., Robey-st., and Forty-seventh to Fifty-first-st.
B. F. JACOBS' SUBDIVISIONS—Near and adjoining the above.
BLANCHARD-AV. SUBDIVISION — Forty-ninth to Fifty-first-st.
ELY'S SUBDIVISION—Halsted, Green, and Fifty-ninth-sts.
MIFFLIN'S SUBDIVISION—Peoria, Morgan, and Fifty-ninth to Sixty-first-st.
McCARTHY'S SUBDIVISION—Aberdeen and May-sts., Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth-st.
HOGE'S SUBDIVISION — Sixty-third, Aberdeen, and May-sts.
SCOBEY & SHONTS' SUBDIVISION—Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Loomis, and Laflin-sts.
B. F. JACOBS' CHICAGO LAWN SUBDIVISION—Grand Trunk Railroad and Sixty-seventh, Livingston and Sixty-eighth-sts.
B. F. JACOBS' EVERGREEN PARK SUBDIVISION—Ninety-first to Ninety-fifth-st. and Johnson-av.
REYNOLDS' SUBDIVISION — Morgan Park, 105th to 107th-st. and Western-av.
HON. O. H. HORTON'S SUBDIVISION—At Pullman Heights, 110th-st.
FERNWOOD SUBDIVISION—Between Halsted-st. and Stewart-av., 99th and 101st-sts.
OUR SUBDIVISIONS—South Park, Calumet, Michigan and Wabash-avs. and 82d and 85d-sts.
HAINES', JACOBS', MAHAN, AND ROHRER'S SUBDIVISIONS—At Cheltenham, 79th to 83d-st., Commercial, Edwards, Reynolds, Duncan, and Carlin-avs.
BOLTON'S SUBDIVISIONS—Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., State, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts., and 59th to 60th-st.
B. F. JACOBS' SUBDIVISION—Wentworth-av. La Salle, 61st, and 62d-sts.
TYLEY'S SUBDIVISION—Near Almira Station, Armitage-av.
B. F. JACOBS' SUBDIVISION—Armitage-av., Kimball and Ballou-sts.
MORTON GROVE SUBDIVISION—On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
RAVINIA—On the Lake Shore Bluffs—Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago & Evanston Railroad.
ACRE TRACTS—Containing from five to one hundred and sixty acres, in and near the city, ready for subdividing.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.,
Established 1857.
LYMAN BAIRD, FRANCIS BRADLEY,
W. W. BAIRD, GEO. L. WARNER.
REAL ESTATE
Bought and sold on commission.
PROPERTY RENTED
And managed to the best advantage.
Loans on Real Estate
Made promptly at 5, 6, and 7 Per Cent.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
To making
Building Loans.

J. C. MAGILL, J. F. McINTOSH, A. A. ROLF.
J. C. MAGILL & CO.,
Real Estate,
Loans AND Rents,
125 La Salle-st.
TELEPHONE 41.

ESTABLISHED 1872.
MEMBERS REAL ESTATE BOARD
TELEPHONE 976
Real Estate Office
—OF—
Wm. A. Merigold & Co.
Property
Bought, Sold & Rented
on Commission.
156 & 158 La Salle Street,
CHICAGO.
Rents Collected, Taxes Paid, Loans Negotiated, and Property Managed Generally.

CHICAGO AND SUBURBAN ACRES A SPECIALTY.
L. FRANKLIN,
152 La Salle-st.,
HOUSES BUILT,
BARGAINS
—IN—
Lots on Monthly Payments.
Headquarters for Mechanics, Clerks, Salesmen, etc., to secure ground for homes or investment at figures 25 to 40 per cent lower than prevailing rates.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
E. Rothschild & Bros., Wholesale Clothing, [illegible] Monroe-st., Chicago.
Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
The Security Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
Wyman, Mullen & Co., Wholesale Clothing, Minneapolis, Minn.
Branch Office, 304 and 305 [illegible] Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

WALTER S. DRAY,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 115 DEARBORN-ST.,
CHICAGO.
Dealer in Cicero and Lake Township [illegible] and Owner of Subdivisions at [illegible] Park and Park Manor in Hyde Park.

STATE.

B. A. ULRICH. RUSSELL ULRICH.

B. A. Ulrich & Son,

Real Estate Agency,

Established 1868,

95 Washington-st.

This firm report a good business for the past year, their sales consisting mostly of central business property, acres south of the city, residences and residence lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, Windsor Park, and Cheltenham Beach—over three-fourths of a million dollars' worth of property having changed hands through their agency.

Among the sales of buildings made by this firm for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, are the following:

Nos. 109 and 111 Wabash-av., 48x160 feet and building, $160,000, to Andrew McNally; Nos. 203 and 205 Jackson-st., to Warner Bros., $128,000; Nos. 55 and 57 Canal-st., to F. G. McNally at $55,000; block of eight buildings cor. Garfield-av. and North Clark-st., $66,000, to R. M. Dorman; No. 321 49th-st., to J. F. Aldrich, $14,500; No. 5126 Kimbark-av., to E. B. Meyers, $16,000; No. 4549 Lake-av., to F. W. Norwood, $10,500; the residence of Joseph Mayo, 53d-st., $11,000.

Among the sales of unimproved property were the following:

40 acres on 33d and Central Park-av., for J. Q. Adams, $40,000; 34 acres at Cheltenham Beach to Dr. E. G. Minnick at $40,000, which sale closed the purchase made of the Bee-Hive Bank of 159 acres in 1882 by B. A. Ulrich and others at $135,000.

547x287 feet northeast cor. 48th-st. and Cottage Grove-av. to W. H. Colvin, $36,500; 114x300 feet on Greenwood-av., north of 50th-st., to E. H. Turner, $32,910.

20 acres on B. & O. R. R. and 79th-st., in Cowlin's Sub., for J. Q. Adams, $16,000; 100 x300 feet on Wright-st. to G. S. Dubbins, $15,000; 97x200 feet on 49th-st. and Madison-av. to W. H. Craig at $14,000.

Sales of lots 25 to 100 feet frontage in Hyde Park and Windsor Park amounting to over $100,000.

They report a good demand during the past year generally for Hyde Park residence property and also acres for subdivisions. They are always well supplied with holdings of this character for sale.

Mr. Ulrich Sr. has resided in the Big Village for the past twenty-five years.

This firm do a regular commission business and have the confidence of their customers and of those for whom they act in the capacity of brokers.

WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO.,

Successors to PIERCE & WARE,

REAL ESTATE,

Renting, and Loan

BROKERS,

No. 151 La Salle-st.

Sale and Renting of Business Property and Collection of Rents a Specialty.

EDWIN F. GETCHELL. BRUCE B. BARNEY.

GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO.,

Real Estate AND Loans.

125 Dearborn-st., - - Chicago.

Business Property sold, bought, and rented. Loans negotiated on improved city property. Interests of non-residents attended to. Modern Houses a specialty. Acres and suburban property.

Members Chicago and New York Real Estate Exchanges.

BENJ. L. PEASE,

Loans and Examining and Perfecting of Titles

GEO. D. PEASE,

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,

EDWIN B. PEASE,

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,

112 Dearborn-st.,

CHICAGO.

GEO. A. EMERY,

Real Estate Broker

118 Monroe-st.,

Montauk Block, First Floor, Front Office,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Makes a specialty of Avenue and Boulevard Property, south.

S. DELAMATER,

56 Dearborn-st.,

Real Estate Dealer.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Bargains in Lots and Acres. Bunches of Lots at acre prices. Houses and lots in all parts of the city and suburbs.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO.,

72 DEARBORN-ST.

LOANS Made at lowest rates on Improved City Property.

REAL ESTATE For sale and rent in all parts of the city.

RENTING Stores, Offices, Flats, and Dwellings.

RENTS COLLECTED and remitted promptly. Taxes paid. Property judiciously managed. Personal attention given.

J. W. Hedenberg,

102 Washington-st., Room 1,

CHICAGO, ILL.

REAL ESTATE.

A. B. SOUTHARD,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

115 DEARBORN-ST.

Specialty: Strictly Modern Houses, desirably located upon South Side and Kenwood and Hyde [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

HOMES IN THE CITY! HOMES IN THE SUBURBS!

Get a Home to Suit You in Any Locality You Like on Your Own Terms.

The Chicago Building Co. is prepared to purchase lots and build houses to order of any style and sell on easy terms. Call and see what can be done with the money you now throw away in rent.

We have special facilities for building at Fernwood, Cottage Lawn, Washington Heights, South Englewood, Auburn, Normal Park, and Englewood.

At Fernwood will build modern 8-room house on 50-ft. lot, bath, Furnace, Mantels, Hardwood Finish, &c., $2,600 and upwards; $300 down, $25 monthly. Six-room houses, with 50-ft. lots, $1,200 to $2,500; $100 to $250 down, $12.50 to $25 monthly.

City homes, 2-story pressed brick fronts, $1,600 up.

Shares of stock in this company for sale, $10 each, exchangeable for houses or lots.

S. MONTGOMERY SMITH, Manager

84 Washington-st., Room 37.

REAL ESTATE—CITY.

Manufacturing Property.

Manufacturers can have suitable buildings erected to meet their wants in any locality they wish.

The Chicago Building Co. is prepared to purchase sites and build to order any class of business structure and sell on terms, 10 per cent down and balance monthly. Call or address CHICAGO BUILDING CO.,
84 Washington-st.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

Abstracts of Title.

HADDOCK, VALLETTE & RICKCORDS,

85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

The abstract system has been brought to such a degree of perfection that the transferring and mortgaging of real estate is accomplished in the shortest possible time, as the vast numbers of instruments recorded the past year amply show.

The satisfactory condition of Chicago real estate titles has been brought about mainly by Chicago abstract makers, and some idea of the accurate and painstaking work required in their line of business may be had by reference to the fact that there has never been known of a loss of investment by reason of a defect in an abstract.

The prudent man *always secures his evidences of title*, and the prompt and accurate work of HADDOCK, VALLETTE & RICKCORDS is evidenced by the amount of business transacted, being greater than that of any other company in the abstract business in this city.

The firm possesses the most complete indexes to the existing records, and in addition can furnish copies of valuable original antefire abstracts to nearly three-fourths of the land in Cook County down to the fire of 1871. These copies will render unnecessary costly original abstracts made now, and can be furnished at a nominal cost. They also print and certify abstracts at prices that defy competition.

HENRY H. HANDY. FILLMORE WEIGLEY.

Handy & Company,

MANAGERS OF ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT OF

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company,

92, 94, and 96

WASHINGTON STREET,

CHICAGO.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ORDER YOUR GOODS SENT BY

THE FASTEST LINE

—THE—

SAFEST. CHEAPEST. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY BEST. QUICKEST.

Running a Special Fast Train between New York and Chicago for Express Business only, carrying no passengers.

MONEY ORDERS—Cheapest and safest means of remitting money. Payable at 15,000 places in U. S., Canada, and Europe. Received by all banks.

RATES—U. S. AND CANADA.

Not over $5	5 Cents	Not over $30	12 Cents
Not over $10	8 Cents	Not over $40	15 Cents
Not over $20	10 Cents	Not over $50	20 Cents

Over $50 at same rates.

PRIVATE BANKS.

C. V. BANTA, JR.,

STOCK AND BOND

BROKER,

No. 90 Washington-st.

Telephone No. 1820.

TELEPHONE STOCKS,
LOCAL STOCKS,
LOCAL BONDS, AND
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and Sold on Commission.

WALKER & WRENN

CONDUCT A

General Banking Business.

Commercial Paper. Bonds and Stocks.

225 La Salle-st.

CHAS. HENROTIN.

BONDS AND STOCKS

Bought and Sold.

Full line of first class investment bonds and stocks always on hand.

111-115 Dearborn-st. Telephone, 1179.

Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Calumet Canal & Improvement Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO

Manufacturers AND Capitalists.

THE CALUMET CANAL & IMPROVEMENT CO. is opening up a great manufacturing district at EAST CHICAGO, where it owns over 8,000 acres of land, and can offer very liberal inducements to those who desire SITES FOR FACTORIES or for general manufacturing and commercial purposes.

EAST CHICAGO

Is admirably situated on Lake Michigan, just across the State line in Indiana, with every natural resource for cheaply handling fuel and bulky products. It is as much a port of Chicago as any suburb of the city can be, and its interests are as closely identified with that of the city as if it were located in the business section of the South Side.

A FINE NATURAL HARBOR

Has been supplemented by a system of canals, 200 feet wide and 18 feet deep. These canals connect Lake Michigan with the Grand Calumet River, and also with Lake George, Wolf Lake, Hyde Lake, etc., affording an almost unlimited dock frontage.

NEW BELT LINE SYSTEM.

The Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railway Company is the projector of a new and important Belt Line system, with over 30 miles of double track already in operation. This line taps the Baltimore & Ohio, Lake Shore, Fort Wayne, Michigan Central, Pan-Handle, Grand Trunk, Wabash, Louisville & New Albany, Eastern Illinois, Illinois Central, Nickel-Plate, Rock Island, Chicago & Atlantic, and the Chicago Belt Line itself, through the Chicago & Western Indiana.

This Belt Line is entirely independent of all trunk lines, and may be used by any connecting road upon payment of a small trackage charge.

The charge for switching at East Chicago is only about one-fifth that of Grand Crossing and South Chicago, while freight rates in all directions are the same as at Chicago.

CHEAP FUEL.

One item of surpassing importance to manufacturers is the CHEAP FUEL obtained at this point. The Pipe-Line of the National Transit Company passes through the property of this company. Before the right of way was granted there was exacted from the Transit Company an agreement to supply fuel free to all factories located at East Chicago for all time to come.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the large number of manufacturing plants already in operation and in process of erection, giving employment to nearly 3,000 men, there have been built since June over 100 dwelling houses, a terminal depot costing $15,000, Fort Wayne local depot costing $5,000, a double-track iron bridge costing $40,000, several hotels, etc., etc.

A NEW HOTEL.

The Company is now preparing to erect a hotel, with all modern improvements, capable of accommodating about 100 guests. It will be located on Forsyth-av., between the Chicago & Calumet Terminal Railroad depot and the Todd Opera-House, and will occupy an entire block. It will be known as the "KENNEDY," constructed of colored brick and red and green slate, and will be completed next fall.

We specially invite correspondence from parties who wish to build grain elevators, factories, etc., and shippers of grain, lumber, coal, pig-iron, iron-ore, etc., etc.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO

The Calumet Canal & Improvement Company,

529 Rookery Bldg.

COAL.

—:—

Peabody, Daniels & Co.

—COAL—

103 Dearborn-st.

S. E. Cor. Washington,

CHICAGO.

TELEPHONE 1303.

—:—

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The First National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

Paid In Capital,	$3,000,000
Surplus,	$1,500,000

OFFICERS:

SAM'L M. NICKERSON, President.
L. J. GAGE, Vice-President.
H. R. SYMONDS, Cashier.
H. M. KINGMAN, Ass't Cashier.
R. J. STREET, 2d Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

SAM'L M. NICKERSON,	O. PECKHAM,
F. D. GRAY,	S. W. ALLERTON,
H. H. PORTER,	NELSON MORRIS,
E. F. LAWRENCE,	EUGENE S. PIKE,
L. J. GAGE,	H. R. SYMONDS.
A. A. CARPENTER,	

ILLINOIS

Trust and Savings BANK,

Southeast Corner

La Salle and Adams Streets,

CHICAGO.

The Only Bank in Illinois Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

CASH CAPITAL,

$500,000.00.

Invested in United States Government Bonds at par.

Additional Liabilities of Stockholders,

$500,000.00.

SURPLUS,

$600,000.00.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN McCAFFERY,	JOHN B. DRAKE,
GEO. STURGES,	L. Z. LEITER,
WM. H. REID,	WM. H. MITCHELL,
JOHN CRERAR,	JOHN J. MITCHELL,
C. J. BLAIR.	

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Dec. 12, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,422,587.58
Overdrafts		3,141.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		167,865.72
Due from other National banks	$815,919.74	
Due f'm State b'nks and b'nkers	59,485.19	
		875,404.93
Real estate		22,650.00
Taxes paid		9,981.48
Checks and other cash items	$1,676.48	
Exchanges for clearing-house	325,780.07	
Bills of other banks	39,696.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	1,499.97	
Specie	494,280.00	
Legal-tender notes	609,500.00	
		1,472,432.52
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from United States Treasurer other than 5 per cent of redemption fund		3,000.00
Total		$8,029,313.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits		199,322.32
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$3,425,656.45	
Demand certificates of deposit	179,138.74	
Certified checks	126,425.44	
Cashier's checks outstanding	15,676.51	
Due to other National banks	1,406,416.82	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,131,682.62	
		6,284,991.58
Total		$8,029,313.90

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

I, John B. Meyer, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN B. MEYER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of December, 1888. WILLIAM KEYES,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: ORRIN W. POTTER, JESSE SPALDING, HENRY FIELD, Directors.

Herman Schaffner. *A. G. Becker.*

Herman Schaffner & Co.,

Bankers

Southwest Corner
Dearborn and Madison-sts.,
Chicago, Ill.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Report of the Condition

OF THE

Chicago National Bank

At Close of Business

Dec. 12, 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$3,017,710.10
Overdrafts	2,771.41
U. S. Bonds for circulation	50,000.00
Other Bonds	370,000.00
Cash	994,825.86
Due from Banks	476,607.74
Checks for Clearings	125,310.98
Due from U. S. Treasurer	24,250.00
Total	$5,060,876.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000.00
Surplus Fund	300,000.00
Undivided Profits	59,628.77
National Bank Notes outstanding	45,000.00
Individual Deposits	3,586,858.34
Due Banks	569,388.98
Total	$5,060,876.09

This Bank buys and sells Foreign Exchange, makes Cable Transfers, and issues Circular Letters of Credit for travelers available in the principal cities of the world.

J. R. WALSH, President.
HENRY H. NASH, Cashier.
WM. COX, Assistant Cashier

BANKING —AND— BONDS.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Receive Accounts, Issue Certificates of Deposit Bearing interest. Drafts on European Cities. Letters of Credit, &c.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES.

BOND DEPARTMENT.

Deal in Government, State, **Municipal**, Leading R. R. Bonds, and other Securities bearing **4 to 7 per cent.** Send for Investment Lists. Also deal in Land Warrants and Scrip, applicable to Government Land.

S. A. KEAN & CO.

Chicago: 100 Washington-st.

New York, 115 Broadway.

Home Safety Deposit Vaults,

Home Insurance Building.

Not Rivaled by any in the Country.

S. A. KEAN, Pres't. J. B. HOBBS, Vice-Pres't

P. R. CHANDLER. F. R. CHANDLER.

CHANDLER & CO.

Mortgage Bankers

AND

Real Estate Brokers.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Members of the Chicago Real Estate Board, Chicago Stock Exchange, and Chicago Board of Trade.

Agents in Chicago for the Vermont Savings Bank and the Brattleboro Savings Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont; the Sullivan Savings Institution of Claremont, New Hampshire; the Lebanon Savings Bank, of Lebanon, New Hampshire; the Bellows Falls Savings Institution, Vermont; and private capitalists of London, Paris, New York, and Boston.

OUR BANKERS.—Union National Bank, Atlas National Bank, Chicago; Drexel, Morgan & Co., Chemical National Bank, New York; the National Bank of Commonwealth, Boston.

LOAN DEPARTMENT.—First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate. Real Estate Mortgages bought and sold.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.—We invite the attention of buyers and sellers alike.

RENTING DEPARTMENT.—Collection of rents and general care and management of property.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—W. H. ROSE, Register. Insurance placed in the choicest selected companies.

LAW DEPARTM'T.—HOWARD HARE and H. W. STILLMAN, Attorneys.

R. P. WALKER, Manager Real Estate Department.
HENRY T. CHACE, Cashier.
CLARENCE R. DIX, Inspector Loans.

Telephone 1089. 110 DEARBORN-ST.

H. C. VAN SCHAACK & CO.,

Mortgage Bankers.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

First Mortgage Loans for Sale on Chicago Improved Real Estate.

82 Dearborn Street.

BREWERIES.

PHILLIP BEST BREWING CO.,

Capacity, 600,000 Barrels,

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

Brewers and Bottlers of Lager Beer

CHICAGO BRANCHES:

Cor. Indiana & Desplaines-sts.

H. PABST.......MANAGER.

HENRY UIHLEIN, President. ALFRED UIHLEIN, Superintendent.

AUG. UIHLEIN, Secretary.

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO.,

Annual Capacity, 500,000 Barrels,

MILWAUKEE.

Chicago Depot and Office,

Corner Ohio and Union Streets,

EDWARD G. UIHLEIN, Manager.

CHAS. H. WACKER, Pres. and Treasurer.
JACOB BIRK, Vice-President
WM. A. BIRK, Secretary.

—THE—

Wacker & Birk BREWING CO.,

171 North Desplaines-st.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. M. BREWER, Pres't. A. M. HOFMANN, Sec'y.
GEO. HOFMANN, Jr., Vice-Pres't. V. HOFMANN, Sup't.

—THE—

Brewer & Hofmann BREWING CO.,

Green-st., bet. Maidson & Washington-boulevard.

Brewers of Beer by the vaccuum process, which accomplishes the most perfect fermentation of any method in use.

Office, 43 S. Green-st.,

Telephone 4247. CHICAGO, ILL.

McAVOY BREWING COMPANY

BREWERS OF

PURE MALT BEER,
PILSENER & BROWN.

OFFICE,

2349 South Park-av.

MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES.

Fire in Your Boots!

This is better than snakes in your boots. MAGNETIC FIRE and Mind POLARITY are the keys to health, life, and happiness. Mind is made up of magnetism. Magnetism is a substance and carries into our blood this vitalizing, polarizing power. Warmth is only one of the many potencies Magnetic Shields impart. We nourish, feed, and manufacture new rich blood by magnetic radiations. A fountain of MAGNETIC FIRE in the form of MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES will insure the circulation of the LIFE CURRENT and cause every organ in the body to cast off morbid secretions and act naturally. Of all the forces in nature for the relief and cure of disease MAGNETISM stands pre-eminently first, last, and always the quickest, best, most pleasant, and enduring.

Wherever perfect MAGNETIC POLARITY is established there is rest, peace, and harmony on the physical plane. A MAGNETIC SHIELD is what its name implies, a shield and protection against harm from within and without. Protects against all known contagion and burns up the debris within the body.

When will the world wake up from its "Rip Van Winkle" sleep and learn the true, natural method of obtaining GOOD HEALTH? Cleanse your minds of impurity and allow nature's own MAGNETIC FIRES to cleanse your bodies from all impurities. If you will listen to reason, science, and common sense you can be free from the bondage of disease. A pair of MAGNETIC FOOT BATTERIES will enlarge your understanding so you can be certain of complete recovery with larger shields. $1.00 buys a pair of these FOOT BATTERIES, or three pairs for $2.00.

Who is the first man to speak up and test these fountains of warmth? Who will first dig himself out of the cobwebs of fogyism and the ruts of prejudice and unbelief? Shout to us all along the line; let us hear a chorus of voices! Get rid of those aches, and pains, and rheumatic twinges in your feet and limbs. The FOOT BATTERIES will radiate a genial glow of warmth through your body equal to the soft rays of sunshine in June. No failures! Every pair a success! Try a pair; send now, today, before you change your mind to other matters. Health comes first to those who HONESTLY seek it! More in our next.

CHICAGO MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,
6 Central Music-Hall, Chicago.

L. L. Ferriss & Co.'s
Chicago-Made Gents' Shoes
Now Lead
The Procession.
Ask your dealer for them.
Prices $3 to $5.

GROCERS.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.

IMPORTING,
MANUFACTURING,
AND
JOBBING

GROCERS,

Randolph-st. & Michigan-av.,

CHICAGO.

W. M. Hoyt Company,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND

Wholesale Grocers

Employ no traveling men. Make no charge for cartage. Sell to merchants only. Full list of our goods and lowest prices may be found in the "Grocers' Criterion." Established 31 years.

Corner Michigan-av. and River-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

D. O. LANTZ,

Wholesale Grocer.

The Only Cash Wholesale Grocery House in the United States.

Retailers will find it to their advantage to give us a trial. We furnish for our customers 100 good-sized papers once a month (free), and allow them to send in town locals, which makes it a regular town paper.

The celebrated "Lantz's Credit Coupons" were invented by Mr. Lantz about 5 years ago. This system does away with the annoyance of bookkeeping, and reduces business to as near a cash basis as it is possible to do.

H. R. EAGLE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

68 Wabash-av., Chicago.

The retailer will always find our stock complete and in every way reliable.

Special attention given to the furnishing of Farmers. H. R. EAGLE & CO.,
68 Wabash-av.

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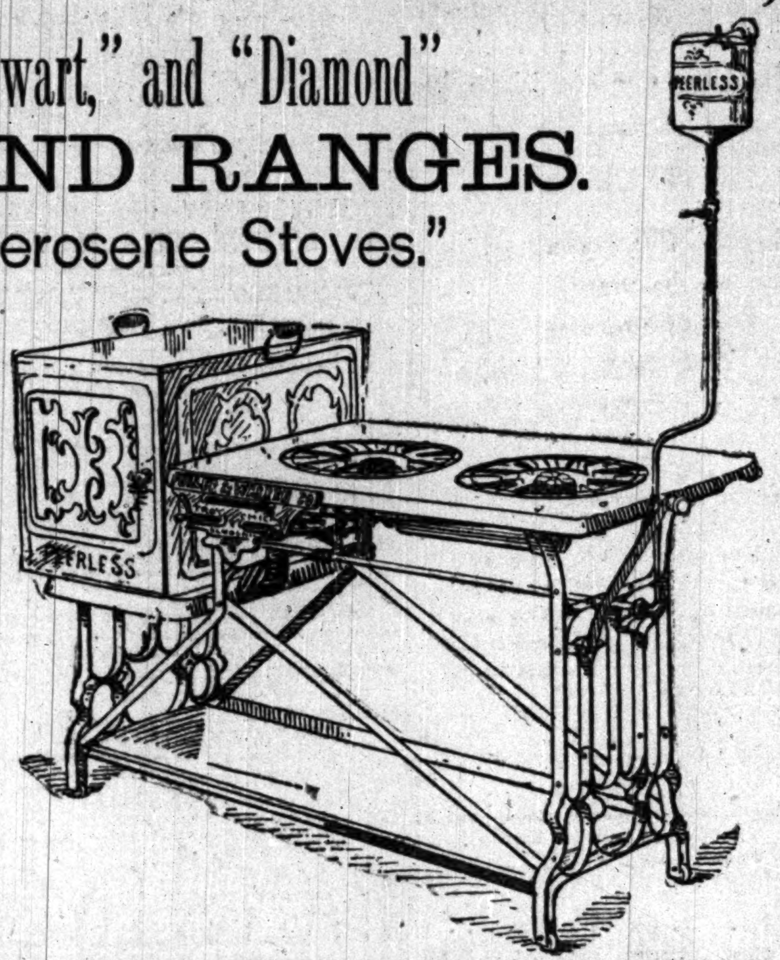

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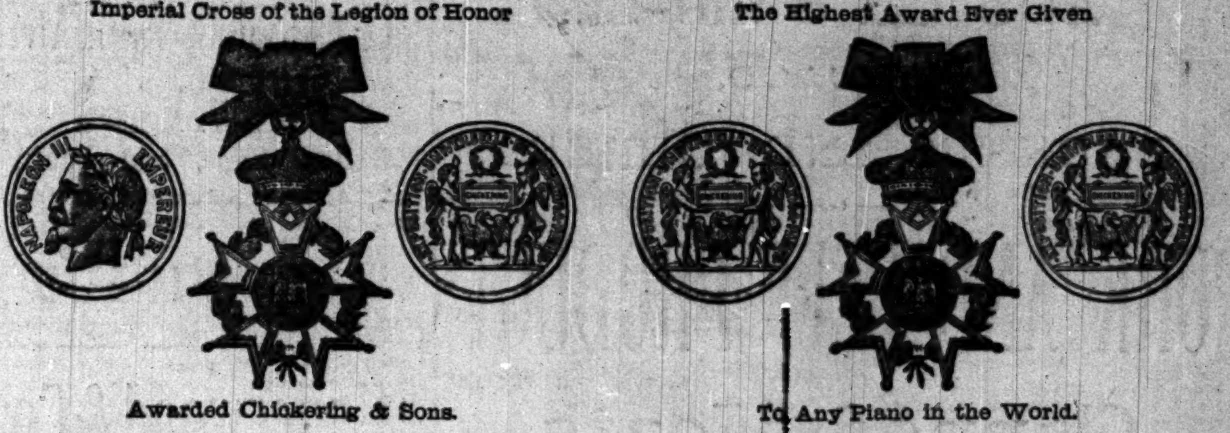
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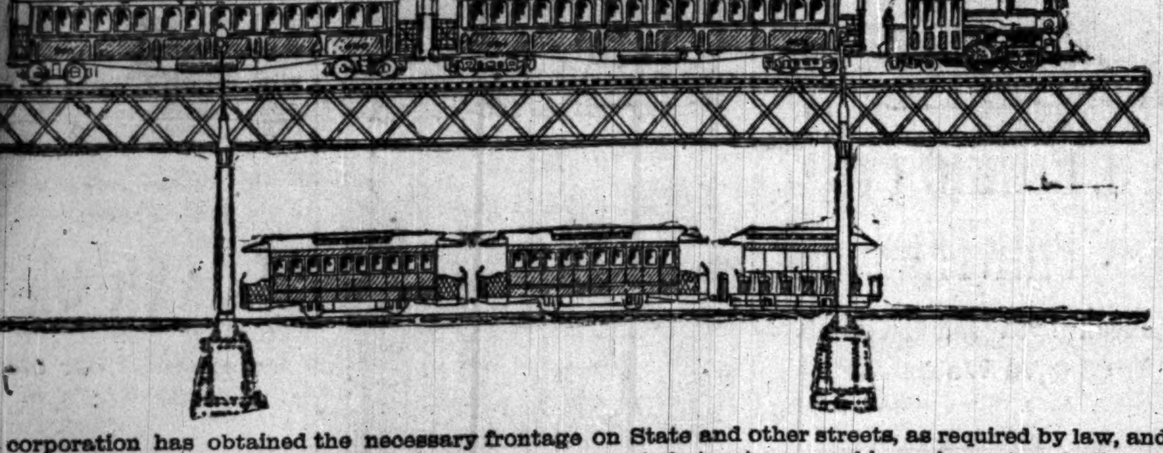

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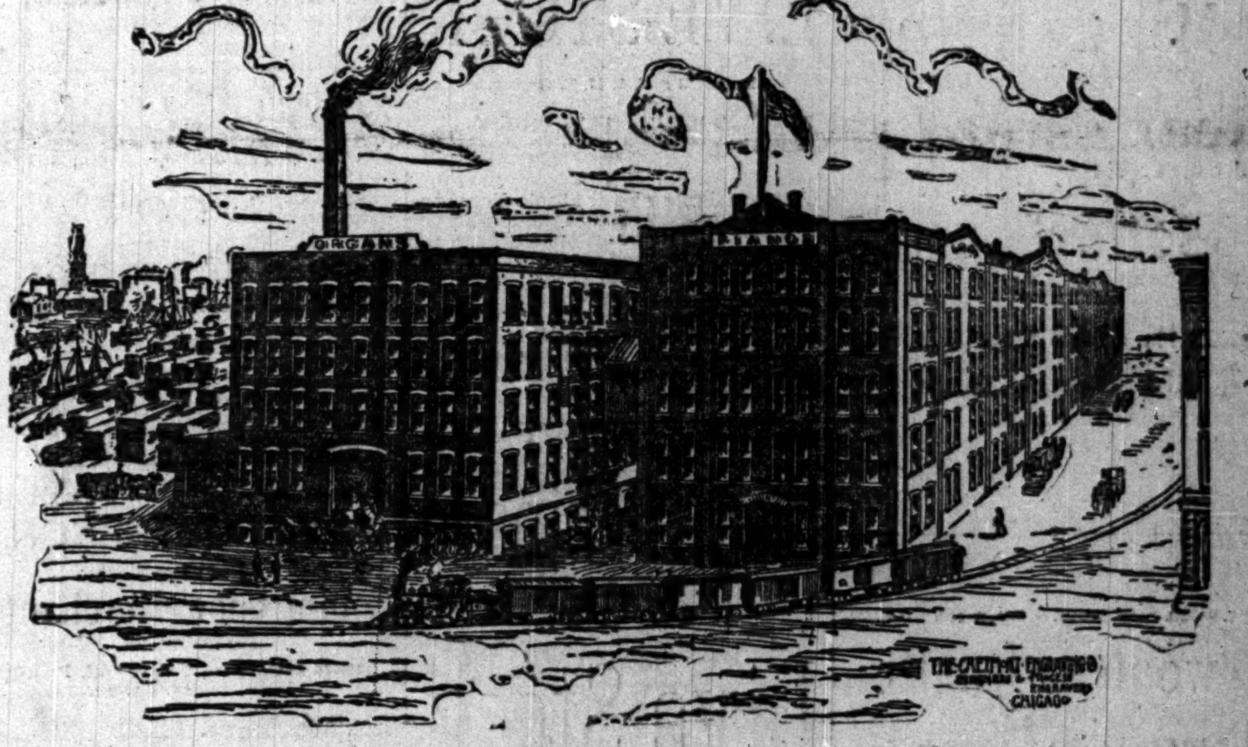
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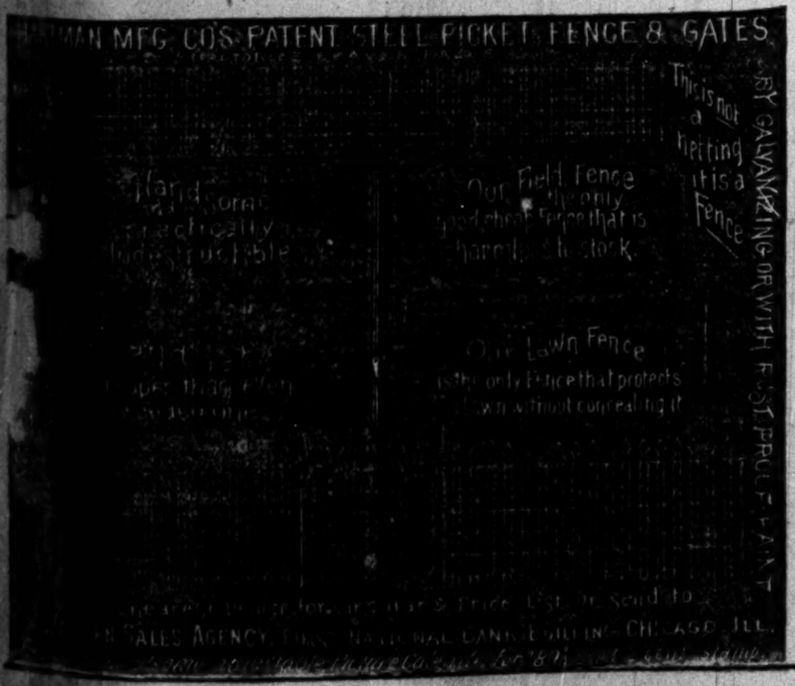
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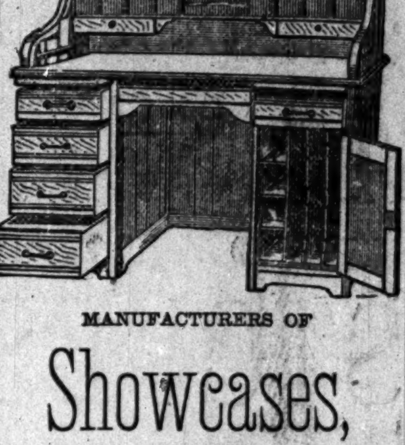

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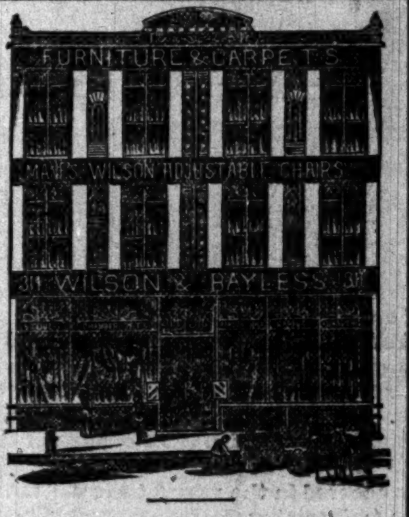

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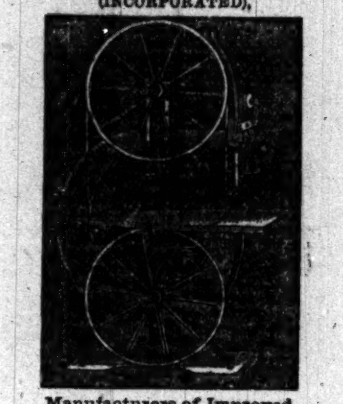

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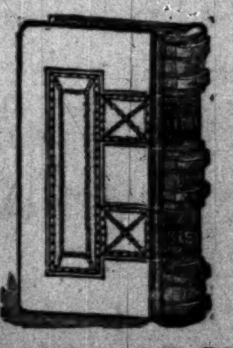

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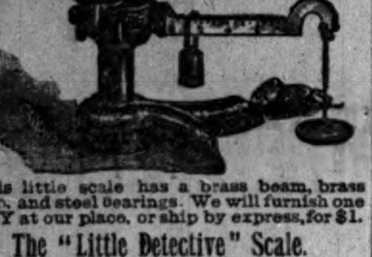
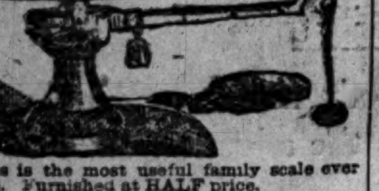


This little scale has a brass beam, brass scoop, and steel bearings. We will furnish one ONLY at our place, or ship by express, for $1.

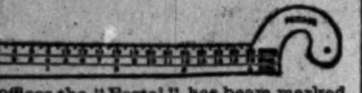
The "Little Detective" Scale.

Weighs from ¼ oz. to 25 lbs. Price, $3.00.



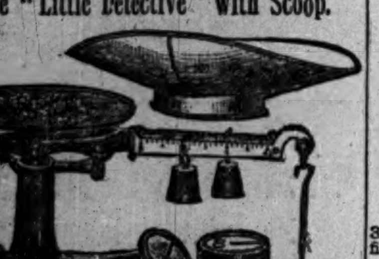
This is the most useful family scale ever made. Furnished at HALF price.

The "Little Detective" Postal.



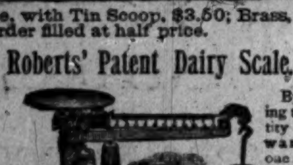
For offices the "Postal" has beam marked, giving the AMOUNT in POSTAGE on all classes of mail matter, so no figuring is required. Sold at same price.

The "Little Detective" with Scoop.



Price, with Tin Scoop, $3.50; Brass, $3.75. One order filled at half price.

Roberts' Patent Dairy Scale.

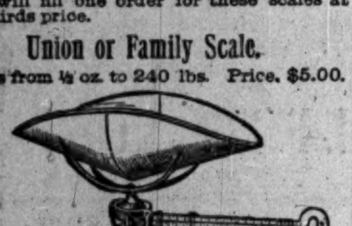


By knowing the quantity of Salt wanted to one pound of Butter, any child can salt it uniformly. Steel Bearings; Capacity, 240 lbs. $6.00

We will fill one order for these scales at two-thirds price.

Union or Family Scale.

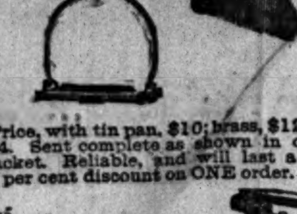
Weighs from ½ oz. to 240 lbs. Price, $5.00.



This is one of the most convenient scales made. Small articles are weighed in the scoop and large ones on the platform. Price, with DOUBLE Beam, $6. One order for any number of either or both styles at half price.

Market or Butchers' Beam.

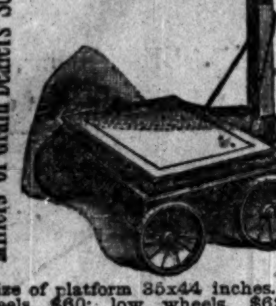
Capacity from 2 oz. to 75 lbs.



Price, with tin pan, $10; brass, $12; marble, $14. Sent complete as shown in cut, with bracket. Reliable, and will last a lifetime. 25 per cent discount on ONE order.

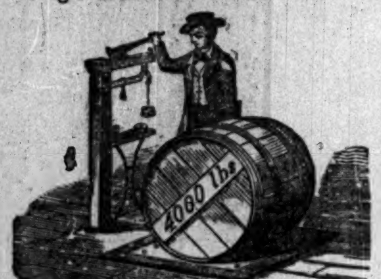
Millers' or Grain Dealers' Scale.

Capacity, 2,000 lbs.



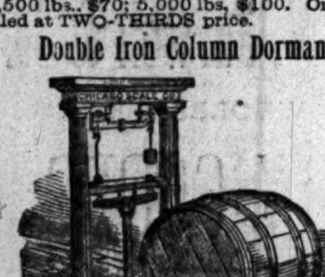
Size of platform 35x44 inches. Price, no wheels, $60; low wheels, $62.50; high wheels, $65. One order filled at TWO-THIRDS price.

Single Standard Dormant Scales.



Price, 2,000 lbs., $50; 3,000 lbs., $60; 3,500 lbs., $70; 5,000 lbs, $100. One order filled at TWO-THIRDS price.

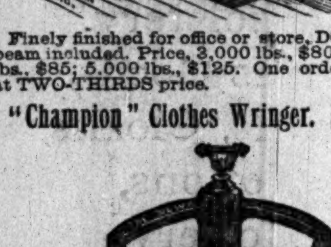
Double Iron Column Dormant.



CHICAGO SCALE CO.

Finely finished for office or store, DOUBLE beam included. Price, 3,000 lbs., $80; 3,500 lbs., $85; 5,000 lbs., $125. One order filled at TWO-THIRDS price.

"Champion" Clothes Wringer. Price, $3.00



Best principle for obtaining and applying pressure of any Wringer in use. One order filled at Twenty-five per cent discount.

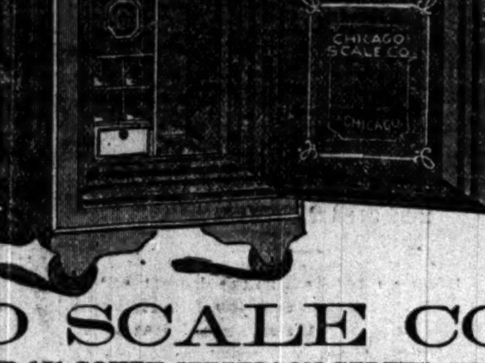
A USEFUL PRESENT FOR EVERYBODY!

Can Be Taken Any Time During the Year 1889.

Our prices on all kinds of Scales and thousands of other articles are from 30 to 60 per cent lower than those of other manufacturers and dealers. Notwithstanding this, we will fill ONE order for any number of articles from any person during the year and make them a present of the discount here mentioned on the same.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

No.	Inside.	Outside.	W'ght.	Price
1	12x8x8½	23x14x12	250	$2
2	15x10x10	28x18x18	500	$3
3	18x14x12	32x23x21½	800	$40
4	16½x12½x11	34½x24½x24	1100	$50
5	18½x14½x12	36x26x25	1400	$6
6	20½x18½x13	38¾x31x26	1650	$7
7	20½x20½x14	46½x33¼x27	2100	$90



Best Fire-Proof Filling and Combination Lock. Every House, Office, and Store should have a Safe at our low prices.

Sargent & Greenleaf Combination Locks. All Safes delivered on the cars in Chicago. Prices of Larger Safes, Vault Doors, etc., given upon application.

We will allow 25 Per Cent Discount from our low prices on ONE ORDER from any person for Safes.

CHICAGO SCALE COMPANY,

147, 149, AND 151 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.,

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

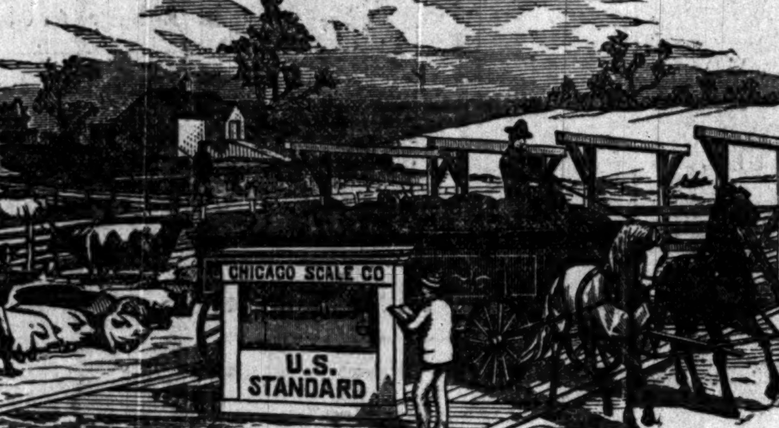
UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES.

SIZE AND PRICE:

2-ton	6x12 ft.	$ 40
3-ton	7x13 ft.	50
4-ton	8x14 ft.	60
5-ton	8x14 ft.	75
6-ton	8x16 ft.	90
8-ton	8x22 ft.	110

Beam, Box, or Office Fixtures included.

25% Discount on ONE Order.



FOR HAY, GRAIN, COAL, STOCK, LUMBER, COTTON, SUGAR-CANE, OR MERCHANDISE.

THE CHEAPEST, BEST, AND MOST POPULAR WAGON SCALES MADE. Every variety of Blacksmiths' Too's at lowest prices including Portable Forges, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Drills, Lathes, Screw Plates, Sledges, Hammers, Tongs, Pincers, &c., &c.

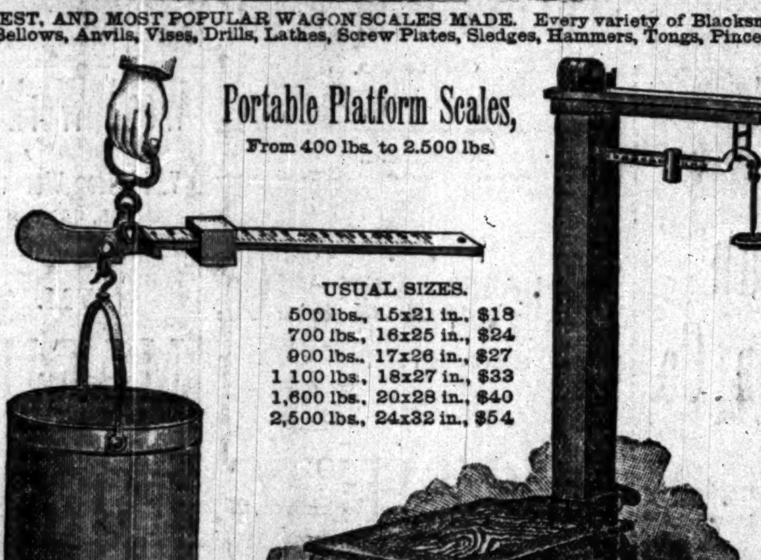
GRAIN OR SEED TESTERS.

2-Quart. $10—less one-quarter.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING—For weight of grain per bushel, take from sample to be tested and fill the brass bucket carefully (not pressing down), and with the beam strike off the grain evenly, then weigh same, using the slide weight. And on getting an EVEN BALANCE you will have the weight in pounds per bushel. Thus, if balanced at sixty, it would indicate sixty pounds to the bushel, etc., etc. Always be careful to not pack grain in the bucket.

Portable Platform Scales,

From 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.



USUAL SIZES.

500 lbs.	15x21 in.	$18
700 lbs.	16x25 in.	$24
900 lbs.	17x26 in.	$27
1 100 lbs.	18x27 in.	$33
1,600 lbs.	20x28 in.	$40
2,500 lbs.	24x32 in.	$54

In the construction of all Scales only the best material is used.

The castings are made smooth, from good strong iron.

The beams are brass, with sliding brass poise.

The bearings, upon which all the wear comes, are of the best English steel.

The woodwork is strong and substantial.

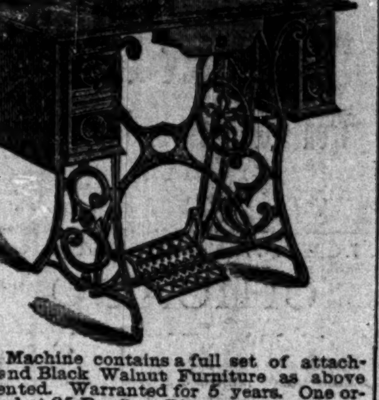
Each Scale is thoroughly tested, neatly finished, and painted.

All orders for shipment are boxed and delivered on the cars free of charge.

We will fill ONE order for Portable Scales at HALF PRICE. All orders accompanied by cash will be promptly filled. All articles guaranteed as represented and to give satisfaction, or they may be returned and money refunded.

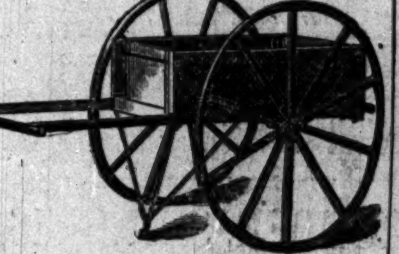
Singer Style Sewing Machine.

Price, $18.00.



Each Machine contains a full set of attachments and Black Walnut Furniture as above represented. Warranted for 5 years. One order filled at 25 Per Cent Discount.

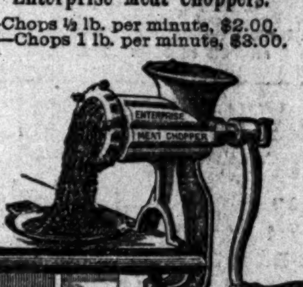
Hand Push Carts.



No. 1—L. 40 in., W. 24 in., D. 10 in., Wheel 44 in.; $12.
No. 2—L. 51 in., W. 40 in., D. 10 in., Wheel 44 in.; $14.
One order filled at 20 per cent discount.

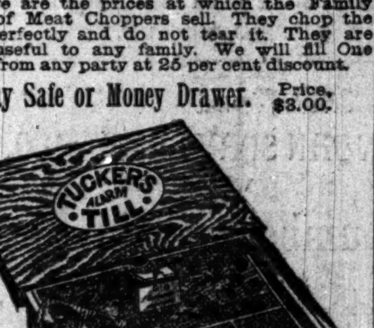
Enterprise Meat Choppers.

No. 5—Chops ½ lb. per minute, $2.00.
No. 10—Chops 1 lb. per minute, $3.00.



Above are the prices at which the Family Sizes of Meat Choppers sell. They chop the meat perfectly and do not tear it. They are most useful to any family. We will fill One Order from any party at 25 per cent discount.

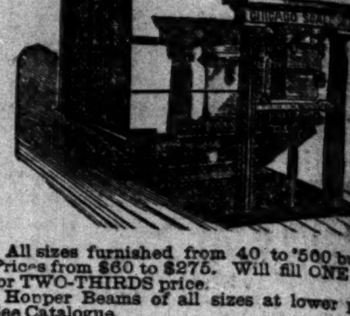
Day Safe or Money Drawer. Price, $3.00.



TUCKER'S ALARM TILL
CHICAGO SCALE CO. CHICAGO, ILLS.

This Drawer has the latest improved Lock of 32 changes. We will fill One Order from one person for $2.00 each; in lots of six, $10; in lots of twelve, $18.

Dormant Hopper Scales.



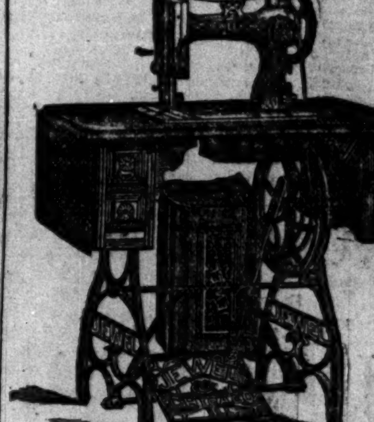
CHICAGO SCALE CO.

All sizes furnished from 40 to 500 bushels. Prices from $60 to $275. Will fill ONE order for TWO-THIRDS price.

Hopper Beams of all sizes at lower prices. See Catalogue.

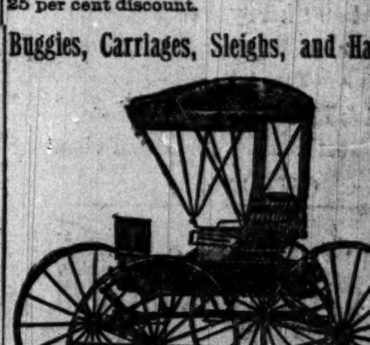
The High-Arm "Jewel."

Price, $22.00.

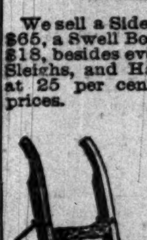


This is the latest improved High-Arm Machine made; it is finely finished, has black walnut furniture, oil polished, and full set latest improved attachments. ONE order filled at 25 per cent discount.

Buggies, Carriages, Sleighs, and Harness.



We sell a Side or End Spring Top Buggy for $65, a Swell Body Carpet Trimmed Sleigh for $18, besides every style of Buggies, Carriages, Sleighs, and Hansoms. We will fill One Order at 25 per cent discount from our very low prices.



Store, Warehouse, Mill, and Cotton Trucks.

Prices from $2.50 to $10.50.

We sell a Handy Truck suitable for stores, mills, etc., for $2.50. We will fill One Order and give 25 per cent discount from our low prices.

Chicago Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co.

Branch Companies—New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Louisville, Grand Rapids, Des Moines, Omaha, Dallas, Richmond, London, Paris, Berlin, Milan, Melbourne, Montreal.

C. E. BLEYER, General Manager.

Manufacturers of the Smith Patent Purifiers for Locomotives, Stationary and Marine Boilers.

General Offices, 323 Rookery Building, Chicago.

In introducing this device to the public we do so under the broad claims that we can feed water into high-pressure boilers at a temperature of more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. That we have the simplest device in construction and most effective in results that has ever been offered. We offer our FEED WATER HEATER AND PURIFIER to owners of Steam Boilers with the following guarantee: To PREVENT ABSOLUTELY all formation of Scale or Incrustation without the use of compounds; to Prevent Foaming and all Expansion or Contraction, thus making the boiler steam freely at all times. The device is simple in its mechanism and easily attached to the INSIDE OF THE BOILER. The PURIFIER is now in use on Twenty Trunk Line Railroads and in more than One Thousand Stationary and Marine Boilers, results being satisfactory in all cases. Catalogues with highest testimonials sent on application. We EQUIP BOILERS WITH OUR PURIFIER FOR SIXTY (60) DAYS' TEST and GUARANTEE THE ABOVE RESULTS, OR NO PAY.

Send for Pamphlets giving Testimonials, Prices, etc. Following is a List of Testimonials from a few of our patrons:

N. K. Fairbank & Co.,
Lard Refiners and Manufacturers of Lard Oil,
Chicago, Dec. 8, 1888.

Chicago Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co., City—Gentlemen: We are very much pleased with the working of the Purifier in one of our boilers, and if it continues to work as well we will place them in all of our boilers. Yours truly,

O. G. BURNHAM, Engineer.

Office St. Paul Cable Co.,
St. Paul, Nov. 23, 1888.

Mr. W. Frank Tatnall, Gen'l Mgr. Minn. Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co., St. Paul—Dear Sir: We are well pleased with the work by your Smith Purifier, placed in one of our boilers at our power plant some two months since, and so far as we are able to tell at present the device has done all you claim for it. You may place the device in the balance of our battery of four boilers. I believe that the device is of such importance as to warrant an investigation and trial by any person using steam power. Yours respectfully,

F. F. BARR, Vice-President.

Kansas City Cable Railway,
Kansas City, Sept. 20, 1888.

Smith Feed Water & Purifier Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Gentlemen: The two Purifiers put into our Firmenich boilers three months since have given us excellent service, and we are so much pleased with their work that we desire you to put your Purifiers in our remaining four boilers at once under your contract. Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. SMITH, President.

Kansas City Cable Railway Co.,
Kansas City, Oct. 8, 1888.

Mr. S. T. Bleyer—Dear Sir: The Smith Purifiers we put in our 120-horse power Firmenich boiler are doing first rate. Although the boiler is not entirely clean yet, the scales are loosening by the bushel, and I think a few weeks more will give us an entirely clean boiler. Will put in the other eight Purifiers as soon as they get here. It is a big relief to me to know that we have finally got something that delivers pure water into the boilers and saves us the disagreeable job of cleaning out every week, as heretofore. Respectfully yours.

C. S. CHAPMAN,
Master Mechanic.

Mint of the United States, at San Francisco,
Cal., Superintendent's Office.

Mr. George L. Carroll—Dear Sir: In answer to your favor of the 6th inst., I will say that the Smith Boiler Water Purifier has done everything claimed for it; that is, it has not only prevented the formation of scale in the boiler, but is effectually removing that which had previously formed.

As regards the saving in fuel, I am not prepared to state, since we are now using a different quality of coal than we were at the time of its introduction. Yours, etc.,

C. H. TERRY, Chief Engineer.

Office of Rockwood, Newcomb & Co.
Indianapolis, Dec. 5, 1888.

Mr. C. E. Bleyer, Gen'l. Mgr., Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: We are pleased to offer our testimony to the successful operation of the Smith Feed Water Heater and Purifier, one of which we placed in our boiler some two months since. At the time of placing the Purifier our boiler was quite heavy with scale. At the end of three weeks' run nearly all the scale had become loosened and dropped down, and on opening up our boiler today we find it practically free from scale.

The condition of our boiler and also of the Purifier at the present time shows most conclusively that the manner of blowing off the device carries out all impurities, leaving the water free from all scale forming properties. We are highly pleased with the device, and it will effect a saving to us $75.00 to $100.00 per year in dispensing with compounds and expense of semi-monthly cleaning of boilers. Yours truly,

ROCKWOOD, NEWCOMB & CO., Per H. C. N.

Office of Edward C. Waller, Agent for
"The Rookery," Chicago, November, 1888.

Chicago Feed Water Heater & Purifier Company, City—Gentlemen: About three months since I gave my consent to have one of your Heaters attached to one of our boilers. I also ordered one put in made by other parties, that I might test the merits of each and convince myself which one I could obtain the best results from. I am so well convinced of the good qualities of your Heater and Purifier—of doing all you claim for them that—when the proper time arrives and the steam plant is officially accepted, I shall recommend the adoption of your Purifier on all of our eight boilers. Respectfully,

WM. C. D. GILLESPIE, Engineer.

Office of The Chicago Tribune,
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1888.

Chicago Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co., City—Gentlemen: We have used your Purifier on Tribune boilers for the past six months and find them to give the best of satisfaction. They do all you claim for them; a saving in fuel, keep the boilers free from scales, less repairs, and longer life for the boilers. I cheerfully recommend them to all users of steam boilers.

P. J. MASTERSON, Mechanical Supt.

Office of John Plankinton & Co.
Milwaukee, Oct. 13, 1888.

C. E. Bleyer, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have had one of your Purifiers in use for three months, and find it in every way satisfactory. It does all you claim for it. Yours,

CUDAHY BROS.,
Successors to John Plankinton & Co.

Office Master Mechanic,
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R.,
St. Paul, Sept. 7, 1888.

Mr. W. Frank Tatnall, Agent Minnesota F. W. H. & P. Co., City—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry I will say that we gave a sixty days' test to one of your Smith Purifiers, and upon opening up of the boilers, which was done Aug. 20, we did not find a trace of new scale, and nearly all the old dropped to the bottom. What had not fallen was loose and hanging, and readily knocked down. We expect at the next opening to find the boiler entirely free from both old and new scale. We heartily recommend it to all engineers and will do so personally if approached. The device does all that is claimed for it. You may place Purifiers in balance of our battery. Yours truly,

MATT ELLIS, Master Mechanic.

Office Edward P. Allis & Co.,
Reliance Works,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 12, 1888.

Chicago Feed Water & Purifier Co.—Gentlemen: Answering your inquiry concerning the Purifiers put in our boilers some two months since. I am pleased to be able to say that they removed nearly all the old scale, which was quite heavy, and no new scale has formed since they were put in. You will, of course, understand that this means less coal used, less repairs, and longer life for the boilers. Yours truly,

EDWIN REYNOLDS, Supt.

The Wabash Western Railway Company,
Office of General Manager.
St. Louis, May 17, 1888.

S. T. Bleyer, Gen'l Mangr. Smith Feed Water Heater and Purifier Co.—Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 8th, we will accept the price you name on your Feed Water Heater and Purifier.

We prefer to purchase them of you in this manner rather than pay the royalty. I intend to apply a certain number of them monthly to engines in service on this road.

You are at liberty to use the report made by our General Master Mechanic, and I am willing to give you such further indorsement of your Purifier as you may desire. Yours truly,

CHAS. M. HAYS, Gen'l Manager.

Moberly, Mo., May 26, 1888.

S. T. Bleyer, Gen'l Mgr., St. Louis.—Dear Sir: The Purifiers on engines 1218 and 1223 are still doing fine work. Boilers have not been washed out since date of above letter. Yours truly,

A. W. QUACKENBUSH, Gen'l Master Mechanic.

Telegram from Agent.
Indianapolis, Oct. 3, 1888.

C. E. Bleyer, Gen'l Mgr., Chicago, Ill. Test made upon opening boilers of Rockwood Newcomb & Co., yesterday, after thirty days, a perfect success; no new scale, and the old taken out in large quanties in the presence of a large attendance of Engineers. Every one delighted.

W. P. ROGERS.

The Brotherhood of Engineers of Indianapolis took this test in hand with the above results.

Office of Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n,
St. Louis, June 14, 1888.

Mr. S. T. Bleyer—Dear Sir: All I can say in answer to your inquiry is, that the Smith Feed Water Heater & Purifier, which you put into our Firmenich Triple Boiler does the work effectually. Before using it the boiler was not in the best condition, but now it is clean and free from scale.

I take pleasure in recommending it to all owners of steam boilers. Respectfully,

JOHN F. SCHULTE,
Chief Engineer.

The Chicago Herald,
August 30, 1888.

C. E. Bleyer, Genl. Mgr. Chicago Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co., 323 Rookery Building, City—Dear Sir: We have had one of your Purifiers in our boiler for something over a month. Up to that time we always found it necessary to clean out the boiler at least once a month. Our engineer now reports that the water is fully as clean as it was immediately after the last cleaning, and that there is no indication of scale. The absence of sediment and scale means, of course, a saving of fuel, greater ease in getting steam, and longer life to the boiler.

A contrivance so simple and easily managed, and at the same time so effective and thorough, deserves the highest praise. Yours truly,

JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher.

South Park Bolt & Bridge Works,
St. Paul, Nov. 12, 1888.

Mr. W. Frank Tatnall, Gen'l Mgr. Minn. Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co., St. Paul, Minn.—Dear Sir: We have used one of your Smith's Patent Purifiers for thirty days, and are quite enthusiastic at the results of the test. We opened the boiler for cleaning yesterday and found that the scale had dropped off in large quantities and no new scales had formed. We use well water, and are much troubled with lime and magnesia. Before putting in Purifier we were obliged to open up once a month for cleaning, and since using device we have been able to run for four weeks, and now find the boiler in better condition than ever before. As a fuel saver, we will state that we estimate having effected a saving of about 9,000 lbs during the past month, or about 25 per cent. We take pleasure in recommending this device to all boiler users. Yours truly,

SOUTH PARK BOLT & BRIDGE CO.,
RBT. WELLISCH, Secretary.
Attested: JOS. MORGAN, President.

A company has been successfully organized and has interested a number of our most prominent manufacturers, and a large number of the devices are now in successful operation.

NORDYKE & MARMON CO.,
A. B. HOLLOWELL, Treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.
Mechanical Department.
Topeka, Kan., April 25, 1888.

Lyon Manufacturing Co., 59 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 21st inst., relating to the Smith Feed Water Heater and Purifier, received. We have five of these now in service, one of which has given us good satisfaction, having been in service ten months; the other four have not been in service so long, so can not say so much for them. We have had no complaint concerning them, and the one which has been the longest in service was put into a locomotive boiler which was in the shop to have flues removed. Instead of removing the flues, which were heavily coated with scale, we put the purifier in and sent the engine out, foul as she was. She ran along for six months when, on account of the scale commencing to fall off, the flues began to leak, forcing us to take them out. This is a credit to the Feed Water Purifier. The test we put it to was very severe, and the results were fully up to our expectations.

The Purifier will work much better on a stationary boiler, where the feed is uniform, than it will on locomotives, but I have no hesitancy in indorsing it for locomotive use. Yours truly,

HERBERT HACKNEY.

Office L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co., St. Louis.

We commend the Purifier as an invention of undoubted merit.

L. M. RUMSEY MFG. CO.,
A. M. WOOD, Treas.

A company here (Indianapolis) has been successfully organized and interested a number of the most prominent and enterprising manufacturers of Indianapolis. The device is one that has proved an accomplished success wherever located for which there seems to be a ready sale.

AMERICAN PAPER PULLEY CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

A company has been successfuly organized in this city (Indianapolis) and interested a large number of our most prominent manufacturers, and a large number of the devices are in successful operation.

H. T. CONDE, President,
H. T. Conde Implement Co.

The Young & Farrel Diamond Stone Sawing Co.,
Contractors for Cut Stone,
Chicago, Nov. 27, 1888.

Chicago Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co., Chicago—Dear Sirs: We have used your Feed Water Heater & Purifier at our mill at Joliet, and we are well pleased with the results derived from it; in fact, we consider it an indispensable article; very satisfactory in every way. Yours respectfully,

YOUNG & FARREL DIAMOND STONE SAWING CO.
McDONALD.

Extracts from Letters of Introduction.

A device of undoubted merit, and which is extensively used in this city (St. Louis) and other great manufacturing centres.

WM. E. BURR, President,
St. Louis National Bank.

A device which is an accomplished success, and one of the most valuable inventions where steam boilers are used. A number of our best citizens are interested in the device, and we earnestly commend it to your attention.

W. H. WATERS, President,
Waters Pierce Oil Co., St. Louis.

A device which here and elsewhere has become an accomplished success, and we can from personal experience highly commend it. We have tested this device thoroughly during the past five months, and have finally adopted it and ordered it put in our battery of nine boilers at once. We find that it not only saves fuel, but that we get a large increase in boiler capacity and keep our boilers perfectly free from scale. This device is in successful operation in a number of the largest plants in this city and seems to give universal satisfaction.

N. K. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Louis.

We believe this is something which will interest the users of boilers in your section and become as deservedly popular as they have in our own city.

KINGSLAND & DOUGLAS MFG. CO.,
C. W. DOUGLAS, President.

Office of Edison Electric Light & Power Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.

C. E. Bleyer, General Manager Chicago Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co., Chicago:

No. 5 battery was cleaned and started on the [illegible] of May, one boiler containing a Purifier. When opened on the 18th inst., the boiler without the Purifier contained about a bushel of mud and scale. The one with Purifier contained not over a quart of light thin shell scale and no mud noticeable.

It is needless to say we are pleased with the result of this test. Very truly yours,

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,
GEORGE H. FINN, Genl. Manager.

Office St. Paul Foundry Co.,
St. Paul, Aug. 28, [illegible]

Minnesota Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co., City—Gents: The Purifier placed in our boiler the latter part of June has removed all the old scale and prevented new forming. We are much pleased with the machine, and it is doing all you claim for it. Very truly yours,

L. K. NICHALS,
Foreman Machine Shop.

I. H. DOWNS, Engineer.

Having given the device a trial of four months, both on our steamers and locomotives, we feel justified in stating that there is a great deal of merit in it; in fact, we are getting better results than I had hoped for.

H. W. GAYS, Manager,
Wiggins Ferry Co., East St. Louis Connecting Ry.,
St. Louis Transfer Ry., St. Louis.

R. E. Brownell & Co., General Contractors,
Thornton, Ill., Nov. 16, [illegible]

Chicago Feed Water Heater & Purifier Co.—Gentlemen: We have been using your Heater upward of two months. It has given splendid satisfaction. There is no new scale, and the old is coming off rapidly. I shall be glad to recommend it for our other boilers. Yours respectfully,

WM. McGRAW, Asst. Supt. R. E. Brownell & Co.

General Office of San Francisco & North Pacific R.
R. Co., 411 Mission street, San Francisco,
Aug. 27, [illegible]

Boiler Water Purifier Co.—Gentlemen: The Purifiers that Mr. Bulgar had put in these boilers have been in use for some months. I must say that I am surprised at the result.

We are using artesian well water that is noted for its scale forming properties, yet when the boilers were opened I found them perfectly clean and not the least particle of scale forming.

It was customary with me to run my boilers one week and then open up and wash out; but since the Purifiers have been put in I have them run as long as eight weeks without being opened; yet after that length of time one would think that there would be some dirt in the boiler. Well, to tell the truth, there was not enough dirt to put in your pocket, and as for scale it is relieving that which had formed there before the Purifiers were put in.

It is also a saving on coal, as any practical man knows, and I would recommend it to all engineers; it is a benefit to their calling. Yours respectfully,

JAMES S. HUGHES, Engineer.

Southern Pacific Company,
Sacramento, June [illegible]

George Hackney, Esq., Supt. Motive Power A., T. & S. F., Topeka: Dear Sir—S. T. Bleyer of St. Louis requests that I write you a letter in regard to the Smith Feed Water Purifier, in compliance of which I have to say:

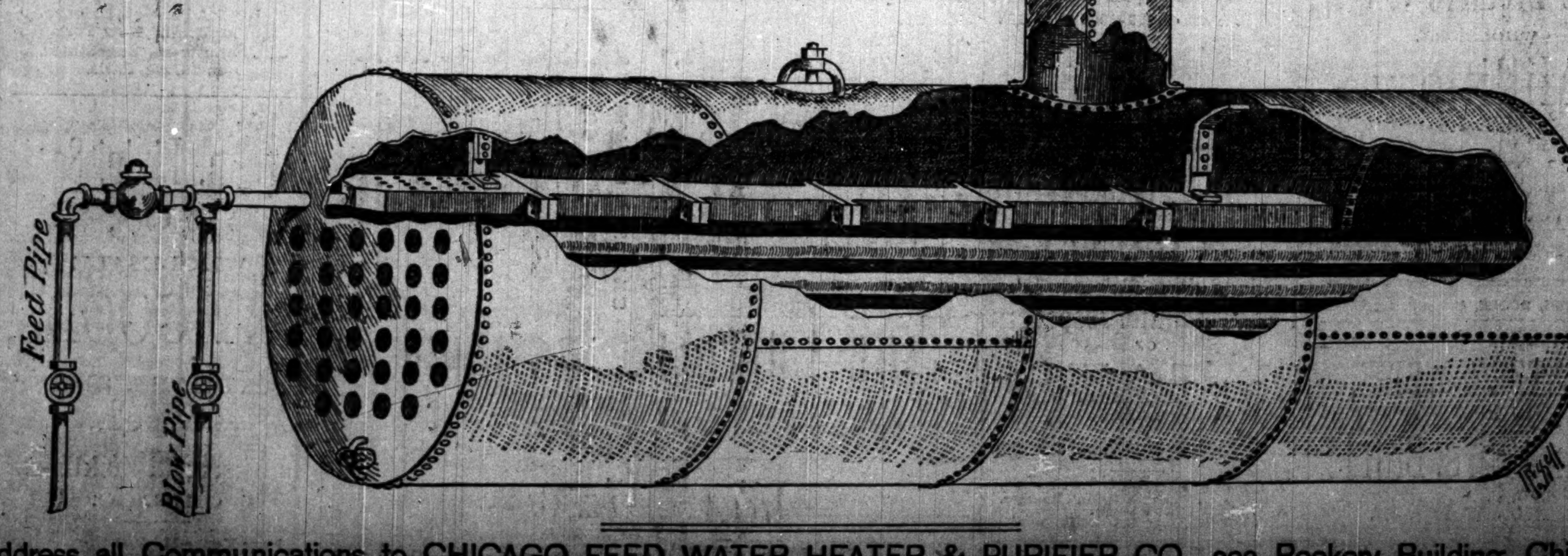
We have used this apparatus since 1884, and the first engine to which it was applied is still running. The tubes have never been taken out, and we have had no trouble with them nor with the boiler. This engine is running where the water is most troublesome from incrustation in boilers.

We are putting this Water Purifier in our locomotives wherever the water is troublesome, and in every instance it has proven a perfect success. Of course, like everything of the kind, it must be properly proportioned and well handled; then it will do all that is claimed for it. I am now putting it in some of our 64-ton engines. Very truly yours,

A. J. STEVENS,
Gen. M. M. Southern Pacific Co.

We believe it is an excellent device and we commend it to your most courteous attention.

N. O. NELSON, President,
N. O. Nelson Mfg. Co., St. Louis.



Address all Communications to CHICAGO FEED WATER HEATER & PURIFIER CO., 323 Rookery Building, Chicago.

Part Three.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 17 to 20.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1889—TWENTY PAGES.

DR. NORVIN GREEN TALKS.

HE SAYS HE DOES NOT FEAR THE SUIT.

The Western Union Company Looked Into the State Law Before Going Into the Baltimore & Ohio Deal—The Last Day of the Year on 'Change Was Quiet—Wheat Was Active, but There Were No Hilarious Times—Not a Prosperous Year in Iron and Steel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was interviewed today in regard to the suit brought in Pennsylvania to annul the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio and its consolidation with the larger company on the ground that these acts were in violation of the State Constitution. Dr. Green said the action was not a surprise to him, as it had been threatened ever since the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio lines.

"There is no good ground for the suit," he continued, "and we are not at all disturbed by it. Just who the parties that have instituted the suit are I do not know, as I have not seen the papers. At the time of the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio property we guarded against the points that are raised by this suit. Under the United States law of 1866 all telegraph companies are given the right to operate their lines in all States, and even if there is a Pennsylvania State law, as is alleged, it would have no effect in the face of the United States law. The United States Supreme Court have decided over and over again that telegraph business is Inter-State commerce, and cannot be interfered with by State action or statute. In the Pensacola case a telegraph company had been granted the exclusive right to operate a line through a certain country. In the face of this State law the Supreme Court decided that the Western Union had equal rights. The Texas Legislature placed a tax of one cent a message on our business. This was declared unconstitutional by the court, and the same ruling was made in a Pennsylvania case, that State having attempted to enforce a tax on our business. In Indiana the Legislature fixed a fine or penalty against telegraph companies for the non-delivery of messages. That law, too, was declared unconstitutional, as it was a direct interference with inter-State business. I apprehend that the ruling in these cases will be followed in the present instance. There is still another point in our favor. There is no consolidation of the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio Companies. The latter is still maintained as a separate and competing company. Its organization is as complete and independent as it ever was. Then, again, the Western Union, when it made the purchase, did not buy that portion that was operated under the Pennsylvania charter. The Baltimore & Ohio parent company was chartered under the Maryland laws. In each of the other States where the company built lines separate State charters were secured, and each of these separate companies was leased by the original company. The Pennsylvania Company was not included in the purchase, we expressly refusing to purchase, as we were aware of the stringent State charter, and did not care to enter into any controversy over it."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—Today Sheriff Kreumbhaar received from Harrisburg a writ of quo warranto commanding him to summon the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies before the Dauphin County Court to answer for an alleged violation of the Constitution and the laws of the State. The writ, which is returnable Jan. 29, was served this afternoon by a Sheriff's deputy on the principal officers of the company, stationed at the main office at Broad street and South Penn square.

THE WIND-UP ON 'CHANGE QUIET.

An Outbreak of Hilarity Suppressed—An Active Wheat Market.

The brokers were in buoyant spirits yesterday morning. At pauses in the trading they knocked off each other's hats, flung corn and bags of flour, and once compelled Secretary Stone and President Hutchinson to ascend the gallery and admonish a riotous few who interrupted business for fifteen minutes by setting off giant firecrackers. A threat of a week's suspension brought them to time.

But despite their hilarity they made an active wheat market. Mr. Hutchinson was the star actor in the day's proceedings. He began buying a few minutes after the bell tapped. The bulls did not at first follow in his lead, but as more favorable outside news came in their purchases increased and the shorts began covering. The customers of the big commission houses and Leopold Bloom were the principal fighters of the advance, but their opposition availed little.

May went to $1.07¾, when Mr. Hutchinson suddenly shifted to the selling side. There was a scurry among the bulls, and the market fell back a fraction. "Old Hutch" hurriedly sent his brokers in to stop the decline. They turned the tide, and by 12 o'clock had May up to $1.08⅛—1⅛ above the opening. The market had every appearance of moving higher, when all at once the temper of the crowd changed. From buyers they became enthusiastic sellers. The bears seized their chance and wound up the trading of the old year by helping along a sharp break. May started at $1.08 and sold down to $1.06⅝. Mr. Hutchinson kept on buying, but he could not stop it. May closed at $1.06¾, precisely where it did Saturday.

HAS NOT BEEN A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

A Summing Up of the Iron and Steel Trade of the United States for 1888.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—A summing up of the iron and steel trade of the United States during 1888, as made by the bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, shows that this has not been a particularly prosperous year for the iron trade, and in many respects it fell below 1887 and 1886. The total production of pig-iron during the year is estimated at 6,000,000 tons and of Bessemer steel rails at 1,350,000 tons. The production of bar-iron and plate and sheet iron did not vary much from that of 1886, while the production of structural iron and steel has been greater during 1888 than in 1886 or 1887. The consumption of iron and steel during this year has fallen below that of the two preceding years. The total importations are estimated at 950,000 gross tons. It is believed that the consumption of pig-iron has fallen about 600,000 tons as compared with 1887, and the consumption of steel rails about 800,000 tons. Prices during 1888 are shown to have declined, this being presumably due to a certain extent to the reaction in the building of new railroads which set in in 1887. The prices for bar iron and nails were low throughout the year. The price of old iron rails advanced from $21.75 in January to $24 in December. Steel rails at the mills fell steadily from $31.50 in January to $28 in December. The shipments from the Lake Superior mines during the year by lake and rail were over 5,000,000 tons, an increase of over 1,250,000 tons. The shipments of Lake Superior ore to furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania and New York aggregated about 275,000 tons.

Exports of Gold from New York for 1888.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—For the year 1888 the exports of gold from New York were $32,370,-[illegible] and the imports were $5,944,369, a net loss of $26,426,102. In 1887 the exports were [illegible] and the imports $38,642,450, a net gain of $32,153,630.

Farmers Defrauded of Their Money.

SALEM, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—For some [illegible] a man has been making a tour of this [illegible]) county, and by false representations has succeeded in defrauding a number of the farmers out of considerable money. Sunday morning a man obtained $30 from Edgar Brubaker, but Brubaker's suspicions were soon afterward aroused, and he came here and obtained the services of the Sheriff, and they succeeded in capturing the man at Sandoval. He gave his name as John Bowdein. He had a preliminary hearing, which resulted in his being held to bail in a bond of $500 to appear at the February term of the Circuit Court. He went to jail in default of bail.

Sales of Tobacco at Danville, Va.

DANVILLE, Va., Dec. 31.—The sales of leaf tobacco at auction in this market for December were [illegible] pounds; for twelve months just ended, 27,862,085; manufactured tobacco sold during the year, [illegible] pounds.

UNJUST FAMILY DISCRIMINATIONS.

Deliberate Cruelty of Which Many Fathers Are Guilty.

Toronto *Globe:* Is woman the equal of man? The question has been asked many thousands of times and answered with fierce negatives, which, however, have been growing fainter and fainter as civilization has progressed. Generally speaking, the greater the degree of civilization of the individual man the more willingly does he concede that woman was created the equal of the other sex, though with differing qualities. But there are few believers in the eqality of the sexes who carry their opinions into practice even in their own families. Theoretically the girls of a family are entitled to have as much spent on their education as is spent on that of the boys; to have the same care bestowed upon fitting them to fight this world's battle as is bestowed upon the boys; to have a business or profession chosen for them and to be fitted for it; to be furnished with capital to the same extent with the boys; and, finally, to share alike with the boys in the partition of the family property on the death of the parents. In how many Canadian homes is this equitable treatment of the daughters carried out? In few, we opine, and the better off the parents are in this world's goods the worse are the girls likely to fare.

It is too much the habit of fathers to spend all their means in pushing along their sons, leaving the daughters to take the chances in the matrimonial lottery. Hence we often see a son launched into the world with abundant capital, the benefit of his father's financial backing, and what is better still, the incalculable advantage of the experience of men and affairs gained by the father in a long and successful business career. What does the father do for the sister of this young man? If the father is lucky enough to possess a managing wife, he marries her off early to some young fellow with apparently good prospects. He gives her a dowry not at all proportioned to what he has given the son, and then he is gathered to his fathers. Twenty years afterward the son has made his mark in the world. He is a well off m[illegible] and expensive family arou[illegible] see ways for all the money he has, [illegible] more, in setting up his own sons, and he has nothing to spare—or, which comes to the same thing, thinks he has nothing to spare—for his sister. She, poor woman, has not been so lucky. Her husband has not been successful, or perhaps he has died after providing her with nothing but a family of children. She finds herself at 40 already old and looked upon as a failure, though perhaps she has more of her father's business tact than fell to the lot of her brother. But there she is, as poor as a church mouse, while her brother, having taken the major part of the possessions of the family, has plenty. If the brother does as much for her as to take her boys into his office the world will applaud his generosity.

Discrimination like this is being practiced every day in thousands of homes. If there is to be discrimination among children, should it not be in favor of the girls instead of against them? What is the good of admitting the equality of the sexes if the people who admit it act towards their own offspring as though they did not believe it? And where do those people stand who, maintaining that women are the weaker vessels, rob their daughters in order better to equip their sons? If the sons, in consideration of having the major part of the family money spent upon them, undertook to care for their sisters in the event of the latter requiring help, there would be some element of fairness in the arrangement. But sons do not undertake any such thing. Even if they did undertake it they might fail to carry out their engagements. It would be better all round if all the children of a family were treated alike rather than that the seed of future bickerings should be sown by unfair preferences of one before another.

This is a side of the woman question which cannot be reached by law. It is the outgrowth and survival of the time when women were chattles, and were bought and sold like so many sheep. Custom sanctions the deliberate cruelty of which the father is guilty who sacrifices his daughter's earthly future in order that his son may carry on the business and the home in the old style. Every one of the political disabilities of women can and will be soon removed. But the removal of this social wrong will be a work of many years. The sexes will be equal in the eyes of the law for a long time before public opinion can make them equal in the eyes of fathers.

THE DECADENCE OF HAYTI.

A Land Where Cannibalism, Fetich Worship, and Political Frenzy Flourish.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Hayti is a country in a state of rapid decadence, inevitably falling to the rear in the race of civilization. Agriculture is deteriorating, foreigners and native whites are withdrawing from the Republic, capital is following them, and it is admitted that the best of the colored people are also abandoning this land of revolution and waning civilization. In spite of all their surroundings there is a distinct tendency on the part of the Haytians to sink into the state of a savage African tribe. The mass of population are indolent physically and mentally, ignorant beyond belief, unambitious, superstitious, in fact brutish. The negroes have forgotten even what little they had been taught by their white masters in slavery times. They have wandered far from the highways of civilization; and, betrayed by their own ignorance and superstition, are in danger of sinking to the level, not to the semi-civilized tribes discovered by Stanley and Livingstone in Central Africa, but to the lowest level of the most superstitious, barbarous race in the world. It is a fact not denied by even the best friends of the Haytians that Voodoo worship and cannibalism are practiced openly in all parts of the island, and horrible orgies, the occasion of unutterable excesses, are held under the auspices of Voodoo priests and priestesses—savage rites at which dozens of human victims are sacrificed at a time.

The masses of the people are wofully unintelligent and ignorant, deeply tainted with fetich worship, and although it is true that fetich dances were forbidden by a decree it is also true that that decree has been since repealed and high officers of the Government now attend these meetings to distribute money and applaud the most frantic immoralities. Despite all denials on the part of Minister Preston, the representatives of the Haytian Government at Washington, and all other people who, for one reason or another, strenuously deny that the practice of fetich worship and of cannibalism are characteristic of life in the Black Republic, all that has been stated above and much more that might be stated can be established by an appeal to unimpeachable authorities.

It would be well if by an agreement entered into by the foreign Powers who have commercial interests to protect in the West Indies Hayti were taken under the joint protection of a committee of civilized nations, if we may use the expression, with a view to protecting the black people of the island from the effects of their own ignorance and political insanity. The presence of a fleet in the harbors, a few soldiers fortified in eligible position, a constabulary stationed at central places would compel the Haytians to behave themselves. It would encourage the few brave hearts that do not even yet despair of their Republic to make an effort to check the Africanizing of their island, and a brighter day might dawn for this unfortunate people.

Is Natural Gas Failing?

An ironmaker of the city in a business talk at the Union Depot last night said:

"Some time ago the Philadelphia company sent a secret circular in the form of a letter to their large consumers which, to my mind, is a strong admission that the supply of gas is failing.

"I cannot remember all the points it contained, but the company asked manufacturers to be more careful in the use of the gas, to turn it off from furnaces, etc., that are not used Sunday, but in which a small amount of gas is burned to keep them warm, and to place watchmen about the mills to look after the gas supply and prevent all waste of the product. The circular went on in this strain, and wound up by saying that if manufacturers would follow these instructions there would be less trouble in the future from the failure of gas.

"The indications are that the gas is failing. I think first the mills will have to abandon it and it will be then confined to the small consumers until it fizzles out. The truth is that the small consumers pay the gas companies much better than the large ones. The manufacturers waste a great deal of gas and are unwilling to put up good prices."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The Best of All.

"The conductors of *Scribner's Magazine* are to be congratulated upon the most brilliant number they have thus far produced," says the N. Y. *Tribune* of the issue for Christmas.

TWO RIVAL SHOW QUEENS.

MRS. LANGTRY AND MRS. POTTER HEAP SPLENDORS ON SHAKSPEARE.

The Former Will Exploit Herself as the Bloodthirsty Scottish Queen and the Latter Will Figure as the Sorceress of the Nile—Historical Accuracy as a Substitute for Histrionic Talent—Draping of Cleopatra.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—From an artistic point of view the year 1889 seems likely to open eventfully in New York. The city is kept in a state of suspense as to whether Mrs. Brown Potter will really produce "Cleopatra" when promised, for Goatcher says the scenery will be ready before the costumers have finished the dresses.

In the meantime Mr. Hamilton Bell runs frantically to and fro between them, and reports progress at intervals in his own studio. I was afforded an opportunity the other day of seeing the work which he, as a designer, has put into this production, and it really inspires an outsider with something like awe.

The classic and antiquarian exactitude with which the minutest details of every costume are carried out makes Mrs. Potter's revival a lesson in classical antiquity. One of the Alexandrine pictures is a faithful representation of every trade and nationality to be found on the banks of the Nile; and such is the fine point to which he has brought the thing that when I remarked that some of the costumes were singularly un-Egyptian he took down two Latin authorities from his shelves and pointed out the fact that in the era of Cleopatra Egypt was almost purely Greek.

Climbing about innumerable rafters at Phil Goatcher's I saw the scenery for the production, which is striking, particularly a marvelous scene with mechanical effects, representing the battle of Actium, and a canopied and embroidered scene for the second act.

MRS. LANGTRY'S SHOW.

At the same time I had a look at the scenery for Mrs. Langtry's "Macbeth," and it certainly seems as if the art and dramatic critics will have their hands full, to say nothing of their brains, in pulling to pieces so scholarly a pair of representations of eleventh century Scotland and Antonine Alexandria, respectively. The scenery and costumes for Mrs. Langtry's "Macbeth" are designed by Mr. Charles Coghlan, who has made a complete study of the subject for the purpose—that is to say, the scenery and all the costumes save one—Mrs. Langtry's. She will design her own costumes, for she knows what is becoming to her, and historical fidelity is a secondary consideration.

Apropos of Mrs. Langtry, I frequently have occasion to pass her house on West Twenty-third street, and at 3 o'clock, when the modern Cleopatra drives out, one is afforded a remarkable lesson on the penalty of fame. The moment her carriage arrives at her door a crowd begins to collect, which, at the moment of her departure, numbers some hundreds. The expectant mob at the gates of Marlborough House anticipating the departure of some member of the English royal family is nothing to it, and the day seems yet far distant when the ex-professional beauty will be permitted to show her face outside her gates without being stared at by a crowd like a Queen going to execution.

By the way, retribution has fallen on the restaurateur whose complaints caused the removal of the now historic fence behind which Mrs. Langtry hid herself in Twenty-third street. In vulgar parlance he has "bust," and his fair adversary can now doubtless reërect her palisade.

CLEOPATRA WILL BE DRAPED.

I believe it is not generally known that one of the principal reasons why Mrs. Langtry is playing a magnificent "Macbeth" against Mrs. Potter's magnificent "Antony and Cleopatra," is that the Lily herself at one time contemplated the latter play. In fact, Capt. Alfred Thompson had begun designing the costumes, when some true friend of her own sex dissuaded her—on physical grounds. I understand that Mrs. Potter is not better physically "constructed" for the part than Mrs. Langtry, if as well, and consequently the knowing ones look forward to comparisons which may or may not be odious. Mrs. Potter proposes to drape Cleopatra a good deal more than is traditionally usual, but they say that the extra draperies she dons will be stripped off the backs of the rest of the company, so that the equilibrium will be perfectly maintained.

Mr. Bellew and Mr. Bell are at odds. The former insists on blonde Egyptians in colored togas. The designer is determined that the maids of the Nile shall be brunettes. The latter will doubtless have his way.

WHY OUR GIRLS MARRY ABROAD.

They Revolt at the Idea of Wedding an American Monster of Perfection.

Toronto *Globe:* We have read scores of articles on the Anglo-American marriage epidemic. In every one of them the writer has striven to reach a solution by inquiring, Why should the rich and titled Emglishman fly from the maidens of his native land and seek a wife on the other shore of the Atlantic?

As long as the question is approached from that side the true answer will be sought in vain. This writer may prove that it is because American girls are the prettier; that one will demonstrate that it is because American papas come down handsomely; a third will insist that it is because the American girl is the more stylish, independent, better informed, chic. None of these answers will cause any one to change his opinions.

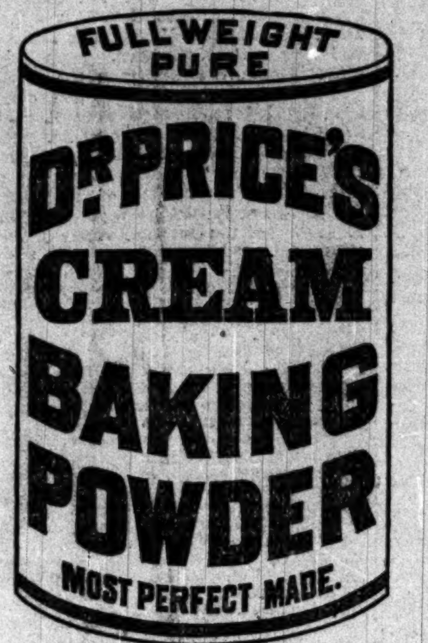
All who have written on the question have approached it from the wrong side. The real question is—not why Englishmen marry American girls, but why American girls marry Englishmen. With the question stated correctly, the answer is not far to seek.

In the first place, the American girl is in active rebellion against the American man because the latter has set himself up as the perfect husband.* We have our doubts whether any daughter of Eve would willingly marry a man whom she thought to be perfection—there is no doubt whatever that she would not marry a man who sets himself up as the best possible husband, and that is what the American man is constantly doing through his representative press. In our journalistic experience we have read many hundred times in American newspapers and magazines that American men are not only the best of husbands, but that they are models which men of other nations may aim to reach, but which they never will. It requires no great knowledge of womankind to tell us that "the lady intellect" revolts at the idea of marrying a Monster of Perfection. The American man has, in a word, overdone the business of self-puffery. The rich American girl, having a mind of her own, constitutes herself the judge of the relative desirableness of husbands, and she seems to be more and more frequently coming to the conclusion that the Englishman, professing to be only of flesh and blood, and of a good deal of each, is a more satisfactory partner for life than is the Perfect American.

The American girl can find plenty of support for her opinions by simply observing what passes around her. She sees American young men wholly given up to imitation of Englishmen—principally as respects their vices and defects. She finds that a young man with six generations of American ancestry behind him can be made happy for a week by the suggestion that she has mistaken him for an Englishman. Naturally she comes to the conclusion that the Englishman whom her countryman almost worships must be the superior being. The choice seems to her, on the strength of the American man's own judgment, to be one between gold and pinchbeck. Having traveled thus far by means of her reasoning powers, she proceeds to apply her knowledge to practice. When she meets an eligible Englishman she waves a flag to him. He of course capitulates. With such marvelous art is the affair managed that to the end of his life he remains under the delusion that he was the captor and she the surrendering party.

A Notorious Counterfeiter Arrested.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 31.—United States Marshal Benson arrested at West Plains yesterday and lodged in jail here Alfred Davis, a notorious counterfeiter, whom the Treasury officials have been after for a long time. He had a valise containing complete sets of dies and molds for the manufacture of quarters and halves and a large quantity of counterfeit money.



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MOST PERFECT MADE.
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NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

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Prof. H. C. WHITE, State Chemist, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.
Prof. R. C. KEDZIE, Late President State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.
Prof. H. M. SCHEFFER, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. CHARLES E. DWIGHT, Analytical Chemist, Wheeling, W. Va.
Prof. JAMES F. BABCOCK, State Assayer, Boston, Mass.
Dr. ELIAS A. BARTLEY, B. S., Chemist to the Dept. of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. CURTIS C. HOWARD, M. Sc., Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.
Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston.
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Profs. AUSTEN & WILBUR, Profs. Chemistry, Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, N. J.
Prof. GEORGE E. BARKER, Prof. Chemistry, University of Penn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. PETER COLLIER, Chief Chemist U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Profs. HEYS & RICE, Profs. Chemistry, Ontario School Pharmacy, Toronto, Canada.
Dr. JAMES ALBRECHT, Chemist at the United States Mint, New Orleans, La.
Prof. EDGAR EVERHART, Prof. Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
Prof. E. W. HILGARD, Prof. Chemistry, University California, Berkeley, Cal.
Prof. S. W. McKEOWN, Analytical Chemist, Youngstown, Ohio.
Dr. HEINRICH DETTMER, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. C. GILBERT WHEELER, late Prof. Chemistry Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. J. H. LONG, Professor Chemistry, Chicago Medical College and Chicago College of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. M. DELFONTAINE, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. R. S. G. PATON, Ph. D., Chemist for the United States Government, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. A. W. SMITH, Ph. C., Prof. Chemistry Case School Applied Science, Cleveland, O.

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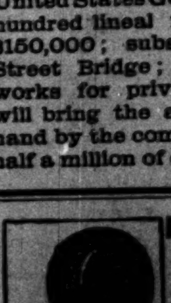

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CHANGES OF THREE YEARS

CLEVELAND'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION TODAY AND THAT OF 1886.

Notable Changes That the Years Have Brought—Faces That Will Be Missed—Congressman Cannon's Repartee—Dr. Bartlett Says the Inaugural Ball Is All Right—Miscellaneous Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Grover Cleveland will tomorrow have plenty of reminders that political honors are fleeting. The New-Year's reception at the White House promises to be brilliant enough, but the President can hardly fail to notice the effort to speed the parting guest. In the procession of officials who will pass in review before him there will be few who in the future will be remembered as part "of the first Democratic Administration" in twenty-five years. Chief Justice Fuller at a dinner party not long ago humorously described himself as the only asset of four years of Democratic rule, and he was not far out of the way. As he heads the Supreme Court tomorrow in paying its respects to the President the erstwhile Chicago lawyer will suggest this reflection to many lookers-on.

Three years ago President Cleveland held his first New-Year's reception. In the interval the changes have been marked. His sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, was with him. At that time he had made no blunders. As he stood in the Blue Room he greeted many who looked at him in a half idolatrous, superstitious fashion as the man of destiny. Tomorrow these same worshipers will be peering eagerly over his shoulder, as they shake hands with him, into a future which begins after March 4. Miss Cleveland was well known when her brother's first reception was held. She was described as immensely clever, a little of a blue stocking, but that was excused because of her erudition. Today she is barely remembered. The receiving party of Jan. 1, 1886, was gorgeously arrayed. It was then that the people received their first hint that the shades of Thomas Jefferson were not to be worshiped. His stately ghost lingered for a few minutes by the President, smiled faintly on his plain, undecorated, unflowered person, raised his hands in horror at the gilded spectacle, and vanished. It is indicative of the character of President Cleveland that his first reception was the best. His first impressions always have been his best. All things were favoring. The weather was fine, affairs that usually twist themselves hopelessly on such occasions went straight. The diplomatic corps filed in, headed by the dignified Vicomte de Nogueiras, the Portuguese Minister, who was dean of the diplomatic corps. By the third New-Year's Day he was dead, and Mr. Preston, Minister from the Republic of Hayti, had the post of honor. There was a void among the foreign representatives then as there will be tomorrow.

Tomorrow the absence of a British Minister will be remarked. Those observers of punctilio, the army and navy officers, paid their respects to a new President in due order. No feud was generated as at the reception of the next year when the navy by what was hotly denounced as a prearranged mistake entered before the army. Gen. John A. Logan gave President Cleveland a hearty handshake that day. A year from then he was lying in state at the rotunda of the Capitol. The other famous General whom every eye followed that day as he entered the East Room was Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. He, too, looked hale and hearty, but he only outlived Gen. Logan two years. These are the changes of the years, and the people who attend tomorrow's reception will recall them. They will also miss Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice Waite, who was always a conspicuous figure on state occasions.

At tomorrow's reception Mrs. Cleveland will be assisted by the ladies of the Cabinet. The arrangements will not differ much from former years, except the diplomatic corps will be presented to the President by the Mexican Minister in the absence of Mr. Preston, dean of the corps. Baron Fava ranks next to the Haytian Minister in length of service in the corps and would act as dean were he present in the city. In the absence of these two Ministers Señor Romero will make the introductions. After leaving the White House the diplomats will be breakfasted by the Secretary of State. The ladies of the Cabinet will keep open house during the afternoon. Mrs. Speaker Carlisle will also be at home to visitors, but Mrs. Ingalls, wife of the President of the Senate, will not receive.

CONGRESSMAN CANNON'S REPARTEE.

The Illinois Man Adds to His Fame as a Wit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Representative Cannon is having many sharp encounters in the Speakership canvass. The other day at the Capitol he was telling a group of members about the handsome people living in his district and their stylish mode of dressing. "Why," said he, "the men, women, and children living in my vicinity are renowned for their fine appearance all the world over. In the first place they all have something to start on, for they are really fine looking people. Then, they all seem to have a pretty clear idea of the elegant and will array themselves in stylish materials. This esthetic view of everything in this country originates around the district whence I come, and it makes me feel fittingly proud of my constituents and the State."

Mr. Cannon was proceeding along in this strain, extolling the virtues and habits of his people, when Judge Taylor of Ohio interrupted him and inquired whether all his people showed their great intelligence by their good looks the same as he did. "No," he retorted, "some of them came from Ohio, and they didn't have much brains or looks to start with. But the climate has developed them until native Illinoisans are no longer ashamed of them."

THE INAUGURAL BALL IS ALL RIGHT.

So Says Dr. Bartlett, Pastor of Gen. Harrison's Church at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The "country parsons" who are objecting to the inaugural ball do not find favor in the eyes of the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, which Gen. Harrison used to attend when a Senator. Said Dr. Bartlett to a reporter: "Only country parsons find fault with it, but they have no idea what it is like. They call it the inaugural ball, and the name gives the country folks a vision of an all night orgy, accompanied by nameless excesses and unspeakable goings on. But we in Washington know that there is little of the characteristics of a ball about it. It is simply a reception to the new President. Dancing plays a small part in it. It so happens that personally I have never attended one of these inauguration balls, but I would have no objection at all to doing so except that as a rule I don't feel comfortable in a crowd. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the inaugural ball has generally been a member of my church. John W. Thompson, the Chairman of the Garfield inauguration ball, was an attendant of my church. William M. Galt, the Chairman in 1885, belongs to my church, and so does Col. Britton, the present Chairman. Presbyterians are not prohibitionists in the matter of dancing. Gen. Harrison is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a man of great good sense, and he will not put himself into any wrong or absurd position. The inauguration ball is all right."

THE FILIBUSTER'S ADVANTAGE.

Springer Proposes to Make a Fight for the Revision of the Rules.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Representative Springer says that he will make it his business to lead a crusade when the next House is organized to secure a revision of the rules that will secure to a majority of the House the control of proceedings. Springer is Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and his pet measure is one to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. He has pressed this bill with so much persistence in season and out that he has gained for himself the title of "Oklahoma Bill." The opposition has tied him up in every instance by obstructive tactics. The bill is one of the special orders after the recess, but it is doubtful if the minority will not prevail to the end if the rules are not modified before this Congress expires. In speaking of the opposition he had encountered in pressing his pet measure Mr. Springer says: "It would astonish most people to know that under our rules any member from the State of Alabama could, single-handed, have prevented even an appropriation bill from passing. Monday is fixed as the day for the introduction of bills, and a member can demand that it be read by the clerk before it is referred to a committee, or he can read it himself if inclined. Now suppose, when the State of Alabama was called the first Monday after the present rules were adopted, some Representative from that State had introduced a bill repealing the Revised Statutes section by section. He could have asserted his right to have the bill read to the House, and as the reading of the Revised Statutes would occupy more than the entire day no other bill could be introduced on another day except by unanimous consent, and the Alabama member could prevent this by his single objection. The committees would have nothing to work on, and when the next Monday arrived he could repeat the operation, and so on throughout the entire Congress, positively preventing the introduction of any other bill."

CONGRESS OF COLORED CATHOLICS.

An Important Religious Convention to Be Held in Washington Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Arrangements are perfected for the great congress of colored Catholics to be held at St. Augustine's Church tomorrow. Cardinal Gibbons will be in attendance and will preach a sermon. Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati will be here. Bishop Wiggins of Newark and the Bishop of Wilmington will also be present. After the celebration of high mass by Father Tolton the congress will be called to order in the hall of the church. Papers of interest to the colored race will be read by delegates from different sections of the country. They will treat of questions tending to promote the intellectual, moral, and spiritual advancement of the colored race. One of the leading spirits in the congress is the Rev. Augustus Tolton of Quincy, Ill. For the first time in Washington's history a colored priest officiated in a Catholic church yesterday. This was Father Tolton. He is 34 years of age, tall and massively built. He is a full-blooded negro, and his face, which is rather copper colored, is typical of his race. He is a native of Missouri, and while a slave was baptized into the Catholic Church. Upon gaining his freedom he removed with his family to Quincy, where he was educated at the parish school. Upon graduating at St. Frances' College in Quincy he was sent to Rome, where he studied six years and was ordained. "I encountered no prejudice whatever," he said to a reporter, "and after my ordination celebrated mass for four weeks in St. Augustine's, Rome, where Princes and potentates worship. There is no prejudice in Quincy and I am treated with great consideration. I returned two years ago as missionary to my old home, where I have succeeding in building up a church for my people, and also have about 250 white people in my parish."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications nor decide bets.]

Complain at the Health Office.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who is the proper officer for me to call the attention to of the garbage nuisance? We have no alley in the rear. Garbage is put in front of houses. Each Saturday one man comes after it, empties it in the street and shovels it from there into a wagon. The result is our street, where houses rent from $60 to $75 per month, looks like a back alley every Sunday. If we speak to the man he says he knows his business. So it has gone for three years, and has gradually grown worse.

SOUTH-SIDER.

"Home, Sweet Home."

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a dispute please state who was the author of "Home, Sweet Home," also where and under what circumstances he was in when he died, and where he is buried.

[John Howard Payne was author of the words of "Home, Sweet Home." The poem is said to have been written at a time when he was near starvation, living in a garret in the Palais Royal in Paris. At the time of his death Payne was American Consul at Tunis. Upon his gravestone were inscribed these words, written by R. S. Chilton:

"Sure when thy gentle spirit fled
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched God's angel said,
Welcome to Heaven's Home, Sweet Home."

In 1882 a movement was made by William W. Corcoran of Washington for the removal of Payne's remains to this country, and, through his liberality, the 9th of June, 1883, they were deposited with impressive ceremonies in the Oak Hill Cemetery at Washington.]

The Inaugural Ball.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Methodists should not seek to impose their rules and regulations on others. It is the written law of the Methodist Church that members of its communion shall not dance. It is not rigidly enforced so far as the younger members of the laity are concerned, but it is the law of the church. The Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, the Catholics, the Lutherans, the Baptists, the Jews, the Unitarians, and the Universalists have no such statutory law on the subject of dancing. Is it not, then, ungracious and intolerant on the part of a few clericals of one church to seek to force the followers of other creeds to live up to their special rules. If a Methodist church-member dances at the inauguration ball or on any other occasion his church can try him. But it has no jurisdiction over outsiders. Gen. Harrison does not belong to the Methodist form of faith and has nothing to do with its peculiar by-laws. His creed is that of another denomination, and to that alone is he called on to be loyal. Public sentiment, quite as much as church discipline, has made it unbecoming for ministers to mingle personally in the dance. For them to look on is all that is allowed by the most liberal sects. But the laity have danced since the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, and will continue to do so from this day on till the time when we inaugurate the thousandth President of this country.

SALTATORY.

The Late Bauereisen Verdict.

BLACKBERRY, Ill., Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have noticed several articles of late in your and other Chicago papers that would lead the public to believe that the verdict of the jury in the late Bauereisen case at Geneva, Ill., was unjust and that a large majority of the citizens in that vicinity favor a new trial. Allow me to assure you that nearly all of the more intelligent, unbiased, and better class of people in Geneva and the surrounding towns who heard the evidence in the case and the summing up by the distinguished and able counsel on both sides not only agree that the verdict was justified by the evidence, but cannot see how any jury could have acquitted him. That Beaurisen's reputation was good up to the time of the strike is conceded, and that Bowles and Smith were equally guilty, the fact that their testimony was corroborated by his letters, the signature on the check (which even the defense does not deny), was conclusive almost beyond a doubt that he must have been guilty in some degree, and if so they could do no less than fix his sentence for two years, or the shortest term permissible under the law. As is well known there is always a portion of every community that hang around courts whose sympathies are with the prisoners, and it was this element that publicly denounced the jury in the streets on leaving the court-house. It is this element that pronounce all non-union men "scabs," and it is this element that led Bauereisen to commit the crime he has. While our sympathies go out to the aged father, mother, wife, and children, we feel that that element should not predominate to prevent justice. We also feel that not only Bauereisen but all others who use that fiendish explosive to destroy property and endanger the lives of our wives and children should be dealt with to the full extent of the law, and the sooner it is checked the better it will be for society.

COM.

A Complaint from an Inventor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Patent Office was designed for the encouragement of inventors. The majority of inventors are poor people. Is the cost of $65 for obtaining a patent encouraging to poor people? Here is my case: I have made a valuable invention, something original in velocipedes. I have no money to pay out on patenting, and am not likely to have any, as I am so disabled as to be unable to make money or do work, as I cannot even go out of the house. If I have no patent of course I have no negotiable value, and before I am secured by a patent it is not safe for me to invite assistance by advertisment. I have gone so far, indeed, as to present sketches of my device to various people, and the peculiarity which they have in common evinced is to hold on to my sketches on one excuse or another. So there I stand, incapable of going further, and liable at any time, if I have not been already robbed, to be robbed now.

Of what good is the Patent Office to me?

If the Government were really and earnestly in favor of encouraging invention and improvement in the arts a different and more effective course would be to examine all claims free of charge; and after discarding worthless and visionary ideas to approve of and retain a lien on all valuable innovations.

As the object of this note is to call the attention of thinking men to this most incongruous of institutions, I will request you to publish this. I had intended it only for yourself at first, as I am sure you will readily see the advantages of the scheme. To make the Government a sharer in the innovation would by creating a responsibility—the responsibility to terminate with the liquidation of the charges—expunge from the market a host of humbugs and catchpenny bubbles by which people are at present victimized, which have brought disrepute alike on the inventor as on inventions, and left them at the mercy of sharks and unscrupulous vagabonds.

INVENTOR.

MUST PASS EXAMINATION.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Postmaster General Dickinson Issues an Order Classifying the Service—Republican Senators Hard at Work on the Tariff Bill—Strength of the Various Candidates for the Speakership—Democratic Protectionists Heard From—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Postmaster General Dickinson has issued the following order classifying the employés of the railway mail service under civil service rules and regulations:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—*Washington, D. C., Order No. 218:* It is ordered that all superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, railway postal clerks, route agents, local agents, mail route messengers, and other employés of the railway mail service be and they are hereby arranged in the following classes:

Class 1—All persons receiving an annual salary of $800 or less or a compensation at the rate of $800 or less per annum.

Class 2—All persons receiving an annual salary of $900 or less, but more than $800, or a compensation at the rate of $900 or less but more than $800 per annum.

Class 3—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,000 or less but more than $900 or a compensation at the rate of $1,000 or less but more than $900 per annum.

Class 4—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,200 or less but more than $1,000 or a compensation at the rate of $1,200 or less but more than $1,000 per annum.

Class 5—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,400 or less but more than $1,200 or a compensation at the rate of $1,400 or less but more than $1,200 per annum.

Class 6—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,600 or less but more than $1,400 or a compensation at the rate of $1,600 or less but more than $1,400 per annum.

Class 7—All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,800 or less, but more than $1,600, or a compensation at the rate of $1,800 or less, but more than $1,600 per annum.

Class 8—All persons receiving an annual salary of $2,000 or less, but more than $1,800, or a compensation at the rate of $2,000 or less, but more than $1,800 per annum.

Class 9—All persons receiving an annual salary of more than $2,000, or a compensation at the rate of more than $2,000 per annum.

It is provided that no person who may be appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that no person who may be employed merely as a laborer or workman (not including any person designated as skilled laborer or workman), shall be considered as within this classification, and no person so employed shall, without examination under the civil service rules, be assigned to the duties of a classified place.

It is also ordered that no person shall be admitted into any place not excepted from examination by the civil service rules in any of the classes above designated until he shall have passed an appropriate examination prepared by the United States Civil Service Commission, and his eligibility has been certified to this department by the commission.

DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster General.

Under the foregoing classification of railway mail service and the rules of the Civil Service Commission I hereby designate the following places in the railway mail service as exempt from examination:

One General Superintendent of the railway mail service.

One Assistant General Superintendent of the railway mail service.

DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster General.

The following notice has been issued:

The United States Civil-Service Commission is prepared to furnish application blanks to persons desiring to be examined for entrance to the railway mail service upon request therefor in writing. The times and places of examinations will be announced as soon as the rules regulating admission to that service have been promulgated. All inquiries on the subject should be addressed United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

FIXING UP THE TARIFF BILL.

A season of almost unexampled activity is upon the Republican members of the Senate Finance Sub-Committee in charge of the substitute for the Mills bill. Messrs. Morrill, Allison, Aldrich, Sherman, and Hiscock are in almost continuous session in the effort to make it as near satisfactory to all the interests involved as may be. This can be done only by amending it in some particulars, and the purpose of the sub-committee is to decide what amendments shall be proposed. It is necessary that desired amendments be agreed upon for the entire measure in advance, so that if detailed consideration of the sections of the bill prior to the date fixed for final vote upon its passage, the 21st of January, is possible the committee may have its changes ready to be proposed in bulk and disposed of in the same way.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and the Fortification Appropriation bill have both been completed by the sub-committees of the House Committee on Appropriations. Chairman Randall has called a meeting of the Appropriations Committee for Wednesday of this week, at which time both complete bills will be laid before it, their consideration immediately entered upon, and, if possible, finished the same day. Mr. Randall wishes to report them to the House either Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning.

STRENGTH OF CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER.

The statement is made here today that of the 163 Republicans whose certificates have been received by the House Clerk, forty-nine are pledged to Mr. Cannon for Speaker, thirty-eight to Mr. Reed, twenty-three to Mr. McKinley, and twenty-three to Mr. Burrows.

DEMOCRATIC PROTECTIONISTS.

It is stated here that the protection Democrats, especially those in the South, are making arrangements for holding a convention either at Richmond or Louisville, when they will issue an ultimatum to the free trade wing of the party. They will be notified that unless the Democratic party returns to the platform of 1884 the protection Democrats will leave them and either join the Republicans or nominate an independent ticket. This action, coming on the heels of the visit of the Alabama delegation to Harrison, causes consternation among Democratic politicians here. A delegation of Louisville protectionists will call on Congressman Randall this week for consultation. It is not yet decided whether the convention will be held in February or May. Some of the leaders of this movement favor February and the sending of a committee to call on Harrison. Others think such action would be like office-seeking, and want a convention held after Harrison's inauguration. This new movement is understood to have among its leaders a number of prominent Southern Democrats, several having held prominent offices and one having been a Cleveland and Hendricks Elector in Kentucky in 1884.

NAMING THE NEW POSTAL-CARS.

The Postmaster General has directed that the eight new postal-cars just completed for the New York and Chicago line be named as follows: "Daniel Manning," "Mr. Justice Field," "Gov. Felch," ex-Governor of Michigan, "George S. Bangs," ex-General Superintendent and founder of the railway mail service, "Gov. Palmer" of Illinois, "Gov. Gray" of Indiana, "W. F. Vilas," and "Allen G. Thurman." This line, it is said, is the heaviest railway post in the world.

IDAHO POLYGAMISTS PARDONED.

The President has granted pardons in the cases of A. G. Green, Josiah Richardson, Joseph H. Byington, William Sevins, and Sydney Weeks. These persons, with the exception of Weeks, were convicted in the District of Idaho of unlawful cohabitation. Weeks was convicted of adultery.

Standard Oil Company Beaten by a Woman.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Standard Oil Company has experienced a small setback in its efforts to gain control of all the oil and gas producing territory in Northern Indiana through the brightness of a woman. The Standard people, by their agents, Smith & Zeigler, recently secured a lease for oil and gas explorations on forty acres of the farm of Albert Pence, near Xenia. Mr. Pence notified the agents that he desired to change his lease so as to cover the entire farm. The agent appeared, drew out the old lease, and prepared to write another, when Mrs. Pence seized the document, threw the paper into the fire, and told the agent to clear out. He obeyed promptly. Mr. and Mrs. Pence found that the lease was an incumbrance on their land, and took this method of ridding themselves of it.

Draining a Big Indiana Swamp.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The three years' work in cutting a drain twenty feet wide, ten feet deep, and eleven miles in length to drain the great swamp between Fort Wayne and Huntington is practically ended, and thousands of acres of hitherto worthless land will be plowed up next spring and put into grain. The swamp is separated from the Little Wabash River by a high ledge of limestone nearly two miles in width, which held the water on the swamp to the depth of a half dozen feet. The expense of cutting through the limestone was heavy and the assessments extremely high, the Wabash Railroad alone being assessed $30,000.

Death Came from His Boyish Experiment.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—James Ware, 7 years old, has been in the habit of blowing into the teakettle to note the effect on the lid. It was boiling hot when he blew into it today. The steam and hot water gushed out into his mouth and down his throat, burning him so badly that he died in great agony in a few hours.

HARRISON WILL BE ASKED NOT TO ATTEND

The Way the Methodist Preachers Will Oppose Dancing at the Inaugural Ball.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Methodist ministers of Indianapolis held a meeting today to give expression to their disapproval of the Presidential inauguration ball, but as they are determined to proceed with great deliberation they deferred definite action until after resolutions are reported by a committee, composed of Dr. S. A. Keen, Dr. S. Lincher, and the Rev. J. F. Woodruff, and it is understood that their resolutions will have no uncertain tone.

Dr. Keen, also a leader in the agitation, was asked if the ministers would call upon Gen. Harrison to denounce the ball. "I can't say," he replied. "Of course Gen. Harrison has no authority to prevent the ball, but he need not attend."

It is stated that none of the Methodist ministers will oppose the movement, but Dr. J. H. Ford of the Central Avenue Church, of which Private Secretary Halford is a leading member, was not so radical as others. "Personally," he said, "I am opposed to dancing, but the inauguration ball has become a firmly established institution and we can't stop it. I shall oppose any resolutions which tend to drag Gen. Harrison into an embarrassing position. Whether the ball is right or wrong, he is in no wise responsible for it and is in no position to denounce it or protest against it. It is simply an accompaniment of the inaugural ceremonies, which is not in any way officially recognized with the Government. It is foolish to mention Gen. Harrison in any way, whatever action we may take in the premises."

The Presbyterian ministers are not in sympathy with the movement. Dr. J. A. Rondthaler of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church said of the ball today: "Let them do all the balling they please. It's none of our business. We are not Popes." He thought there was nothing harmful in the ball. When asked what the Presbyterian sentiment was toward dancing, he said that there were certain effete rules made by the church in the times when they kept young people under the screw, but these were as much dead letters as old, unobserved Indiana laws.

Dr. James McLeod of the Second Presbyterian Church, who is an intimate friend of Gen. Harrison, has determined to make the inaugural ball the subject of a sermon next Sunday. He thinks the subject too small for special consideration by the ministers. They had nothing to do with it. Neither they nor Gen. Harrison could prevent the ball. He thought, however, that Harrison as a gentleman would accept an invitation to the ball, and not refuse simply because of the dancing.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Capt. A. H. Eldredge.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Capt. A. H. Eldredge of Jersey County died yesterday in his 95th year. He had an eventful career, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and saw service as master of a vessel during the war with Tripoli. He leaves two sons—Judge P. T. Eldredge of Brighton and Judge W. V. Eldredge of Golconda.

Dr. B. F. Long.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Dr. B. F. Long, a pioneer resident of this section, died last evening in his 84th year. He came to Alton in 1831. He came of a distinguished New England family. His father was a member of Washington's body guard throughout the Revolutionary War.

Judge C. B. Sleeper.

BRAINERD, Minn., Dec. 31.—Judge C. B. Sleeper of the Fifteenth Judicial District died this morning. He had been prominent in Minnesota politics for many years.

Henry Pennock.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Henry Pennock, a well known business-man of this county, died at Burnside last night of cancer of the stomach, aged 55.

SELECTING AN EMPEROR'S CONSORTS.

The Chinese Monarch to Be Provided with Three Fair Companions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The Department of State has been informed by the Minister of the United States at Pekin of the following edict of the Empress Dowager published in the Pekin *Gazette* of Friday, Nov. 9, 1888:

The Emperor having reverently succeeded to his exalted inheritance and increasing day by day in maturity it is becoming that he should select a virtuous consort to assist in the administration of the palace, to control the Emperor's official household, and to encourage the Emperor himself in upright conduct. Let, therefore, Yeh Ho Na La, a daughter of Deputy Lieutenant General Kuei Hsiang, whom we have selected for her dignified and virtuous character, become the Emperor's consort.

A further edict the same date says:

Let Ta-Ta-La, aged 15 years, a daughter of Chang Hsii, formerly a Vice-President of a board, become the second consort of the second rank; and let Ta-Ta-La, aged 13, also a daughter of Chang Hsii, formerly Vice-President of a board, become imperial concubine of the second rank. Respect this.

It is understood that the Emperor is between 13 and 14 years of age.

FELL AN EASY VICTIM TO AN OLD TRICK.

An Indianapolis Post-Office Clerk Robbed of $2,500.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Two thieves disguised in false whiskers played an old trick on the clerk of the money order department in the Indianapolis Post-Office today at noon, and easily got away with $25,00. While all of the clerks were at dinner with the exception of A. H. Johnson, a large man of rather respectable appearance asked Johnson to step out to the curbstone to talk for a moment with a gentleman in a buggy who desired to see him on business. Johnson replied that he could not leave the office, but was told that the man was lame and consented to step outside.

Johnson was gone but a minute, but when he returned a stack of money packages containing $2,500 was missing, and as he discovered the loss he saw the two confederates quickly drive away. No trace of the thieves can be found.

THE OHIO OIL-FIELD NOW IN ITS MAW.

Standard Oil Expends a Half Million Dollars for Plants Around Findlay.

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The Standard Oil Company today purchased the plant of the Sherman Oil Company at Cygnet, north of this city, paying for the same $75,000.

During the last month the Standard has obtained nearly complete control of the Ohio oil-field by purchase, its expenditure for new property within this period reaching over half million dollars.

INDIGNANT OVER THE MEXICAN "FAKE."

President Diaz Will Punish the Author if He Can Find Him.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 31.—President Diaz, Secretary of the Interior Romero Rubio, and Secretary of Finance Dublan expressed great indignation when informed of the circulation in the United States of a rumor that an uprising had taken place in this city. They say that peace was never on a firmer basis than at present. President Diaz has expressed a resolution to punish the author of the hoax if he can be discovered.

Capital Punishment in Italy.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your New York correspondence in today's TRIBUNE on the arrest of Pietro Dinardo, the so-called brigand, it was asserted that "the scaffold awaits that man in Italy." Now I beg you to correct that statement, as capital punishment was virtually abolished many years since in Italy, and lately has been legally abolished with the new penal code by the Hon. Zanardelli, Minister of Grace and Justice in the present Italian Cabinet. Trusting that you will kindly allow space for this letter, I remain,

OSCAR DURANTE, Editor *L'Italia.*

Two Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

EDMORE, Mich., Dec. 31.—The boiler in Dush's shingle-mill, five miles northeast of Milbrook, exploded early this morning, killing W. W. Dush, the proprietor, and John Carr, the night watchman. Bert Smiley was fatally injured. The establishment is a wreck.

Sandbaggers Lodged in Jail.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 31.—Two negroes who sandbagged H. H. Rucker, a Chicago traveling man, two weeks ago in this city and robbed him of $875 of his employer's money, were arrested last night and lodged in jail. Rucker's gold watch was found in the possession of one of them.

PHILADELPHIA'S MURDER MYSTERY.

Cleared Up by the Arrest and Confession of the Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—The man whose mutilated remains were found in Fairmount Park last Wednesday was Antoine Schilling. He was engaged with Jacob Schroop in a small grocery business at the corner of Gillingham and Calwalader streets, and Schroop murdered him for $80 he had with him.

When arrested Schroop exhibited the most abject terror, and when taken up the steps of the station house his trembling limbs refused to support him and he fell. Several officers then carried him into the Lieutenant's room. Schroop is about 50 years of age, and Schilling was about 30 years old. Schroop lived in the house with his wife and daughter, and Schilling boarded with them. It is believed that Mrs. Schroop is an accessory to the murder and butchery. Numerous evidences of cleaning and scrubbing are plainly seen in the house. Chief of Detectives Wood went to the prisoner's cell shortly after midnight, and when he came out about 2 o'clock this morning he said the man had confessed to the murder. The place where the body was found in the park is three or four miles distant from Schroop's house.

The hatchet, ax, and saw used by Schroop were found in the cellar of his house this morning. They were covered with blood. The body, either before or after life was extinct, was carried into the cellar, where it was evidently, judging from the little clot of blood, allowed to remain until the following morning, when, after having been cut into pieces and placed in bags, it was removed to the place where it was found in East Park. The wooden floor with which a portion of the cellar is covered is bloodstained in many places, and resembles a slaughter-house more than a portion of a human habitation.

THE NEW RAPID-FIRE CANNON.

Remarkable Success of John Bull's Latest Weapon.

New York Times: Information has been received in this country through military channels of the complete success of the trial of the new English Armstrong 6-inch rapid-fire gun. This gun is a development of the Armstrong 4.72-inch rapid-fire gun, which succeeded in throwing in 1 minute and 40 seconds 10 projectiles, each capable of piercing 9 inches of iron. The wonderful success of the latter gun, commonly known as "the rapid-firing 36-pounder," gave the British an advantage in naval warfare which foreign officers were quick to perceive. It was found that the projectiles which could be fired with such extraordinary rapidity weighed no less than 45 pounds and had a velocity of 2,073 foot seconds, and were capable of penetrating 9 inches of iron and 2 feet of oak and teak. The whole weight of the gun is only 4,200 pounds.

Notwithstanding the efficiency of the 4.72-inch gun it was decided by the British Ordnance Board to construct a 6-inch rapid fire gun on the same plan as the former. The question immediately arose, Will a 6-inch Armstrong resist the heat resulting from a fire of such rapidity? As a result of the trial it has been found that the gun has stood intact the enormous pressure to which it has been subjected, and instead of forty-five pound projectiles the British now have a gun which will throw, with almost the same rapidity, projectiles weighing 110 pounds, with a penetration of ten and a half inches of iron and four feet of oak and teak. The powder charge is nearly forty-two pounds in weight and the chamber pressure over seventeen and a half tons.

The great advantage possessed by these British rapid fire guns is the rapidity with which they can be loaded and fired. For some time past the 1,700 ton class of British cruisers have relied upon them almost wholly for their armaments, a vessel of the Garnet class, for instance, asking for no better battery.

The new torpedo cruiser Rattlesnake of the British service carries forward on her forecastle her only gun, which consists of a rapid-fire gun having a range of five miles. The Rattlesnake, which has a speed of twenty-two knots per hour, is able to work this gun, in an ordinary sea way, while running at her highest rate of speed.

In no particular are the rapid-fire guns so advantageous as when employed in repelling torpedo-boat night attacks or in clearing a beach of an enemy sheltered behind intrenchments and earthworks. In the engagement at Suakim the other day the Racer and Starling used their rapid-fire guns with more than usual success, and were instrumental in contributing not a small part to the victory of Gen. Grenfell.

Several attempts have been made to introduce this British gun into the American service, but so far nothing exactly like it has been adopted. The American service is depending in the main on Hotchkiss' revolving cannon, Hotchkiss' quick-fire guns, and Gatlings for its secondary batteries. A rapidity of ten shots in one minute has been obtained from the thirty-three-pounder Hotchkiss, with a penetration of eight inches of iron. This is a good result, but officers doubt the ability of the Hotchkiss to stand the same heat strain under continued fire as the Armstrong rapid-fire gun.

The five-mile range of the rapid-fire guns makes it extremely difficult for the swiftest torpedo boat to approach a vessel armed with these guns without being torn to pieces by the incessant rain of solid shot they are capable of throwing. They are breech-loading, and are worked either by steam or hand brakes. Six men only are required to work them effectively. These guns may be said to be an improvement on the Hotchkiss in the same way that the Hotchkiss is an improvement on the Gatling and Gardner. The superiority of the rapid-fire gun is in its ability to throw heavy metal at a rate which exceeds any modern gun of single-firing capacity. The Hotchkiss can throw ten shots per minute from the 33-pounder, but the accuracy with which ten shots in one minute and forty seconds can be thrown from the rapid-shot-gun, to say nothing of the increase in metal, far exceeds the rain of lighter projectiles from the Hotchkiss. However, judging from the familiarity with which the details of the British rapid-fire gun are being discussed, it need not cause surprise if an improved type of the piece is seen aboard one of the new American cruisers before long.

Tempted.

Dearest, I dreamed last night a dream of Heaven,
An angel loosed the chains that bound me here—
It was not death—I felt no pain or terror,
I took the angel's hand without a fear.

Dearest, I was so glad to leave earth's trouble,
To leave the heavy crosses and the care—
The angel said I might forget all sorrow
And find eternal happiness up there.

Dearest, we floated up into the starlight,
Above the clouds, far up, my soul and I,
It was not death—we felt no pain or terror,
We only knew that Heaven's gate was nigh.

Dearest, I cannot paint for you the glory
That dawned upon my weary, waiting eyes,
The opal gleam of that translucent river,
The sweet, immortal flowers of Paradise.

Dearest, the angel led me thro' that city
By golden streets unto that mansion fair,
Built of rainbow-mists and flashing jewels,
Its splendor, dearest, was beyond compare.

Then said the angel: "This shall be thy dwelling,
Here in this city of the good and blest;
Thou ne'er shalt know another thought of sadness
In this eternity of peace and rest."

Dearest, I thought of you, the splendor faded,
Heaven was not Heaven without your presence there,
The jewels dimmed, the rainbow mists had melted,
My heavenly mansion seemed not half so fair.

Dearest I thought of you on earth so lonely,
I turned and to the waiting angel cried:
"Forgive me, but I cannot stay—a loved one
Waits desolate upon the other side."

Dearest, the angel looked at me in wonder,
"Is earthly love, then, strong and true as this?
Wouldst thou go back again to toil and trial,
And leave this realm of pure celestial bliss?

"If this should be thine only chance of Heaven!
O, ponder well the losses and the gain;
If, by and by, thy tired soul should languish,
And fainting, weep and supplicate in vain!"

Dearest, in words like these the angel tempted,
I closed my eyes to all that vision fair,
My soul reached down for yours beneath the starlight,
Heaven was not Heaven without your presence there!

—*Isabel Hotchkiss.*

Literary Societies West.

Philadelphian—So you have Browning clubs and Shakspeare clubs in St. Louis? I am glad to hear it, and as you are to be in this city some time I hope you will join some of our literary societies.

St. Louis man—With pleasure.

"The meetings are held——"

"Meetings! Um—er—I don't care to belong to literary societies that hold meetings. Ours never meets; too tiresome, you know."—*Philadelphia Record.*

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Dec. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

Property	Amount
Thirty-second st, 204 ft e of Jones, n f, 24x123¾ ft, dated Dec. 18 (C. D. and J. T. McLaughlin to J. O'Sullivan)	$ 400
Cottage Grove av, 100 feet s of 31st st, w f, 50x100 ft, imp, dated Dec. 26 (A. McIntosh to L. K. and W. C. Hamilton)	47,000
Henry st, bet Loomis and Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, imp, dated Dec. 28 (J. C. Ahrensfeld to H. Rohn)	1,500
Parnell av, bet 31st and 32d sts, e f, 25x123¾ ft, dated Dec. 24 (estate of F. P. Fischer to K. Kapriva)	750
W. Jackson st, bet Center av and Throop st, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 31 (N. A. Phillips to C. M. McLean)	4,250
Garfield boul, 140 ft n of Polk st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Nov. 14 (E. A. Cummings to R. J. and S. M. Kroff)	1,000
Orchard st, 245 ft n of North av, e f, 25x120 ft, imp, dated Dec. 29 (F. Knappstein to B. Niederehe)	7,000
Blackhawk st, 44 ft w of Hulsche, n f, 22 ft to alley, dated Dec. 28 (M. Kinz to William E. Kerle)	1,000
Clybourn place, 77 ft e of Southport av, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Dec. 26 (A. S. and G. D. Barrett to A. Blaul)	1,900
Green st, 150 ft s of Adams, e f, 50x125 ft, imp, dated Dec. 31 (William H. Beidler to C. F. Rice)	9,250
Hoyne av, n w cor of Kosciusko st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 15 (G. A. Armour to J. F. Smulski)	600
Rice place, 116 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Dec. 28 (A. Johnson et al. to the Swedish E. L. Zion Church)	1,650
Shober st, 187 ft s of North av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 29 (Anna O. and F. T. West to B. Thorson)	850
Johnson st, 72 ft s of Fourteenth, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 29 (A. and J. A. Landeck to A. Guido)	3,400
Walnut st, 182 ft e of Homan av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 26 (W. R. Smith to E. S. Cummings)	950
Western av, 273 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated Nov. 8 (J. T. Haarvig to A. M. Haarvig)	3,500
Centre av, n w cor of Van Buren st, e f, undivided ½ of 103x120 ft, dated Dec. 29 (Henderson & Schonbeck to J. C. Huchberger)	25,000
Lake st, near Rockwell, s f, undivided ¾ of 60 4-10x74 ft, dated Dec. 29 (W. W. Henderson to Huchberger & Schonbeck)	30,000
Fulton st, s e cor of Desplaines st, n f, 110x79⅝ ft, improved, dated Dec. 29 (E. D. Fisk to Ed A. Hartwell)	40,000
Illinois st, 75 ft w of Franklin, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 29 (J. A. Wennberg to A. Audrenccetti)	6,700
Main st, bet Thirty-first and Stearns, e f, 50x107 ft, dated Dec. 8 (J. and M. Evans to B. F. Straus)	1,400
Warren av, 268 ft e of Albany, s f, 25x113 ft, imp, dated Dec. 29 (J. G. Mead to Charles G. McKenzie)	4,000
Division st, 105 ft e of Dearborn av, n f, 40x100 ft, imp, dated Dec. 28 (R. Simon to Michael Brand)	10,000
West Madison st, s e cor of Albany av, s f, 21x100 ft, dated Dec. 1 (N. and B. Behrend to G. F. Gavitt)	3,100
Ogden av, 50 ft e of Cynthia court, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 4 (S. A. Brown to F. Nowak)	900
Wallace st, 125 ft n of Thirtieth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 11 (estate of D. Davis to James Fleming)	4,000
Parnell av, 225 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 14 (same to Anton Forster)	3,500
Webster av, 96 ft e of Osgood st, s f, 24x115 ft, dated Dec. 29 (E. A. The [illegible] M. E. Skelly)	1,800
Shelby court, 116 ft s [illegible] 87⅛ ft, improved, [illegible] and A. Ruzicka)	2,300
Drake av, 125 ft s of Ohi [illegible] x124 ft, dated Dec. 29 (S. W. Roth to [illegible] Hansen)	1,200
Albany av, 174 ft s of Fillmore st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 2, 1887 (Walker & Armour to Charles Gorke)	750
Cypress st, s e cor of Ashland, w f, 20x80 ft, dated Nov. 23 (W. Waller to M. Doyle)	2,200
Mozart st, 193 ft n of North av, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Dec. 31 (K. and J. Gruenfeldt to T. Scharon)	2,400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Property	Amount
Woodside av, 224 ft s of Roscoe st, w f, 37½x125 ft, dated Dec. 26 (E. Rhode to B. McNicholas)	$ 3,800
Windett av, 164 ft e of Hazel st, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Nov. 15 (J. N. Young to A. G. Hearther)	1,500
Lincoln av, 127 ft s e of School st, s w f, 28 ft to alley, imp, dated Dec. 8 (Thomas Ford to Amos Smith)	1,800
Lee av, 100 ft e of Wallace av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 8 (A. Wisner to F. Bielan)	500
School st, 48 ft w of Wolcott st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 27 (O. Cederberg to A. Taliberg)	625
Newport av, 400 ft n e of Evanston av, n w f, 50x140 ft, imp, dated Nov. 24 (B. F. McConnell to J. S. Mead)	9,000
Alexander av, 448 ft n of Graceland av, e f, 50x100 ft, dated Oct. 1 (H. J. Peet to Albert Coleman)	2,250
Ashland av, s e cor of Noble, w f, 90x125 ft, dated Dec. 29 (Sundmacher & Glade to P. F. Haynes)	4,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Property	Amount
Lot on court 112 ft s of Cairo st, 300 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 90 ft to R. R., dated Dec. 27 (A. J. Talbot to J. Hodgkins)	$ 725
Woodlawn av, 90 ft n of Sixty-first st, e f, 100x167 ft, dated Nov. 26 (E. Keith to G. M. Hoyt)	4,000
Oglesby av, s w cor of Sixty-second st, e f, 90x166 ft, dated Oct. 22 (same to E. E. Ellington)	4,500
Forty-third st, 192 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1887 (C. T. Trego to A. K. Anderson)	$ 750
Fiftieth st, 49 ft w of Union, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Dec. 27 (C. and E. E. Pugge to Charles Wirth)	3,000
Sixty-third st, n e cor of Bassett av, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Aug. 1 (F. A. Soule to B. Barezowsky)	1,400
Aberdeen st, 350 ft n of Sixty-second, w f, 27⅜x124 ft, dated Dec. 20 (M. Cook to R. Fireman)	1,650
Buddan st, near Forty-first, w f, 27x104 ft, dated Dec. 28 (J. J. Weber to M. Hengeler)	1,100
Justine st, 237 ft n of Fifty-first, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 22 (J. Pfeiffer to D. Schumacher)	365
Sixty-first st, 439 ft e of Halsted, n f, 30 8-10x124 ft, dated Dec. 11 (M. F. and J. Todd to George Clark)	2,250
Evans av, 100 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 50x120 ft, dated Dec. 31 (J. C. Bellfield to R. A. Gosling)	2,750
Forty-fourth place, 110 ft e of Vincennes av, n f, 40x90 ft, dated Aug. 9 (George F. Knott to J. G. Pike)	5,000
Same as above, dated Dec. 31 (J. G. Pike to J. J. Richards)	5,000
Wood st, n e cor of Fiftieth, e f, 48x124 ft, dated Dec. 17 (J. Hennessy to J. Brubill)	950
Forty-eighth st, 49 ft e of Wood, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 31 (Mike Bouck to J. Havlik)	600
Same as above, dated Dec. 31 (J. Havlik to M. and A. Boucek)	600

LEASE.

Perkins and Clara F. Bass have leased to John B. Maller for ninety-nine years from July 1, 1888, the premises at n e cor of Market and Johnson sts, 124½x112 3-10 ft, at a rental of $11,786.68 per annum.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

N. C. Busted, flat, No. 750 West Ohio street; to cost $2,200.

George Dusmal, addition, No. 3200 Wallace street; to cost $1,000.

Henry Nutwink, flat, No. 818 West Twelfth street; to cost $5,500.

Charles H. Scheutz, store and flat, No. 345 Colorado avenue; to cost $3,000.

Catering to Public Taste.

Great publisher—"What manuscripts are these?"

Tired reader—"One is the trashiest sort of a love story, not worth looking at, but the author is willing to let us have it for nothing, as it is his first work. The other is an alleged philosophical volume—a long drawn out, wearisome collection of chestnuts about science and religion, no use to anybody; but that author is also willing to give us the stuff for nothing."

"We'll accept both, and tell Mr. Scribbler to weave 'em into a divinity novel and put a woman's name to it. The public must be kept amused."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.
Incomparable for gravies, sauces, and made dishes.

Attention is called to the card of the well-known banking houses of Messrs. Blake, Boissevain & Co., London, England, and Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland. They transact a general banking business, and through their thorough knowledge of American financial affairs, they offer superior advantages for negotiations of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans in Europe, of which they make a specialty.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN POLK-ST. DEPOT AND Buck & Rayner's drug store, last Friday night, a lady's gold watch and chain. Finder will please return to J. A. MARSHALL, 188 East Madison-st., and receive reward.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GOing on Thirty-first-st. car or Cottage Grove-av. down town, a pair of gold frame eye glasses with chain attached. Liberal reward paid if left at 5 Thirty-first-st.

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE SETTER DOG, answers to name of "Keno"; $5 reward for information that will lead to his recovery or for his return to JOHN F. THOMPSON, 3719 Langley-av.

LOST—ON NORTH SIDE, TWO SMALL ADDRESS books. A suitable reward will be given for their return to F. C. FARWELL, 148 Market-st.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, ON COTTAGE Grove car or near 23d-st. and Prairie-av., a small pocketbook containing $10 and silver. Return to MISS H., 2228 Prairie-av., and receive reward.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 29, ON LA Salle-st., a tracing of a sawmill. Return to R. S. CRITCHELL & CO., 141 La Salle-st., and receive reward.

TYPEWRITERS.

ABOUT EVERY MAKE OF WRITING MACHINE half price. Over one hundred instruments on display. The slaughter will continue during the present week. Do not buy a machine of any make until you have examined our stock. Machines rented, exchanged, or sold on time. Instruction and practice absolutely free. Stenographers and operators furnished and placed free of charge. This is the largest and only first-class house in the city handling writing machines of all makes.

Call and see me and I will save you money.

MINER,
The Typewriter Man,
At Typewriter Headquarters,
144 La Salle-st., near Madison-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND REMINGTON typewriter; but it must be in good repair. Address Y 166, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A BEAUTIFUL $90 WATER FRONT RANGE, used only two months, for $35; also few utensils and some nice furniture; very cheap. Owner must leave city at once. Flat B, 2944 Cottage Grove-av.

AN ELEGANT 6-ROOM MODERN FLAT, VERY cheap. Occupants must leave city immediately. Flat B, 2944 Cottage Grove-av.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

I PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Orders promptly attended to. N. B., 374 South Clark-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—E. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hoger, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3944, cor. Oakwood-boulevard—Chris. Whitley, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Jetson Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 801, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reiche, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Frettag.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. Shaeer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Schaefer & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. I. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 649—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—A. C. M. McChesney, M. D., Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—L. Ambrecht, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 150—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 884, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Unsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. L. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 149, cor. Monroe-st.—F. F. Seville, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., W., 353—Dr. A. C. Smith.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—G. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, cor. Halsted—Baker & Mason, Druggists.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. C. Cowan, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—R. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.
STATE-ST., North, 292—H. V. Becker, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—C. G. Field, Druggist.
HYDE PARK—Cor. of Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—Kennedy's Drug Store.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

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PERSONAL—CONFIDENTIAL, HONEST DEtective work; every kind; always satisfactory. Union Detective Service (incorp.), 187 Clark-st. SUPT. LOBELL.

PERSONAL—IF WILLIAM CONRAN, LATE OF the old country, and now supposed to be residing at Englewood, will communicate with Alfred Heywood, 18 Exchange Building, Van Buren-st., he may hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—B. D. A.: HAPPY NEW YEAR. Thursday, same place as last, at half past 12. Answer if all right.

PERSONAL—MAUD: I ADDRESSED A LETTER to Chicago Post-Office in your stage name. You can have it forwarded to you. MA.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SPECIAL NOTICE—SEAL AND plush cloaks on time—We have a fine assortment of plush cloaks and wraps, cloth Newmarkets, plain and braided; also a large line of broadcloths and Henriettas in the latest fall shades and colorings; gents' clothing and overcoats custom or ready-made, and watches and jewelry sold on weekly payments at the Special Credit Parlor of SHOWERS & MILLER, Suite 10 and 11 Japanese Building, State and Jackson.

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PERSONAL—LADIES—MOLES, SUPERFLUOUS hair on face, arms removed and the roots instantly killed by the electric-needle process, leaving no trace; positively the only remedy which permanently destroys this humiliating blemish. MME. DR. GABRIEL, 195 La Salle-st., near Chicago-av.

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PERSONAL—BIG BARGAIN, GENT'S MINK overcoat; also a lady's seal garment, 36 inch. bust, 46 inch. long, at M. E. AMMON'S, 52 Madison-st., bet. State-st. and Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—BARGAINS IN FURS, ROBES, SEAL caps for ladies and gents, seal muffs, etc., gents' beaver collar and cuffs at M. E. AMMON, 52 Madison-st., bet. State-st. and Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—BEGIN THE NEW YEAR BY USING Egyptian Scalp Tonic; also the O. K. Liver Tonic and Blood Purifier. Prepared only by SARAH E. BROMWELL, 41 North Ashland-av.

PERSONAL—VISIT OUR HAIR GOODS DEPARTment and see our Nadjy bangs at 69c. City of Paris, now 138 State-st.

PERSONAL—PERSONS SEEKING INVESTMENTS or desirous of engaging in laudable enterprises in Dakota would do well to address the undersigned, who will spend a few days in Chicago first week in January next. X 67, Tribune office.

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A SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING COURSE giving skill in three months or money refunded is possible only to Haven's system; situations free; special advantages to those entering now. The Haven College, 195 State-st., Wanamaker Building.

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PENMANSHIP—INSTRUCTION GIVEN AT YOUR own home by a first-class penman. Address G. HOLMES, 213 East Ohio-st.

PITMAN, GRAHAM, AND MUNSON'S SHORThand; personal instruction. 711 Chicago Opera-House.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY—(UNDER THE DIRECtion of the Servite Sisters) southwest corner of West Van Buren-st. and Albany-av., Chicago, Ill. One of the largest and most thoroughly equipped and successful institutions for young ladies in the United States. The musical department is unsurpassed. Full courses of study. Exceptionally fine advantages. Pupils can enter at any time. Send for catalogue. MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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AT LAST, MME. DE VERE, "THE MOST WONderful medium of the present age," is in our city, prepared to give advice and comfort to those in trouble. She tells your life from cradle to grave, gives full names of your future husband or wife, tells if the one you have is true or false, settles lovers' quarrels, and has never-failing success in bringing parted friends together, gives lucky numbers in lotteries, gives advice to those in business and to those staying in business, gives age and date of marriage. Do not fail to consult this wonderfully gifted lady. Parlors, 462 West Madison-st.

N. B.—Madame will present all callers with a lucky Egyptian charm until Jan. 1. Calls received Sunday.

AMAZING CLAIRVOYANT—REMEMBER, MME. De Lester is permanently located and gives perfect satisfaction to her many callers. Parlors, 301 W. Madison-st.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 341 WABASH-av. 3 questions by mail 25c. Hours 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

FOUND AT LAST—A CLAIRVOYANT EXTRAORdinary arrived from Europe; Madame Countess de London, the world-renowned, highly-celebrated mediumistic trance clairvoyant; seventh daughter of seventh daughter, born with veil and second sight; every hidden mystery truthfully revealed; removes troubles, evil influences, settles lovers' quarrels, brings separated together; causes speedy, happy marriage by proper advice; tells if the one you love is true or false; advice to gentlemen in business and to young men what best adapted for; speedy riches; if disappointed by the efforts of others, judge not all alike, as she alone can convince the most skeptical, as it is a well-known fact throughout the world since the days of ancient witchery that only a seventh daughter born with veil can reveal the future correctly; consultation fee $1 upwards; letters with fee promptly answered; strangers from other cities will save disappointment and time by coming to the right place at once before going to others. All who are in trouble from any cause should call without delay at 1217 Wabash-av.

N. B.—Lucky talismans for 1889 given free of charge to all patrons until Jan. 1. Calls received Sunday.

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MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller; 50c and $1. 445 West Madison-st.

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ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 155 Washington-st., near La Salle.

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FINE SOPRANO DESIRES A CHURCH POSITION; high salary not an object. Address Y 20, Tribune.

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ley, Druggist.
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roe, Druggist.
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Whitley, Druggist.
h, 2603—Albert J. Kettering.
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, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson I.
ggist.
r. Harrison—Augusta Reichel.
J. Heithoefer, Druggist.
orner 8th—Chas. C. Fredigke.
T., 123.—J. & H. Simms, Book-
ationers.
, 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas.
uggist.
, 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth &
gists.
3100, southwest cor. Thirty-
Braun, Druggist.
, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt &
gists.
ST DIVISION.
h, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G.
uggist.
378, southwest cor. Centre-
n, Pharmacist.
, 395—Schaefer & Co., Manu-
mists.
, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J.
849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
, 690, cor. Ogden-av.—A. C.
, M. D., Druggist.
, northwest cor. Paulina—H.
st.
4, northwest cor. Lincoln—L.
uggist.
160—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co.
884, cor. Centre-av.—Geo.
gist.
341, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft.
826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. L.
1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
83, Henry Schroeder, Drug-
gist.
218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Seth-
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358—Dr. A. C. Smith.
, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
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st, 744, cor. Robey—Charles
ggist.
corner Adams-st.—Charles E.
, Druggists.
372, near Noble—John Ritter.
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80, corner Townsend-st.—R.
26, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki.
71—White Bros., Druggists.
45, corner of Division—Feld-
erg, Druggists.
506, corner Goethe—Rhode's
974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank
gist.
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Eye Office.
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ty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-
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y kind; always satisfactory;
vice (incorp.), 187 Clark-st.

IAM CONRAN, LATE OF
now supposed to be residing
mmunicate with Alfred Hey-
ding, Van Buren-st., he may
s advantage.

A.: HAPPY NEW YEAR.
e as last, at half past 12. An-

I ADDRESSED A LETTER
ce in your stage name. You
o you. MA.

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AL NOTICE—SEAL AND
—We have a fine assortment
ps, cloth Newmarkets, plain
line of broadcloths and Hen-
shades and colorings; gents'
custom or ready made, and
d on weekly payments at the
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removed and the roots in-
ctric-needle process, leaving
only remedy which perma-
umiliating blemish. MRS.
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s seal garment, 36 inch. bust,
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ris, Room 8, Kimball Music

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cal department is unsur-
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arship, $35. 3009 Michigan-

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present age," is in our city.
d comfort to those in trou-
om cradle to grave, gives
husband or wife, tells if
false, settles lovers' quar-
success in bringing parted
cky numbers in lotteries,
siness and to those start-
and date of marriage. De
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nt all callers with a lucky
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owned, highly-celebrated
yant; seventh daughter of
n veil and second sight;
nfully revealed; removes
settles lovers' quarrels,
causes speedy, happy mar-
s if the one you love is
tlemen in business and to
ted for speedy riches; if
of others, judge not all
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ghout the world since the
at only a seventh daugh-
al the future correctly;
letters with fee promptly
ther cities will save disap-
ing to the right place at
All who are in trouble
without delay at 1217 Wa-
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. Address Y 84, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE BY MAN OF eleven years' experience, competent to take entire charge; implement house preferred. Refer to present employer. Address R N 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stockkeeper in wholesale clothing house. Can give satisfactory references. Y 129, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 21 just from college desires position as assistant bookkeeper; best references; low salary. Address Y 183, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRAPHER employed during day desires to do correspondence or copying evenings, taking dictation at home. Owns Remington machine. Y 169, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; accurate and correct; understands bookkeeping; fair penman. City references. Y 125, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—JEWELRY SALESMAN desires position either on the road or inside; 10 years' experience; have sold to the jobbing and retail trade; references. Address until Saturday Y 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESMAN. Have had experience and can give references. B, Room 38 Weston Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PAINTER or decorator; will work very cheap; day work or contract. Address W 180, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

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SITUATION WANTED—BUSINESS-MEN, N. B.!—A live, energetic business-man wants secretary's or manager's position with some A1 concern. References. Backing if needed. Address Y 169, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WITH THOROUGH knowledge of fancy grocery and liquor business; fully capable of managing a business. Address Y 135, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, accountant, or clerk by lady; small salary to begin. Address B., 817 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as assistant bookkeeper, cashier, or any office position; has had seven years' experience in one wholesale house of this city. Can furnish unquestionable reference. Y 127, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER OR typewriter; salary no object; first-class references. Y 182, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSERY GOVERNESS for young children, care of invalid lady, or seamstress in private family; South Side preferred. Best city references. Call or address three days 2 to 5 p. m., MISS MACKAY, 443 East Forty-sixth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady in Turkish bath-room. H B 71, Tribune office.

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WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER IN a wholesale liquor-house. Best of references required. Address Y 187, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERKS CORRECT AT FIGures; state salary wanted. Y 167, Tribune.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of light set of books and do typewriting. Best of references required. Address Y 158, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN STEnographer for situation. Registration free. United Steno. Assn., 94 La Salle-st., Room 53.

WANTED—YOUNG GENTLEMAN TYPEwriter operator and good penman; some experience; moderate salary. Call 515 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

WANTED—CARPET SALESMEN OF WIDE EXperience and of more than ordinary ability. None others need apply. Applications will be received by mail only up to Feb. 1. GIMBEL BROTHERS, Carpet Department, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska for gents' and ladies' linen collars and cuffs; thoroughly familiar with this line. Address NEWMARKET, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO HAS A TRADE among furniture manufacturers to sell on commission an article largely used by same. Address W 177, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN OF liquid paint to the trade; salary and expenses to experienced men. Address Y 182, Tribune office.

WANTED—JEWELRY SALESMEN VISITING clothing trade; state experience, territory, and references. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELER FOR DRUGS, WITH established trade. Wheeler Chemical Works, 165 Lake-st.

Boys.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE AS entry and bill clerk. Address, giving age and salary expected, Y 142, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FOUNDRY FOREMAN; MUST BE AN active, progressive man, familiar with economical management, in heavy work mainly. References as to sobriety and ability required. Address S. H. PARVIN'S SONS, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—CUTTERS AND TAILORS TO WRITE to the Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHIC STEAM PRESS printers for fine color work. Hughes Litho. Co., 23 East Kinzie-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN FOR coachman and housework; Scandinavian, speaking good English, with best of reference. Apply from 9 to 12 to CHAS. R. KING, Room 2, 242 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN OVERSEER OR CHIEF ADVERtiser and two to five assistants (according to size of county and population); $60 a month salary and expenses to overseers and $40 to assistants. No peddling, no soliciting. Duties confined to making collections, distributing printed matter, putting up advertisements, etc., for the two greatest fortune-makers in America—the Farmer's $10 Fireproof Combination Lock Safe (sold on monthly installments) and the wonderful Electric Fuel, for warming sleighs, carriages, etc., which burns without flame, smoke, or odor, and will heat any vehicle 24 hours for 10 cents. Expenses advanced; salaries paid each month. Inclose 10c postage for full specimen line of advertising matter to the J. L. STEPHENS CO., Lebanon, O.

WANTED—AN OVERSEER, OR CHIEF ADVERtiser, and one to three assistants (according to size of county and population); $65 a month salary to overseers and $30 to assistants; no peddling; no soliciting; duties confined to making collections, distributing printed matter, putting up advertisements, etc., of Electric Goods; expenses advanced; salaries paid each month; inclose four cents postage for full specimen line of advertising matter to ELECTRO GALVANIC CO., Palace Building, Cincinnati, O. No attention paid to postal cards.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS FOR city work; also county agents for an established building and loan association, offering superior facilities for parties needing money. D. & D., Room 28, 8 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PERSON TO DO water color painting on cards and satin. ROSENBLATT & CO., 152 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I WANT TO HIRE SOME BRAINS with man attached; city work. Address Y 140, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISER to take charge of a weekly journal; good wages; must be a first-class advertiser. Y 143, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTY ACCUSTOMED TO HANDLE high-class publications. C. G. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST YOUNG MAN LIVING outside principal cities, to represent, in his own State, an old firm. Salary $70 to $100 per month. References. MANUFACTURER, Lock Box 1610, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and Remington operator; must reside on South Side; none but competent persons need apply. Y 165, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER, accustomed to operating a caligraph machine. Apply to STRAUSS, ULLMAN & GUTHMAN, 229 Monroe-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call 280 East Erie-st., Flat 1.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at 334 North Park-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—200 FLANNEL SHIRT MAKERS; only experienced hands need apply. KAHN BROTHERS & CO., 238 and 240 Adams-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL TO take care of young baby. Must have first class references. Flat F, 329 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT ONCE [illegible] Elm-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—MEAT AND PASTRY COOKS, LAUNdresses, chamber and dining girls for city and country. Plenty of places. MRS. BEE, 14 South Clark-st.

DRESSMAKING.

I WISH MY CUSTOMERS TO KNOW THAT I AM going to leave for Europe to get the latest designs in spring styles of ladies' cloaks and dresses, and will return the latter part of February. C. SAMSON, Ladies' Tailor, 467 West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81 AND 83 East Van Buren-st. Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

ILLINOIS FIRE-PROOF STORAGE HOUSE, FOR furniture, carriages, and merchandise; lowest rates; free drayage. 45 North Morgan-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BY H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LA SALLE-ST.
BUSINESS INVESTMENTS.

	Rents.	Price.
E. Division-st., corner	$3,250	$27,000
E. Division-st., corner	2,000	25,000
Clybourn-av., near Division, corner		11,500
E. Chicago-av., corner	3,300	31,000
E. Chicago-av., corner		25,000
Lincoln-av., corner	2,850	30,000
North-av., cor. Town-st.	1,300	12,500
Wells-st., near Illinois	2,460	25,000
Wells-st., corner Superior		28,000
Blue Island-av., corner		20,000
Halsted-st., corner	2,420	22,000
Halsted-st., near 12th		16,000
Halsted-st., near Harrison		23,000
Halsted-st., corner		22,000
Harrison-st., corner		18,000
Madison-st., near Halsted		35,000
Milwaukee-av., corner	1,630	15,000
Milwaukee-av., corner		27,000
Milwaukee-av., corner	1,386	14,000
Ogden-av., corner	1,616	13,000
Clybourn-av., cor. Langdon	1,080	8,500
E. Division, corner	Vacant	5,000
North-av., corner Market	Vacant	9,000
Sedgwick-st., corner	500	5,000
Blue Island-av., near 18th	900	8,300
Halsted-st., near 12th		8,000
Milwaukee-av., near Evergreen	720	7,500
Milwaukee-av., near Division		8,000
Milwaukee-av., near Noble	500	3,600
Milwaukee-av., near Carpenter		7,000
Milwaukee-av., near Austin		5,000
Ogden-av., corner	Vacant	7,000
Twelfth-st., near Halsted		5,700
Division-st., cor. Leavitt	Vacant	4,500
Division-st., cor. Wood	Vacant	6,500
Lake-st., near Halsted	800	6,000

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

We are making a specialty of handling factory sites, and have a large list of such property. Will build to suit tenants.

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT—

$40,000—Rentals $3,800; a fine corner on 55th-st., near I. C. R. R.; stores and flats; 175 feet frontage; cable cars pass the property.

$22,500—Rentals, $2,000; corner on Cottage Grove-av., near 43d-st., modern 3-story and basement store and flats; brick, stone trimmings; walls built for 2 more stories if needed; a progressive location.

$22,000—Rentals $2,700; an elegant double brick flat building, vicinity of Lake-Shore drive, North Side; 4-story and basement; modern in all respects.

$20,000—Rentals $2,160; an elegant apartment building on La Salle-av., 3-story and attic; steam heat, hardwood finish, etc.

$21,000—Rentals, $1,860; elegant 4-story stone-front apartment building on Dearborn-av.; all modern; large brick barn.

$15,000—Rentals, $1,236; corner on 43d-st., near Cottage Grove-av., 3-story and basement brick stores and flats; every convenience.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL,
130 La Salle-st.:

EAST MADISON-ST.—4-story and basement building, with lot, only $3,000; ground is worth the money.

DEARBORN-ST., near Harrison—25x68 ft., with brick building, only $20,000.

FOURTH-AV., near Harrison-st.—25x100, only $600 per foot.

BLUE ISLAND-AV., near Harrison-st.—Building and lot, only $6,250; rents for $600 per annum.

BUTTERFIELD-ST., near 45th and 55th—50x110 and 28x110; want offers.

EVANSTON.

LOTS, 50x175 feet to alley, near UNIVERSITY, from $20 to $35 per foot.

SEWER,
WATER,
GAS.

Five minutes' walk from TWO DEPOTS.
Small payment down.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—

$50,000—Building; central location; well rented; will take one-half in trade.

$65,000—Elegant residence on North Side; will take part in trade.

$60,000—Modern residence; fine location on South Side; want offers.

$12,000—Modern frame residence in Kenwood; will take one-half in trade.

B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
MODERN HOMES
IN CHOICE LOCATIONS,
$6,000 to $15,000
AND OVER.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 90 LA SALLE-st.—Houses and vacant lots in each division city; also suburban and acre property; communicate with me at the office or by mail; shall be pleased to answer inquiries, either in person or by letter.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A BARgain in a choice corner, paying well, with a good future, call on G. LASHER & SON, 125 S. Water-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st., telephone 492:
Three new modern and elegant brick residences, east front, on Greenwood-av.
Large list of choice modern residences on all avenues and boulevards, South Side.
25 or 50 ft. Calumet-av., between 30th and 31st-sts.
Bargains in desirable corners on 51st-st., west of the park, and 55th-st., east of the park.
Several fine lots on Ellis, Greenwood, and Woodlawn-avs., in Egandale, at low prices.
120 ft., east front, Stanton-av., near 35th-st.
21 ft., Forest-av., north of 33d-st.
115 ft. cor. Greenwood-av. and 54th-st.
100x164 ft., s. w. corner Ellis-av. and 53d-st.
100x179 ft., s. w. corner Kimbark-av. and 51st-st.
68 ft. Lake-av., near 37th-st.
92x132 ft., Cottage Grove-av., south of city; corner.
38 ft., east front, Calumet-av., near 34th-st.
S. e. cor. Michigan-av. and 36th-st.; bargain.
Choice lot, 54x379, Kenwood.
23x125 ft., Prairie-av., near 36th-st.; $120 per foot.
34x100, south front, 37th-st., near Lake-av.
25, 50, or 79 ft., Stanton-av., near 37th-st.
100 ft., corner Wabash-av. and 38th-st.
Also several other lots and corners in this locality.
Finest corner on Drexel-boulevard.
25x156 ft., n. f., Bryant-av.; $125 per foot.
100 ft., Cottage Grove-av., near 30th-st.
A number of desirable pieces on Drexel-boulevard.
56 ft., 47th-st., near Woodlawn-av.
25, 50, or 75x180 ft., e. f., Ellis-av., n. of 42d-st.
100 ft., n. e. cor. Woodlawn-av. and 53d-st.
50 or 100 ft., Prairie-av., near 45th-st., $75.
Lots, tracts, and corners, also residences, on all avenues and boulevards, South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Bargain in stone-front house north of 18th-st., 25 ft wide.
MICHIGAN-AV.—1635—Stone front, 26 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house near 27th-st., 35 feet with brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—2866—Fine brown-stone front, heated by steam; brick barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near 29th-st., 51 feet, and brick barn, $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome house near 32d-st., with 50-ft lot, $40,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house near 30th-st., $18,000; a clean cut bargain.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Very handsome modern house; perfect interior plan; elegant and expensive wood mantels, $65,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—One of the most beautiful new residences on the boulevard, $80,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 51 ft. near 29th-st.; extra well located; $27,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 40 ft.; $30,000.
LAKE-AV.—House and 48 ft.; $14,000.
RHODES-AV.—Brick house, heated by steam, with lot 50x164 ft., and brick barn; $12,500.
ON NORTH SIDE—Fine house on Ontario-st.
ELLIS-AV.—Fine modern house, extra well built, with lot 50x180 ft., near 40th-st., $27,500.
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. near 33d-st.; $475.
MICHIGAN-AV.—75, 125, or 175 ft., s. e. cor. 34th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50 ft. near 34th-st.; $400.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCKS—
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington.

Market-st.—Modern well located 6-story building, all rented, price $180,000.

South Water-st.—$55,000 investment, good building, good location; leased 5 years to one tenant; 7 per cent net.

$60,000—Modern flat building on the South Side paying 10 per cent net.

Fine building on leased ground (99 years) paying 8 per cent net, price $70,000; one tenant.

For sale—$300 per foot, cor. of Vernon-av. and 31st-st., 75x100; a very choice location for store and flat building.

$25,000 fee for sale—Nets 6 per cent, 99 years.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
MARKET-ST.—201 ft. front; central property, with brick buildings, well rented; a fine investment; $225,000.
STATE-ST.—Valuable unimproved corner, 234x265 ft.; $90,000.
ADAMS-ST.—Six-story stone front building, rented to one of the best tenants in the wholesale district; $246,000.
MONROE-ST.—Six-story building and lot 45x190 ft.; $200,000.
DEARBORN-ST.—Valuable lot, under lease for 99 years; $88,000.
WABASH-AV.—Valuable corner lot, under lease for 99 years; $232,000.
BUSINESS LOT—Owner will sell for $30,000 and take 99-year ground lease at $1,560 per year and taxes.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—VACANT.

Wabash-av., cor. 23d-st., 100x192, with impts	$350
Cottage Grove-av., corner north 31st-st.	180
Calumet-av., near 34th-st., 31x125	150
Rhodes-av., near 34th-st., 28x160	140
Prairie-av., north 38th-st., 25 or 50x125	125
Groveland-av., near 29th-st., 50 feet, frame impts	150
Groveland-av., near 31st-st., 50x110	125
Groveland-av., near 33d-st., 22x100	
Vernon-av., near 34th-st., 50x160	150
Groveland Park, 25x120; north front	

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WATER-ST., SOUTH FRONT; choice investment. Address Y 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT ON CALUMET-AV., near 30th-st.; lot 18x178 ft.; house well finished; price $10,000. Also marble front adjoining; $8,000. New, well finished house on Forest-av., near 32d-st.; dining-room on first floor; $7,500. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON LAKE-AV., near 32d-st., new 2-story house; only $8,500. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD, NEAR 30TH-st., east front, 25 feet; very choice; $200 per foot. Owner, A. MENDEL, 2343 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE FLATS AND DWELLings, paying from 10 to 15 per cent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET, COR. WENTWORTH-AV. and 28th-st., at a great bargain. If you want a fine location for store and flat building you can find no better location.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
Room 22, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON 32D-ST., NEAR COTTAGE GROVE-av., a cozy 8-room modern brick house; in perfect order; mantels, furnace, etc.; price, $5,000; bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON LAKE-AV., NORTH OF 33d-st.; only lot to be had at reasonable price. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOT ON THE SOUTH Side for family flat building, 50x120 feet; price, $10,000; will sell on easy terms or lease for 99 years. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY BEST BARGAINS ON Grand-boulevard—A splendid corner north of 43d-st., 21x150, with 6 feet additional grass plat; both streets paved; party wall, with elegant residence adjoining in course of erection. Y 121, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2337 MICHIGAN-AV., BRICK HOUSE; special bargain; for immediate sale. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$35,000—SOUTH WATER-ST. STORE; terms to suit; net 7 per cent investment; one tenant. Address X 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF 40TH-ST., at a bargain; 50x165. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE ON 33d-st., near Rhodes-av., away below market price.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
Room 22, 130 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—CORNER VAN BUREN AND GREEN-sts., 45x117 feet, elegantly improved, and paying well. Can be made an elegant business corner and first-class investment; price $22,000.

N. W. corner Van Buren and Ogden-av., 48x100; partially improved; $24,000.

Wood-st., near Monroe, one of the finest apartment buildings on West Side, 3-stories, in 6 splendid 8-room flats; renting $2,200; and in fine condition; lot 56x125. Want offer.

Madison-st., near Morgan, 50x125 ft.; elegantly improved; $48,000.

Madison-st., same, vacant corner, $25,000.

Madison-st., cor. Honore-st., $24,000.

Madison-st., near Sangamon, 25 ft., imp., $30,000.

Madison-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, 69x172, vacant; will pay well to improve; price $30,000.

West Adams-st., near Wood, the nicest 2-story and cellar house in the block, stone front, D. and K. on main floor; $7,500.

Adams-st., near Oakley-av., 2-story and basement house, nearly new, lot 155 feet to alley; $7,500.

Leavitt-st., near Monroe, a pretty 2-story and cellar 9-room modern house, nearly new; in elegant repair; a bargain; $6,500.

Leavitt-st., near Harrison, a nice 2-story and cellar 8-room house; $5,000.

Marshfield-av., near Jackson-st., 2-story and cellar marble-front 9-room house; $6,500.

Marshfield-av., near Jackson-st., 2-story and basement 10-room house (brick), $4,500.

Hermitage-av., near Polk-st., almost new 8-room brick house, 2-story and cellar, $4,500.

Polk-st., near Aberdeen, large brick cottage, 9 rooms, $3,000.

Congress-st., near Loomis, nice 2-story flat, 6 rooms each flat, $8,750.

Jackson-st., near Sacramento-av., an elegant 2-story and cellar building in two elegant 7-room flats, $5,500.

Loomis-st., near Polk, the nicest 2-story flat on the whole street, with good barn, $7,000.

W. Taylor-st., near Morgan, handsome 3-story and cellar brick flat at a sacrifice for one week only, $6,000.

Warren-av., near Union Park, 3-story frame in flats, with barn; lot 22x125, with partition wall; $4,100.

Warren-av., near Lincoln-st., the best bargain in the city and $500 lower than it will ever be offered for again, an elegant frame house and barn; south front; lot 30x125; will be sold for $5,300 this week.

O'DWYER & BREWSTER, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS—
Hermitage-av., near Taylor-st., 25x125, $1,450
Paulina-st., near Polk, 25x125, $1,650.
S. E. corner Polk and Wood-sts., 125x125, $65 per foot.
Ashland-st., between Robey and Cypress-sts., 24x152, $1,000.
Monroe-st., near Kedzie, 24x191, $1,200.
Flournoy-st., near Hoyne, 24x100, $1,600.
Wood-st., near 12th, 25x125, $1,600.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
STORES AND FLATS.
SEVERAL BARGAINS.
WEST MADISON-ST.
WEST JACKSON-ST.
WEST HARRISON-ST.
WEST TWELFTH-ST.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—340 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement brick, stone trimmed, octagon front, furnished, $10,000.
588 Carroll-av., near Ashland, 2-story and basement stone front, $5,000. Apply 340 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—$7,250—WARREN-AV., NEAR OAKley, a new 2-story and cellar brick flat building; lot 24x125; well rented; every convenience; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—25 FT. ON OGDEN-av., near Rockwell-st.; only $725. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEND FOR E. GOODRIDGE & CO.'S investment sheets.

FOR SALE—
Ogden-av. property, between Van Buren and 12th-sts.; two good corners.
G. S. HUBBARD JR.,
117 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
A very choice improved corner on West Randolph-st. Price $12,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR ARTESIAN-av.—77 feet, $90; also near Falls-st., 25x80, $1,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THREE LOTS, 25X125 each, on Milwaukee-av. and Logan-place, or will trade for residence. Apply J. B. QUINN, 151 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—745 SHOBER-ST., NEW TWO-STORY flat building, pressed brick front, lot 24x125; price $3,650; less than cost. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR VERY FINE HOUSES ON West Side, near Polk-st. and Claremont-av., on monthly payments to suit. F. J. KENNEDY & CO., Room 22, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 425 SO. OAKLEY-AV.—2-STORY and cellar new 8-room brick residence; every modern convenience; look at it; low figure; possession. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
A GOOD INVESTMENT.

On Archer-av., a new 3-story, basement, and attic brick building, stone trimmings; has two stores and six flats; is rented to May 1, 1891, for $2,400 per year and no repairs; lot 50x100; price $25,000.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE ON GROVELAND Park-av., near 31st-st., with all conveniences. To any one wishing a fine house this can be sold cheap. F. J. KENNEDY & CO., Room 22, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON WEST SIDE PAYing an income of $175 per month; will give a bargain. Address Y 144, Tribune office.

North Side.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS—
State-st., near Scott, 30x137.
State-st., north of Division, 40x102; cheap.
La Salle-av., n. e. cor. Goethe, 50x152.
Clark-st., near Garfield, 48x120.
Bellevue-place, 30x108.
Superior-st., w. of State, 30x100.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHINGton-st.
39x80, Tower-place, between Chicago-av. and Pearson-st.; park in front; also 144 feet on Pearson; 80x63 feet on Rush-st.; long time; low rate of interest.
50 feet Sedgwick and 50 feet Market-st., in rear, near North-av.; $7,500.

FOR SALE—$5,500—FULLERTON-AV., NEAR Lincoln-av., 2-story and cellar 10-room residence, with every conv., furnace, electric bells, frescoed, etc.; lot 25x128; so. front.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—NORTHeast corner Woodlawn-av. and Sixty-second-st., 100x165 ... $7,500

Northeast cor. 63d and Sheridan-av., 100x165	6,500
Northeast cor. 63d and Sheridan-av., 102x143	6,800
Northwest cor. 65th and Sheridan-av., 100x165	6,000
Northeast cor. 65th and Woodlawn-av., 100x165	5,500
Northwest cor. Star-av. and 64th, 117x182 (on long time)	5,000
Northwest cor. 63d and Woodlawn-av., 20x150	9,000
100x165, west front, on Woodlawn-av., just south of 65th	4,000
186 ft. just north of 65th, on Woodlawn-av., at $40 per foot; will sell 50 feet	....
Northwest cor. of the alley, just north of 63d, east front, on Sheridan-av., 50x165	2,750
Southwest cor. 63d and Sheridan-av., 50x166	3,750
50x190, fronting Robertson-av., on Grace-av.	1,700
50x190, fronting South Park-av., on Stony Island-boulevard, just south of 63d	2,500
50x150, fronting south on 63d-st., just west of Woodlawn-av., with a good barn; price	3,500
Northwest cor. Oglesby and 66th-st., fronting south 152 feet on 66th, 100 feet east front on Madison-av., and 100 feet west front on Oglesby-av.; price for the whole tract	6,500
100x125, east front on Lincoln-av., just south of 65th-st., street macadamized, water and gas; price, $4,000; will sell 50 feet	....

L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE
HYDE PARK
VACANT PROPERTY.

VINCENNES-AV., northeast corner 49th-st., 98½x140, $75 per foot.

VINCENNES-AV., midway between 48th and 49th-sts., 100x135, $65 per foot.

ST. LAWRENCE-AV., southeast corner 48th-st., 98½x125, $55 per foot.

ST. LAWRENCE-AV., northwest corner 49th-st., 98½x125, $60 per foot.

ST. LAWRENCE-AV., between 46th and 48th-sts., west front, 200x132, $50 per foot.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 26 ACRES OF land, being an undivided ⅓ of 76 acres of land located near Hammond, in Cook County, Illinois.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of Robert McClelland, deceased, will sell at public vendue at the east door of the Court-House, at the Clark street entrance, in Chicago, Illinois, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1889, subject to the approval of the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, the following described real estate—namely: The undivided ⅓ of the west ½ of the n. w. ¼ of Section 8, Township 35, north range 15, east of the 3d P. M., except railways. The abstract of title can be had for examination upon application to the undersigned.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Executor,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW LOTS—
Sidney-court, corner Wrightwood, 110x125; $137 per foot.
Wellington-av., 50x166; $125 per foot.
Oakdale-av., 68x150; $105 per foot.
Nellie-av., near Pine Grove, 75x200; $85 per foot.
Clark-st., near Cornelia, 4 lots; $1,300 each; cheap.
Roscoe-st., near Clark, 2 lots; only $850 each.
Addison-st., corner C. & E. R. R., 102x124.
Hampden-court, near Deming-court, 50x135; $85 per foot. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MODERN HOME
AT SOUTH PARK.

New and perfect house of 9 rooms, thoroughly modern in every respect; a beauty; lot 30 feet frontage; neighborhood very select; but 3 blocks from Illinois Central depot at 57th-st.; one block from the cable cars; price: $5,750; terms easy.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHington-st.—Market-st., store renting for 6 per cent net; lot 48 feet front.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st. or 6731 Berry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—NEAR 55TH-ST., ON ELLIS-AV., A corner, 48x130; price $2,500; a bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON FARWELL-AV., NEAR 68th-st. Only $17 a foot Monday.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN HYDE PARK—SOME GREAT bargains in lots. If you are looking for a place to build a home call in and see what we have got, as we can save you money.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
130 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON LANGLEY-AV., N. W. cor. 67th-st., at $750 each.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—NEW HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, all conveniences; near Illinois Central and cable; possession now or May 1; easy payments if desired. Address owner, Y 183, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHINGton-st.—South Water-st., store renting for 7 per per cent net.

FOR SALE—ON 42D-ST., NEAR ST. LAWRENCE-av., a first-class modern house, very cheap.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
Room 22, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN HYDE PARK—A LOT ON INGLEside-av., 24x115, just south of 55th-st.; price $1,000.
L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
50-FOOT LOTS
IN THE CHOICEST BLOCK IN HYDE PARK.
Embracing Frontage on Grand-boulevard, Vincennes-av., Bowen-av., and 41st-st.
BUT THREE BLOCKS
FROM COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CABLE AND SUBURBAN TRAINS.
IMPROVEMENTS ALL MADE
AND ASSESSMENTS PAID.
Surrounding property improved with handsome residences.
PRICE $85 PER FOOT AND UPWARD.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL ACRE BARGAINS.

Three 10-acre blocks between 75th and 79th-sts., Jeffrey-av. and next street east. Suitable for subdivision.

Sixty acres corner Halsted and 95th-sts., high ground, near Euclid station; $1,000 per acre.

Sixty acres between 61st-st. and Belt R. R., near Ashland-av.; only $1,000 per acre.

100 acres near Calumet Heights; high. Grove land. Suitable to subdivide.

Six or 12 acres on 79th-st., 4 blocks west of Cheltenham Station.

Sixty acres on 95th and Halsted-sts.

Call for prices.

B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK LOTS—
Kimbark-av., s. w. cor. 52d-st., 60x125.
Madison-av., s. w. cor. 53d-st., 60x100.
Madison-av., n. e. cor. 51st-st., 50x133.
Madison-av., s. w. cor. 51st-st., 100x150.
Washington-av., north of 59-st., e. f., 75x150.
Madison-av., just south of 51st-st., e. f., 50x150.
Kimbark-av., bet. 51st and 52d-sts., e. f., 45x197.
Kimbark-av., bet. 51st and 52d-sts., 44x178.
Hibbard-av., bet. 51st and 52d-sts., 50x175.
Sixtieth-st., s. w. cor. Drexel-av., 51x180.
Drexel-av., s. w. cor. 54th-st., 92x130.
Drexel-av., n. w. cor. 61st-st., 165x165.
Pierce-st., near Grand-blvd., 25x122.
Madison-av., n. w. cor. 61st-st., 215x177.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN HYDE PARK,
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., EAST FRONT,
Between 48th and 49th-sts.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK—Several elegant residences, $10,000 to $20,000.
Several modern houses, $5,000 to $10,000.
LOTS
On all the avenues.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER OF 43D-ST. AND Langley-av. at a bargain; will pay over 10 per cent on price asked; want an offer.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN EVANSTON.
On Sherman and Maple-avs.; 5 minutes' walk of 3 depots; lots 50x200 feet; $1,000 to $1,500 each; long time.
CORNELL & SPENCER,
166 Randolph-st., Suite 10.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 ACRES ON STATE-ST., near Ninety-fifth; high ground. Inquire of A. J. COOPER, Room 35, Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME OF YOUR OWN—5710 Dearborn-st., 8-room, 2-story dwelling, $3,200. 5714 Dearborn-st., 14-room double flat, $3,500. 5433 Butterfield-st., 8-room, 2-story dwelling, $3,000. 5435 Butterfield-st., 12-room double flat, $3,200. All new. Brick and stone basements.
HAGEMAN, 5431 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. FIFTY-THIRD-ST., AND Hibbard-av., 102 feet frontage on 53d-st., good house and barn, or will sell 60 feet frontage on 53d-st from corner.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHington-st.:
CHOICE ACRE TRACTS.
Cicero—20 acres, just north of Austin, ripe for subdivision, $500; long time; notes on or before maturity.
Cicero—10 acres, half mile from Oak Park Station W. C. R. R., $9,000; easy terms.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—16 LOTS, COR. Ohio-st. and Central Park-av.; for sale quick.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHAPPELL-PLACE, EAST FRONT, very near 43d-st.; only $80 per foot; the cheapest lot on the street.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; 50 FT. ON EVANS-av., north of 65th-st.; for quick sale.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Four first-class modern houses in Hyde Park; to any one wishing to buy a fine home at a bargain and on easy terms will do well to call before buying and get particulars.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO., 130 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—ACRES IN HYDE PARK, LAKE, Calumet, Worth, Cicero, and Jefferson.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—ON YALE-ST., A very nice house, with 50 foot lot, on very easy terms.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
130 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—$3,500—WINTHROP-PLACE, BET. Polk and Taylor-sts.—Good 2-story and basem't 9-room brick; lot 20x125.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL—EASY TERMS—PERSONS desiring a home two blocks from depot, half an hour's ride from Polk-st. Depot, with 28 trains daily, can have it by paying $8 to $16 a month, and have it applied on principal without any cash down. Address Y 139, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLER house—Fine new modern frame residence, with stone foundation; furnace and gas-fixtures; on Kimbark-av., near 51st-st.; $17,000.
Neat new house on Hibbard-av., near 53d-st.; lot 33⅓x150 ft; $7,500; easy terms.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WINDSOR PARK—187X200 FEET on Coles-av., n. e. corner of 79th-st.; only $3,250 for the piece. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—861 WEST JACKSON-ST.—2-STORY and basem't 9-room brick residence; good order; furnace, etc.; price only $4,000; possession.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A 6-ROOM COTtage and lot 25x160 on Chestnut-st., street sewered and macadamized; price $2,500; rents for $20 per month.
L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 83 WASHington-st.:
4-story brick block, well rented; Archer-av. and 22d-st.; $45,000.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND ACRES AT Riverside.
G. S. HUBBARD JR.,
117 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 43D-ST., 50X161 feet, east front, with good barn; will sell cheap for cash.
R. MURPHY,
3510 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
A RARE BARGAIN.
A corner on Cottage Grove-av., north of 55th-st.; only $90 per foot.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—200 FT. NEAR VINCENNES-AV. AND 49th-st.; only $35 a foot, worth $50.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARK SIDE. WATER, sidewalk, sewer. One block of station. $550 each. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 3 LOTS ON INGLEside-av., near 55th-st., only $775 each.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
In large and small tracts on the new Ill. Cent. Line between the city limits and Riverside.
G. S. HUBBARD JR.,
117 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., E. F., near 61st-st.; only $52 a foot.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF PROPERTY THAT want to sell and realize at once to call on us, as we attend right to it and get you a good customer. We mean business; try us and see.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
130 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, VALUE $5,000, North or South Side; will pay cash and some exchange. J. H. HILL, Room 1, 77 and 79 Clark-st.

WANTED—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 90 LA SALLE-st.—Property, houses, and lots in each division of the city, for sale; send me a list and consult with me as to prices.

WANTED—A GOOD SUBDIVISION TO RETAIL; ready for spring; quick sales. Best of references furnished. Address W 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY HOUSE (BRICK) IN two separate flats between Madison and 12th-sts., east of Ashland-av. We can sell such property at once if price is reasonable and not to exceed $6,000. O'DWYER & BREWSTER, 126 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GROUND IN A ground lease. Also have corner business lots to lease on long time. Owner, Y 114, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF GOOD DRY GOODS in city, for city property; will assume.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
Room 22, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE STORE AND FLAT building, for a good, improved farm. This must be closed up at once, as I have not much time.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
Room 22, 130 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE, TWO-SEATED surrey, two-seated sleigh, harness, blankets, robes, and complete outfit, extremely cheap. Apply Tuesday to Owner, 146 Thirty-third-st., near Vernon.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—CLEARING SALE of second-hand carriages, taken in exchange; $50 for 3 spring leather-top phaeton; $60, good 2-spring leather-top phaeton; $85 for leather-top buggy; $15 open buggy; $300 for full panel coupe partition rockaway with pole and shafts; $185 for 6-passenger extension top carriage; $140 for light 4-passenger extension carriage. Also great reduction in price of new work to make room for spring styles. Also an elegant assortment of sleighs now on hand at our repository. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS,
292 and 294 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW FIVE LIGHT LANDAU. Cheap on easy payments or would trade for real estate. J. E. GOOLD, 2219 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—WAGONS TO SELL ON COMmission; square dealing guaranteed; buggies, wagons, sleighs, harness, cushions, shafts for sale cheap. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

HORSE BRAND BAKER WITH HORSE stamped inside are the strongest horse blankets.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHER, Experienced Midwife.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY SAM'L POLKEY, 90 LA Salle-st.—Groveland Park-av., new stone front houses, 11 rooms; d. and k. on main floor; furnace and laundry in basement; dumb waiters basement to sleeping rooms; everything modern and very nice; for term of years if desired.
Also, nice houses on Aldine-square and Vincennes-av. Call at office for lists of suites of rooms for small families.

TO RENT—NICE, PRETTY HOUSES—123, 127, 129 Thirty-fifth-st., opposite Rhodes-av., 6 rooms each, w. c., bath, etc.; rent $20. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3404 VERNON-AV., NEW 8 ROOM house; cheap until May 1.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, 3238 Graves-place, $50 per month; key or information at 3155 Rhodes-av., or 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—3203 PRAIRIE-AV.—TEN-ROOM dwelling. Key at 3201.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK ON WEST MONroe-st., near Morgan, containing 13 rooms; in first-class order; all modern improvements; or will divide; rent reasonable to good party. E. GOODRIDGE & CO, 144 La Salle-st., Room 6, and 253 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—693½ MONROE-ST., NICE 10-ROOM house; south front; will rent cheap to good tenant. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—291 WEST MONROE-ST.—14-ROOM brick house; two bath-rooms; closets; newly decorated; new plumbing. HARRIS, 170 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—7 LINCOLN-AV.—A NICE 7-ROOM house in good repair; all modern improvements; choice location; rent $35.
531 La Salle-av.—A two-story and basement stone-front house; best location on the avenue; will rent very low to May 1. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN TWELVE-ROOM house, Erie-st., east of Dearborn-av.; will sell part or all of furniture at less than half cost. Four upper rooms are rented for enough to pay rent of house. Address X 94, Tribune office.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE, INcluding piano, new 2 story brick; all modern improvements; rent $45 month; long lease if desired; go and see the house, No. 308 42d-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—SMALL NICELY FURnished house; immediate possession. WHITACRE & WILKINS, 5654 Lake-av., op. South Park Sta.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS—"
Dearborn, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.
Elegant 6 and 7 room flats with every convenience; finished in hardwood; vegetable cellars, storeroom, etc.; cheapest flats in the city.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
Flats and stores at 3128 Cottage Grove-av. Inquire at 3142 Cottage Grove-av. or 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT WITH ALL MODERN conveniences at 3205 Cottage Grove-av. Key with janitor.
CHANDLER & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—THREE SEVEN-ROOM FLATS, NEW building, all modern improvements. 619 West Jackson-st.; key at 617.

TO RENT—79 BLUE ISLAND-AV., A NICE 6-ROOM flat, $20.
483 Van Buren-st., an elegant south front flat of 4 rooms; modern; just fine for man and wife; cheap.
716 Van Buren-st., nice 6-room flat; $20.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—FLATS—CORNER MADISON AND Halsted-sts.; best place in city for renting rooms. Apply to Janitor, over U. S. Clothing Store, or Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT IN THE "BENTON," 340 Ohio-st.; 6-room flat in the "Florida," No. 45 Pine-st., cheap to first-class tenants; also 3 to 5 room flats in this vicinity from $6 upwards. Inquire HOYT'S renting office, 40 Pine-st. Open all hours.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST AND BEST FLATS IN the city; convenient for the winter; light and sunny; northeast corner Illinois and St. Clair and 488 N. Clark-sts. G. LASHER & SON, 125 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—NEW BLOCK, CORNER EUgenie and Wells-st., near Lincoln Park; all conveniences, bath, laundry tubs, marble vestibule and steps; janitor; $20 to $25. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—197 ONTARIO-ST.—SPLENDID DOUble flat, 10 rooms; furnace, gas-fixtures; only $45.
D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., R 101.

TO RENT—REDUCED—NO. 28 RUSH-ST.—PLEASant 6-room flat with bath. Key at store below.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ATTENTION—WE HAVE FLATS and houses for rent in all parts of the city; $4 upwards; will furnish or rent unfurnished. The Standard Furniture Co., 464 and 466 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS 48 EAST VAN Buren-st.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Michigan-av., handsomely furnished rooms.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman; Union Park. 562 W. Lake-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED SLEEPING room, facing Washington-boulevard; also other rooms; reasonable; rock-faced house, gas, bath, hot and cold water, etc. MRS. HERRIMOND, 349½ Washington-boulevard.

North Side.

TO RENT—ON DEARBORN-AV., NEAR PARK—A fine, large room, elegantly furnished, and all conveniences, with breakfast if desired, to gentleman only. Address Y 108, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE ROOMS (2); LOCATION AND rooms very desirable. Reference given and required. Call today La Salle-av. and Maple-st. (entrance on Maple) third flat. H. MAY.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LARGE FRONT ROOM; all improvements. 44 Rush-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM NEAR Union Club; hot and cold water, etc. Private family. Y 118, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND back rooms. 128 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—
STATE-ST. STORE.
Between Madison and Monroe-sts. A good building can be had for a term of years at a low rental if arranged for at once.
PERCY W. PALMER,
115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 36 and 37.

TO RENT—OTTAWA BUILDING—
Northwest corner of State-st. and Chicago-av.—Four stores, new and neat, desirably located for choice retail trade; also very nice flats of 5, 6, and 7 rooms, each convenient and light, at moderate rental. Apply to
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 15X40, 197 31ST-ST.; GOOD location for small restaurant; rent cheap.
SHERMAN & GARDNER,
Room 508, 87-89 Washington-st.

ELEGANT LOCATION FOR GROCERY, HARDware, and drug store in brick building heated by steam in one of the finest suburbs in Cook County; 3,000 inhabitants and growing rapidly. Inquire at the Real Estate Loan and Insurance Office of
C. S. REDFIELD, Room 40, 187 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK, 70X120; elevator, boilers, engine, and steam coils; well adapted for manufacturing; good light. Apply at 78 La Salle-st., Room 5, or 521 Taylor-st.
T. DEMPSTER.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, FIRST FLOOR, 60x110; width and hight of front French plate; 280 East Madison-st. Inquire of T. J. SHAY & CO.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK OF TEN on Wells-st., corner Eugenie; very low rent; will partition living rooms in rear. R. 1, 167 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORE—HALSTED-ST., IN BLOCK opposite Academy of Music, near Madison, Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 51 AND 53 FRANKlin-st.; very light; power elevator free; no charge for office partitions and shelving; rent moderate. Apply in store below, or at J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING; A large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. W. WESTFALL,
130 LA SALLE-ST.
STORES, BUILDINGS, AND LOFTS,
BUSINESS, PRINTING, AND MANUFACTURING
PROPERTY. LARGE LIST.
272 East Madison-st., 4-story and basement building. Low rent, immediate possession. 6 Calhoun-place, floors 25x65. Only $25 month. Power.

TO RENT—
21,000 square feet, second, third, and fourth floors each 40x175, together or separately, Nos. 212 and 214 Randolph-st.; elevator, front and rear entrance, well lighted; very centrally located; cheap if taken at once.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SALESROOM, 33X170 FEET deep, well lighted on three sides, being the second floor of 294 Wabash-av., with use of elevator. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF HOUSES and flats that can't rent their property to call on us, as we are having daily calls for more than we can supply. Give us a trial.
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
130 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO SECOND FLOOR south front bedrooms, connecting; one grate fire, gas, and attendance, in first-class location; price per month; no flats; only two persons. R N 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in a private family, by a gentleman stopping in Chicago for two or three months; in nice location. Y 122, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUSINESS PLACES, RESIdences, and flats, in city or suburbs; renting season will soon be here. Send your lists to SAM'L POLKEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT; HOT AND COLD water and bath; vicinity of Carleton Club or Oakland depot. Address Y 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY ONE HAVING stores or offices to rent will consult their own interest and have their property rented at once by applying to
F. J. KENNEDY & CO.,
Room 22, 130 Dearborn-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—1 DIEBOLD burglar-proof safe, 1 McNeale & Urban, and 1 Terwilliger with or without time lock at less than half price; also a large assortment of new and secondhand fire and fire and burglar proof safes, 1 standing desk; also fifty feet of solid cherry office railings; also two medium-size steel-lined safes at J. GREENHOOD & CO.'S, 31 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITH DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

A FEW SHARES OF DIVIDEND-PAYING BANK stock for sale; safe investment; pays 1 per cent a month. Y 136, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
$25,000 in purchase money mortgages in large or small amounts. Interest from 7 to 8 per cent. Good security.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE FOR $14,000 ON INSIDE improved, 6 per cent, three years; property worth $25,000. The Security Loan & Savings Bank, 127 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS AND tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Rooms 73 and 74, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN FROM $500 TO $100,000 on city real estate at lowest current rates and do not charge attorney's fees; always have money on hand.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at low rates, including one or two sums of $1,000.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commissions. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WANTED—TO BORROW $20,000 ON VERY VALuable manufacturing property in Hyde Park; business established from the Atlantic to the Pacific and growing rapidly. Y 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $10,000 TO $15,000 ON real estate in Hyde Park worth four times the amount borrowed. Address H B 75, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO $100,000 TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN, in sums to suit, at lowest rates.
E. W. WESTFALL,
130 La Salle-st.

$3,000 AND SMALLER AMOUNTS TO LOAN on city and suburban real estate. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, Room 5, 116 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, improvements, rental, etc.; no delay.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL
218 La Salle-st., Room 615.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE—CENTRALLY LOcated, doing an extensive manufacturing, prescription, and fancy goods trade; has never changed hands; stock clean and well selected; expenses very low, situation considered; trade constantly increasing and can easily reach $20,000 per year if managed by a first-class pharmacist. Those wishing to invest about $5,500 can learn particulars by addressing H B 97, Tribune office.

CUT THIS OUT—$6,300 WILL PURCHASE A chair factory, 60x50; five stories; excellent machinery, two good lots, water power, saw-mill, dwelling house, etc. This plant cost $21,000; it is nearly new; it was built by subscription to help the town; it will be sold for less than the machinery in it cost; it is a great bargain; come and see; only 100 miles west of Chicago on Rock River. Address
HENRY P. LASON,
Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD GROCERY STORE with fixtures, horse and wagon, and immediate possession. Rent low. Apply to T. LAWLER, care Reid, Murdoch & Co., city.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR SOUTH SIDE real estate, stock of boots and shoes, men's clothing and underwear. Address Y 119, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—QUARRIES, STONE MILL, ETC.—A one-third (or greater) interest in the best oolitic limestone quarry in the State of Indiana; fully equipped, large stone saw-mill, all in successful operation. Address
J. F. GULICK,
Terre Haute, Ind.

FOR SALE—
A handsome mahogany letter case; 140 pigeonholes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of
CASHIER,
Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE doing good business; good reason for selling. Apply at MARTIN HENRY & CO.'S, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—14-ROOM, NICELY FURnished house; central; excellent location for renting rooms; cause sickness. T 177, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE LOCATED SALOON; GOOD fixtures; cheap rent; also complete set grocery fixtures. DEWITT, Room 23, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $3,000, HALF INTEREST IN ESTablished publishing business; standard publications of large circulation. Address Y 126, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF A WELL ESTABlished parlor furnishing factory (upholstery) in this city at a reasonable price; will relet store to party buying the stock. Inquire of
P. J. EILERT, Room 30, 179 Washington-st.

ONE OF THE BEST FULL ROLLER FLOURING mills in Central Dakota is for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Capacity, 125 barrels. Good local trade. Purchase wheat direct from farmers. Address First Bank of Ashton, Ashton, Dak.

WANT AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $12,000 IN staple manufacturing business; 30 per cent profit; large field; can manage finances. Good references. Y 137, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY WITH $5,000 TO $10,000; she can more than double her money in a year. Call at Bradford Hotel, 32 Wells-st.
R. Z. CURTIS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1212 AND 1224 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE front room; board or not.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL. FAMILY hotel; heated by steam; suites of rooms, with bath; all modern conveniences.

2414 MICHIGAN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms, gas, bath, etc., with first-class board, reasonable.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, excellent table. Best references given regarding merits of house and table; reasonable.

PROBABLY THE CHOICEST ROOM IN THE city for couple; Michigan-av., near Harrison-st.; southern exposure; excellent table. Address H B 77, Tribune office.

North Side.

196 NORTH STATE-ST.—CHOICE LOCATION, large well furnished rooms, closets, running water; table A No. 1.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF TWO, three, or five rooms, also two large front rooms, with hot and cold running water, with board. References.

349 ELM-ST.—WARM, LIGHT ROOMS, FIRST floor; good board; low price.

518 WEBSTER-AV., NEAR CLARK-ST.—SMALL bedroom; private German family. Board if desired.

West Side.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY TEMPORARILY embarrassed and living alone will rent one large south front room and two smaller ones, with board or without; Adams-st. east of Western-av. Y 125, Tribune office.

Hotels.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398 TO 400 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms, bath-rooms, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG LADY; STATE terms. W 178, Tribune office.

BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND LODGING WANTED. Will pay for same in first-class dentistry. Address R N 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON NORTH SIDE BY GENtleman spending somewhat more than half his time in this city; state terms. Address Y 112, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FIRST CLASS MAchine shop; well equipped and centrally located for general business and manufacturing purposes. Inquire at 34 North Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL JOB PRINter or good outside man, with $300 or $400, can hear of a first-class business chance by addressing Y 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 OR MORE to take charge of finances in a jobbing house; object to extend business; sales large and good profits. Best of references given and required. R N 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale dry-goods specialty business with a capital of $10,000 to $15,000. Address Y 134, Tribune.

$1,500. PARTNER WANTED WITH THIS amount to fill position of cashier in the best paying business enterprise in Chicago; experience not necessary. For particulars address W 175, Tribune office.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WILL GIVE THE SERVICE OF MY FINE rough-coated St. Bernard dog free to an approved bitch for choice of litter. Address Y 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COACH PUPS; BEAUTIES FOR New Year present. 321 24th-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH MASTIFF PUP, 7 months. 45 North State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A PIANO IS NO LONGER A LUXURY BUT a necessity. Every home, however humble, can and should have one.
EASY PAYMENTS.
NO FANCY PRICES.
Five grades of makes to select from. A piano for every taste and pocket.
DECKER BROS.,
ESTEY PIANOS,
Mathushek, Camp & Co., and other Eastern Makes.
Every instrument fully warranted.
A magnificent DECKER BROS. Concert Grand, nearly new, just the thing for a church parlor, cheap, at $450. Also a Steck Grand, at $420. A very fine Decker Bros. 7⅓ Octave Square, $300. Hallet & Davis, refinished, $175. Bradford & Co., refinished, $150. Haines Bros., $185. Two Estey Uprights, $200 and $240.
Three new squares at cost to close them out.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

AT GREATER REDUCTIONS—HOLIDAY pianos in rosewood, French walnut, Spanish cedar, mahogany, cocobolo, antique oak, snakewood cases. The handsomest cabinet grands offered in the city, and at great bargains. Easy payments.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

1 Lyon & Healy upright	$150
1 Chickering	130
1 Chickering	90
1 Miller	135
1 Mathushek	115
1 Weber	145

Chicago Music Co.,
148 and 150 Wabash-av.

IN ADDITION TO OUR EXTENSIVE HOLIDAY DISPLAY
We have several bargains to offer in second-hand pianos.
WEBER BABY GRAND in good condition; will sell cheap.
STEINWAY SQUARE in excellent condition; will sell cheap.
CHICKERING SQUARE, good as new; will sell at a bargain.
Must make room for remainder of holiday stock.
E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
including HALLET & DAVIS,
EMERSON, and the New Scale
KIMBALL
will be found at our warerooms
in a variety of cases.
REASONABLE PRICES.
FAVORABLE TERMS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
A FEW BARGAINS
in second-hand standard
PIANOS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Jackson-sts.

UP ONE FLIGHT.
LOW RENT MAKES
LOW PRICES.

1 second-hand Weber upright	$90
1 upright Newton & Co.	125
1 upright Standard & Co.	135
1 upright Lyon & Healy	155
2 upright Emerson	$165 and 195
2 upright Hallet & Davis	185 and 225

All in fine condition and warranted as represented or money refunded.
Easy payments. Pianos, $3, $4, and $5.
J. O. TWITCHELL,
150 State-st.

BURDETT ORGANS—MATCHLESS FOR tone and durability.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS—The popular favorites.
LYON & HEALY ORGANS.
REED-PIPE ORGANS—For churches and chapels.
ÆOLIAN ORGANS—Self-playing with or without key-board.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS, ranging in price from $20 to $45; sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.

KEEP YOUR CHILDREN
AT HOME.
How?
By making HOME the most attractive place.
How can this be done?
By the saving of 33 cents per day invested in a strictly reliable piano.
Our holiday assortment of Pianos and Organs is the largest in the city, and our prices and terms within the reach of all.
E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

$125 BUYS EITHER OF THESE three pianos:
1 Newton & Co.,
1 Stanley,
1 Lighte & Co.
Handsome 7⅓-octave uprights; payments $7 per month.
J. O. TWITCHELL,
150 State-st.

WHERE IS THE FAMILY
That cannot afford to buy a PIANO or ORGAN at prices and terms we offer?
Our special inducements for the holidays are attracting much attention.
CHICKERING, COLBY, KURTZMAN,
SCHUBERT, and other PIANOS.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

KNABE PIANOS—STANDARD INSTRUments. Used by the famous artists of the world. For tone unsurpassed. For finish unequaled. For durability excelling all others. Fifty years' triumphant test by the public has proved the truth of these assertions. Sold only at Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

$10 DOWN, $7 PER MONTH, WILL BUY A new upright piano, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $185.
J. O. TWITCHELL,
150 State-st.

EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M. THE renowned little blind pianist, Miss Constance Heine, will entertain visitors at the warerooms of E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st., general agents for Chickering, Gabler, Kurtzmann, and Schubert Pianos and Story & Clark Organs, prices and terms within the reach of all.

REED PIANOS NOW ON EXHIBITION AND sale. Call and hear their sweet, musical tones. Guaranteed for standing in tone and durability. Prices $250 to $700; a discount of 50 per cent from usual prices. Small monthly payments. Old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET A BARGAIN.
Upright or square piano.
J. O. TWITCHELL,
150 State-st.

"SOHMER" PIANOS, STERLING PIANOS, Krakauer pianos, Steger pianos; strictly first-class; cash or easy payments. STEGER & CO., 236 to 240 State-st., N. W. cor. Jackson, 2d floor.

2 EMERSON PIANOS, UPRIGHT, LARGE, 7⅓ octaves, nearly new, $165 and $195; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
150 State-st.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
CASH—MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—TIME.
New pianos rented; rent money allowed on purchase.
Second-hand pianos, $60, $75, $100. Easy payments.
B. SHONINGER, 215 State-st.

VOSE & SONS' UPRIGHT PIANO, 7⅓ OCtaves, triple strung; easy payments; $135.
J. O. TWITCHELL,
150 State-st.

$5 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY A good square piano, fully guaranteed. Prices $100 to $150. REED TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st.

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE. HOW CAN you do this? By investing the savings of 33 cents per day in a piano that will last a lifetime. Our holiday assortment of high grade and medium-priced pianos and organs is complete. E. G. NEWELL & CO., 223 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of S. Elsner & Co., has this day been dissolved, the same having terminated by the lapse of time. Either of the undersigned is authorized to collect all indebtedness owing said firm and to give receipts therefor.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1889.
SAMUEL ELSNER,
WOLF WHEELER.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—TO WHOM IT MAY concern: This is to notify that Walter C. McCallum has this day withdrawn from the firm of Polkey & McCallum. All claims against Polkey & McCallum will be settled by Samuel Polkey, at 90 La Salle-st., Room 20.
SAMUEL POLKEY,
WALTER C. McCALLUM.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between Philip L. Raphael and Moritz Newman copartners as Raphael & Newman, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dec. 31, 1888.
PHILIP L. RAPHAEL,
MORITZ NEWMAN.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned as Merchant & Company at
517 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa.,
9 Burling Slip, New York, N. Y.,
202 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.,
1 Whittington-av., London, England,
having this day expired by limitation, Barthold Bernheim now retiring, the business of Merchant & Company will hereafter be continued by Clarke Merchant and Henry W. Merchant, and the affairs of the late firm will be settled by them.
CLARKE MERCHANT,
BARTHOLD BERNHEIM,
HENRY W. MERCHANT.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1888.

THE FIRM OF DANHEISER BROS. & CO. HAVE this day dissolved partnership, I. F. Danheiser withdrawing. The firm will assume all liabilities and collect all outstandings and continue under name of DANHEISER BROS. & CO.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT RELIABLE MEN who are already traveling salesmen to carry our lubricating oil samples as a side line (outside of Chicago) through the West and Northwest. Manufacturers' Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods; no capital required; salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR MILWARD'S CALYX-eyed self-threading needle; preserves failing sight; a help to good sight; perfect bonanza for canvassers; sample package 10c. Send for circular to headquarters, STAYNER & CO., Providence, R. I.

BOOKS.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUpreme Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER, 16 Randolph-st.

10,000 VOLUMES BOOKS FOR SALE, 20,000 back Nos. of magazines.
Old books and magazines bought.
MILLER, Book Dealer, 2 Arcade-court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTRIC BATHS—VAPOR, LOBSTER, OCEAN brine, medicated, and plain water baths. Rooms 14-18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 7.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING ESTablishment. 403 North Clark-st.

SEAL AND PLUSH GARMENTS RESHAPED, RElined, steamed, and fur trimmed. Best work. Prices moderate. STILLINGER, Furrier, 113 and 115 State-st., next to Mandel Bros.

SEE OUR LADIES' KIRMESS BANGS; FINEST quality; ventilated; all shades; $1.75. City of Paris, Hair Goods Department, new 138 State-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS—MONEY ADVANCED for railroad fare and expenses of trip from any point east of the Rocky Mountains to visit the great Wilber Colony property, Sacramento Valley, California, now being developed by the California & Southern Land Co.; city lots and California fruit tracts free; send 10c postage for maps, plats, etc., to Eastern office California and Southern Land Co., P. O. Box 825, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—COPYING OF ANY DESCRIPTION, OR envelopes to address, at home, by a lady experienced in such work. For particulars call on Caxton Tribune Co.

NOTICE—TRADERS' BANK.

Creditors of the Traders' Bank of Chicago will please take notice that the following order has been entered instructing the Receiver to pay a dividend of 15 per cent:

"This cause coming on to be heard upon the application of the Receiver, it is ordered that the Receiver pay to the creditors of said Traders' Bank a dividend of 15 per cent out of the funds in his possession.

"And it is further ordered that all creditors of said bank who have not already proven up their claims before the Receiver shall, within fifteen days from the date of this order, make proof of their claims to the Receiver.

"And the Receiver is further instructed to give notice of the order and of the time in which claims must be proven by publishing the same in a daily paper of the City of Chicago, and by mailing a copy thereof to all creditors of said bank who have not already proven their claims, whose names and addresses appear on the books of said bank.

"HENRY M. SHEPARD,
"Judge of Superior Court.

"December, 18, 1888."

Creditors who have not already done so will please prove claims immediately. Dividend will be paid on and after January 10, 1889.

BYRON L. SMITH, Receiver,
164 Home Ins. Bldg.

Proposals For Water Bonds.

Office of the Water Committee of the City of Portland.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1889, for the purchase of $500,000 of the bonds of said city, in denominations of $1,000 each, dated Jan. 1, 1887, payable thirty (30) years from date and bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN U. S. GOLD COIN at the office of the Treasurer of said city.

These bonds are issued under the authority of an act of the Legislature of Oregon, approved Nov. 25, 1885, for the construction of Water Works. Said act authorized the issue of $700,000 for that purpose, of which amount $500,000 have been issued. The legality of the act has been affirmed by the Court of Last Resort in the State.

The bonds will be delivered with coupons attached for interest from Jan. 1, 1889.

The proposals will be indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposal for Purchase of Water Bonds" and addressed to "Philip C. Schuyler, Clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon."

The right to reject bids is reserved.

By order of the Water Committee:
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Clerk,
Portland, Oregon., Dec. 18, 1888.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5%
On Improved City Real Estate.

On exceptionally strong securities the borrower may reserve the RIGHT TO PAY THE WHOLE OR ANY PART of the loan at ANY SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST DAY.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
115 DEARBORN-ST.

BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
London, England.

ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
Amsterdam, Holland.

Transact a General Banking Business. Securities bought and sold on commission. Foreign Exchange. Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit.

Orders for Bonds and Stocks executed on commission in London and on all Continental Bourses of Europe.

Negotiation of Railway, State, City, and Corporation Loans a specialty.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY, for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 State-st., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

JANUARY COUPONS
On our 6% Savings Bonds are now due and payable at our office.
FARMERS' TRUST CO.,
112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone 1542.

TO INVESTORS.

I have for sale a parcel of land in South Side business district leased for 99 years. Valuable buildings on property. ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF INVESTMENT ASSURED. Can sell on a 5½ per cent basis.

CHARLES C. WHITACRE,
Real Estate and Loans. Room 5, 116 La Salle-st.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1888.—I have 12 patented Gold Mines and 320 acres of Placers with first-class 10 stamp mill which I will sell for less than actual value of gold in sight in one of the mines alone. Time given on part. Call on or address

M. J. SHERIDAN,
12 Sherman-st., City.

The Annual Meeting

Of the Stockholders of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on the 8th day of January, 1889, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

F. C. OSBORN,
Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Swift & Company will be held at the office of the company, Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

D. E. HARTWELL, Secy. Swift & Company.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Rand, McNally & Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 148 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill., Monday, the 21st day of January, 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THOMAS C. HAYNES, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general grain commission business.

A. J. WHITE and C. E. WHITE.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
Grain Commission, 22 and 24 Pacific av.

Dissolution.

The firm of A. J. McBean & Co., contractors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm has the right to sign the firm name in liquidation.

A. J. McBEAN.
JAMES G. McBEAN.
DUNCAN S. McBEAN.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. Eddy & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation. Either member of the firm is authorized to sign the firm name in settlement.

A. EDDY, JR.,
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1888. W. G. PURDY.

NATURAL GAS.

Parties contemplating boring for gas would conserve their interests by consulting the undersigned, who has full knowledge of this State in relation to the practical side of this question. HENRY C. FREEMAN, C. and M. E., late Asst. Geol. of Ill. 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8, Chicago.

REMOVAL.

SNYDACKER & CO., Real Estate and Loans,
Have removed to their new office, 164 Washington-st.

ARRAIGNED FOR THE WISCONSIN MURDER

Kuhn Brought Before the Queenstown Magistrate and Remanded.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—Kuhn, the man who was arrested on the steamer Lord Gough when she reached here from Philadelphia on the charge of having murdered William Christen in the Town of Primrose, Wis., was arraigned before the Queenstown magistrate today. The prisoner declared that he knew nothing of the murder with which he was charged. He said he did not object to returning to Wisconsin, but he thought his arrest was an unmerited disgrace. He was not fleeing from justice, but was openly returning to his country. He is a native of Langenthal, Switzerland. He was remanded pending the production of proof sufficient to warrant his extradition.

Injured by a Falling Scaffold.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 31.—By the giving way of a scaffold at the cotton-mill upon which the three Lloyd brothers were engaged in painting yesterday afternoon the three men fell a distance of eighteen feet. Roland Lloyd was seriously injured in the back, and while William Lloyd had his ankle badly sprained the third man escaped without serious injuries.

Skater on the Lake at Washburn Drowned.

WASHBURN, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Perry Chatfield, the oldest son of E. P. Chatfield, a most prominent merchant in this city, was drowned while skating on the lake here today. Mr. Chatfield was formerly of Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.
New York	$ 88,009,484	$ 77,696,659
Boston	14,919,233	11,493,237
Chicago	11,526,000	11,624,000
Philadelphia	10,576,266	10,146,901
St. Louis	3,575,682	....
Baltimore	2,261,116	2,242,980
New Orleans	2,130,354	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25@50c premium; Boston, 10c discount to par; St. Louis 25c discount.

The comparative ease noted in the money market Saturday was again noticeable yesterday. The general demand for loans was no more than it would be natural to expect the last day of the year. The call from city merchants was not excessive, and the orders of country banks which a week ago were making heavy drafts on city balances, were yesterday less numerous. There was a falling off also in the demand for currency and shipments to the interior were lighter. A prominent packing concern was in the market with its paper for $250,000, and succeeded, it was understood, in cashing the whole at 6 per cent discount. Such a rate could not have been obtained if the security had not been exceptionally good. Commercial discounts were firm at 7 per cent as a rule. Eastern exchange was in considerable demand and sold at from 25c to 50c premium. Sterling held its own at 484¼.

Chicago bankers are pretty well satisfied with the year's work and are disposed to expect good things for 1889. The general sentiment is that the coming year will be quiet and moderately prosperous. No boom in business should be counted on, and no business-man who exercises average prudence need fear disaster. The money markets of both the Old and the New World are in comfortable condition and promise to become easier. A war in Europe is believed never to have been more improbable than now, and continued foreign support of American enterprises is relied upon. "But," said a leading banker, "the idea that we are to have an extraordinary year has no basis. Nobody will get rich next year, in my opinion, unless he does it by the sweat of his brow."

Dealers in securities expect to do considerable business in the next few weeks. Inquiries have been plentiful of late from people who expect to have funds in hand as soon as the settlements of the new year are over. The trade yesterday was scattering. At the Stock Exchange $1,000 Gaslight 5s sold at 83¼. There were bids of 47 for Central Union Telephone, 245 for City Railway, and 113 for North Chicago Street Railroad. Fifty shares of Traders' Insurance were offered at 160 and ten shares Gas Trust at 38. Among counter sales were the following:

$3,700 United States 4½s....109
$1,000 Board of Trade 5s....102⅜
$2,500 West Division R. R. 5s....100¾
$7,000 West Division R. R. 5s....100½
$1,000 Cook County 4s, 1908....104½
$1,000 City R. R. 4½s....99⅛
$ 500 Lake View 5s....101½
$ 500 Toledo (Ia.) 5s....101¾

The bonds to be issued by the auxiliary company of the West Division Street Railroad Company to pay for the proposed tunnel will be 5 per cents. There will be $1,000,000 issued.

A private cable to a local bank yesterday quoted the private discount rate in London at 3½ per cent. It has recently ranged from 3⅞ to 4 per cent.

The Chicago National Bank will declare its regular 4 per cent semi-annual dividend tomorrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—This last business day of the year was also the dullest in the stock market, except the days when business was practically suspended by the March blizzard. The early prices in London this morning were ⅛@¼ higher than the closing figures here last night, and London was a buyer of stocks to a limited extent this forenoon. The opening prices here were also ⅛@¼ higher for all stocks, but there was too little trading to result in any further movement of prices. New England opened ¼ higher, at 44¾, and at 12 o'clock was 44⅝. Reading opened ⅛ higher, at 48⅝, and at 12 o'clock was 48⅝. Lackawanna opened ⅜ higher, at 143¾, and at 12 o'clock was 143½, and St. Paul, after opening ¼ higher, at 63⅝, was 63⅜ at 12 o'clock. These four stocks furnished 60 per cent of the whole forenoon's business. Other stocks were almost neglected, and in most cases almost unchanged, the only exception being Omaha preferred, which was 1⅛ higher, at 92⅛. In the hour to 1 o'clock Lackawanna sold at 143⅝, Louisville 57⅛, New England 46⅛@44⅞@44⅞, Northwestern 108, Reading 48⅝@48⅝, St. Paul 63⅝, Union Pacific 63⅞@64⅛, Western Union 83⅜, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 92.

There was little activity in the forenoon, but the tendency of prices was upward, and there were several noteworthy fractional advances. At noon the room traders were pretty generally short of stocks, and a moderate upward movement started them covering, with the resultant advance. Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna, Oregon Transportation, and New England were notably strong. There was little activity, however, and the total business of the day was exceptionally small. The closing was quiet at the highest figures of the day, in spite of a 10 per cent rate on money. Important net advances over opening prices were: Missouri Pacific ⅞, New Jersey Central ⅜, New York & New England ⅞, Oregon Transportation ⅞, Reading ¾.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 31	Closing Dec. 29
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	3,655	53¾	52⅝	53	52⅝
Atchison	200	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58
C., B. & Q.	260	110	109⅞	110	110
Canada Southern	250	53	52⅝	53	52¾
Central Pacific	215	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	......
Ches. & Ohio	550	18⅛	18	18⅛	17⅞
Do 1st pfd	100	14½	14½	14½	......
Con. Gas	100	82	82	82	......
C., W. & Balto. pfd.	100	3	3	3	3¼
C. & E. I.	505	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	43¼
Do pfd	300	95½	95¼	95⅜	95⅜
C., I., St. L. & C.	180	92⅜	92¼	92⅜	93
D., L. & W.	14,050	144⅛	143⅜	144⅛	143⅜
Del. & Hudson	1,215	132⅞	131½	132⅝	......
Erie	4,460	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Do pfd	200	62	61⅞	61⅞	......
Ft. Worth & Den.	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
Hocking Valley	100	26	26	26	......
Jersey Cent.	785	95	94⅝	95	94⅝
Lake Shore	3,213	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞
Louis. & Nash	1,400	57⅜	57	57⅜	56⅞
L. & E. W.	900	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	......
Do pfd	600	52½	52	52½	51⅞
Mo. Pacific	1,650	74	73⅛	74	72⅞
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	300	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	......
Mobile & Ohio	200	9	9	9	......
Northwestern	4,000	108⅛	107⅞	108⅛	107⅞
Do pfd.	100	141	141	141	140⅞
New England	17,200	45¼	44¼	44⅞	44
Nor. Pac.	200	25½	25⅜	25½	25¼
Do pfd	3,250	60⅜	59⅞	60⅜	59⅞
Nor. & W. pfd	200	17	17	17	......
Do pfd.	1,250	50⅞	50⅜	50⅞	50½
†N. Y. Cent.	250	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	108⅜
Oregon Imp.	100	71½	71½	71½	......
O. Trans. Co.	9,010	31⅜	30	31⅜	30⅞
O. Ry & N. Co.	600	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	......
Ohio & Miss.	200	22	22	22	21⅞
*Omaha pfd.	412	92⅛	92	92⅛	94
Pac. Mail	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	......
Reading	19,900	49⅛	48⅞	49⅛	48½
Rich. Term	1,450	25¼	25	25¼	24⅞
Rock Island	234	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞
St. Paul	9,500	64	63⅜	63⅞	63⅜
St. P. & Dul.	100	40	40	40	......
St. P., M. & M.	300	99	99	99	99
St. L. & S. F.	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Do 1st pfd	100	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	......
Tex. Pac.	400	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅜
Tenn. Coal	100	35	35	35	35⅛
Union Pacific	510	64⅛	63⅞	64	64
W. & L. E. pfd.	400	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝
Wabash pfd	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	......
Western Union	2,425	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜	83⅜

†Extra dividend, 1 per cent quarterly.
*Extra dividend, 1 per cent semi-annually.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams....145
American....114
Fargo....134
United States....74

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg....127
U. S. 4s coup....128
U. S. 4½s reg....108⅛
U. S. 4½s coup....108⅛

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 A&P inc....21
25000 BklynEl 1st....108⅛
5000 CanSo 2d....94
5000 CNJ g m 5s....108⅜
1000 CNJ reg....106
3000 CNJ 1st con....121
3000 CPa gld 6s of '98..116½
5000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s reg....91
28000 C R I & P 5s cp....107⅜@107¼
10000 CStL&NO 5s....115½
4000 D & R G 4s....77½
7000 F W & D 1st..90¼@90⅜
10000 GBW&St P inc..25
7000 GC&SF 1st....119
1000 GC&SF gld 6s....87⅛
4500 IllCen 4s 1952....100
5000 LS&MS 1st cp....129⅛
5000 LS&MS 2d rg....124
1000 L&WB cn asstd..115½
2000 L&N g m 6s....111⅜
5000 L&N 10-40 6s....101⅛
1000 M&SP 1st—Trm 5s 103⅛
20000 MK&T gn 5s...57@57¼
3000 MK&T gn 6s....62
2000 NC&S L con....98⅝
5000 NYC deb....111⅛
1000 NYC Ex 5s....104⅛
5000 NYC&StL 4s....91⅞
5000 NoMo 1st....117
1000 OhioInd&W 1st....69
10000 OSL 6s....112¼
11000 OT 6s....101⅛
1000 OCF&StP 1st....108
11000 P&R 1st pfd inc..90⅛
33000 P&R 2d pfd inc....76⅜@77
56000 P&Read'g g m 4s....90@90⅛
12000 P&W 1st....78
3000 StJ&GI 1st....104
5000 SL&IM-C&F 1st..106
3000 StL&IM 2d....107
1000 StPM&M 1st-Mon Ex 4s....84
29000 SAA&P 1st 6s 1886 to 1926....91@91⅛
5000 SLA&T 2d....36
5000 T&OCen 1st....103⅜
62000 WS gtd 4s..104⅞@105
9000 WS gtd 4s reg...105
20000 WNY&P 2d....39⅝
31000 W U Col tr 5s....101⅛@101⅜

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

40000 US 4½s cp....108⅛
10000 Tenn Settlmt 3s..73¼
3000 A&P inc....21⅛
5000 CanSo 1st gtd....109⅛
5000 C&O cp 4s rogn ctf 79
4000 CStPM&O con....119⅞
7000 CRI&P 5s cp....107⅜
20000 CRI&P 6s cp....131
2000 E T con gld 6s....102⅛
12000 FtW&D 1st..90⅛@90⅜
4000 MK&T gn 5s....62
15000 NWEx 4s....98
10000 OSL 6s....112⅛
11000 PD&E 2d pd..76⅞@77
16000 StLA&T 1st....92@92⅛
6000 StP&D 2d....104⅛
14000 Tex&P 2d inc..39@40
20000 WS gtd 4s....104⅞
10000 WNY&P 2d....39⅝

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

28000 US 4s cp....128⅛
1000 CB&Q-Neb Ex 4s..92½
13000 FtW&D 1st..90⅛@90⅜
10000 MLS&W 1st 118½@118⅝
1000 MK&T cn 7s....91½
5000 PacofMo 1st 4s....98
10000 P&PeaU 2d....69
24000 P&R 2d pfd..77⅜@77½
30000 P&R g m 4s..90⅛@90⅜
20000 StL&SF g m 5s....103⅜@103⅝
10000 SoCar inc....10
12000 TexP 2d inc....39⅝
11000 WS gtd 4s....104⅞
3000 WU Cl Tr 5s....101⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,380	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
Union Pacific	150	64½	64½	64½	64½
C., B. & Q.	291	110	110	109⅞	109⅞
Mexican Central	400	12⅞	12⅞	...	...

Bond sales and quotations:

2000 Wis Cent inc....39⅛
5000 So Kas 5s Gulf....95
4000 K M B 5s....92⅝
1000 Atch coll 5s....89⅞
5000 A & P inc....21⅛
5000 Mex Cent inc....22⅜
6000 Atch 1st....120⅛
5000 C B & N 2ds....95

Money at the clearing-house is 6 per cent, call loans are 6 per cent, and time paper is 5@5½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 31.—Market closed strong: Pennsylvania, 53⅜@53½; Reading, 24⅛@24 9-16; Lehigh Valley, 54⅛@54¼; Reading gens, 90⅛@90⅜; Reading 1st pref, 91⅛@91⅛; Reading 2d pref, 77¼ bid; Reading 3d pref, 60⅜ bid.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Consols closed at 97 7-16 for money and 97 9-16 for the account. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 33⅝; Canadian Pacific, 54⅛; Erie, 28⅛; do seconds, 103⅛; Illinois Central, 118; Mexican ordinary, 42⅜; St. Paul common, 64⅞; New York Central, 111⅛; Pennsylvania, 54⅜; Reading, 24⅝; Mexican Central firsts, 60⅜.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £89,000. Bar silver, 42 9-16d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 77½c for the account.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday, though the bulk of the business in all the pits seemed to be in changing from one month to another. A great quantity of January stuff had to be placed in order to provide for the deliveries of tomorrow, and the carrying margin widened some, notably in provisions. There was less of boys' play than is usual the last day of the year, and visitors to the gallery who came for the purpose of "seeing fun" went away disappointed.

In felicitating themselves upon a resumption of full time among the flouring mills with the opening of a new year the wheat bulls have reckoned without their host. They did not get the consent of the millers to the arrangement. The *Weekly Northwestern Miller* of last Friday says it received the following information just before going to press: 175 mills in the winter wheat section, with a combined capacity of 55,000 brls per day, agree to conform to the Milwaukee recommendation to reduce the capacity during January. The same paper says: "It may confidently be asserted that the mills of the Northwest will not run over half capacity during January."

The much expected December corner in lard came to an inglorious end yesterday with the discovery that the man who had been credited with running the deal had actually been short to a small extent. It is now thought by some that the squeeze will take effect in January. They say the trade here has taken all the lard from outside points and paid for it, and will now have only the current production to take care of for the coming month, which will make it easy to engineer a deal in the first month of the year, especially if the run of hogs should be as light as is anticipated.

Another surprise was in store for the gossipmongers. It was reported early that the foreigners were buying wheat futures in New York, and on the strength of that the market here took a decided bound upward. Later it was said that the buying referred to was on orders from Mr. Hutchinson in this city, and it was guessed to have been done for the purpose of putting up prices here to a profitable selling point. There is reason to believe that he was a free seller at anything above an advance of 1c on the latest price of Saturday. Also, they say Bloom sold out his pile of long wheat at a good profit.

Grain receivers in this city are felicitating themselves on the fact that the Burlington Road has withdrawn from the arrangement under which demurrage was charged on the use of cars which remain loaded longer than twenty-four hours from the time a railroad official chooses to consider as the beginning of a demurrage period. That time has more than once expired before the inspectors passed upon the contents of the car, and of course before the receiver could sell the property. Men in the trade say that no regulation has been adopted in many years past that worked more to the injury of the grain business in this city than the one which the Burlington refuses longer to carry out.

The creditors of C. J. Kershaw & Co. to the extent of 75 per cent in number and 82 per cent in amount, have signed the paper for a final settlement on the basis proposed.

More than 92,000 tcs of lard were shipped from this city during last month.

New York reports 104,000 bu corn taken for export, and Saturday New Orleans sent 14,000 bu corn to Liverpool.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull with no change in prices reported.

Wheat was fairly active, and much stronger, but the firmness did not last. Cables were steady in tone, and Hutchinson was a heavy buyer early in the day, being supposed to have taken on more than 1,000,000 bu, but was a free seller after the market had advanced, and it fell back on reports that certain export buying in New York was not what it seemed, and that the visible supply of wheat in the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe is much larger than the total of a year ago. Also the increase in the American visible was larger than some men in the trade had expected. Lamson, Bloom, Jones, Schwartz, and Roche were prominent as sellers on the advance, while the smaller operators were buying to cover shorts, but some of them put the wheat out again on the later decline. May opened ⅜c higher, at $1.07⅛, advanced to $1.08, fell off ⅝c, improved to $1.08⅛, weakened to $1.06⅝ bid, and closed at $1.06¾, with January at 5c discount and July at 9⅛c discount. At the close No. 2 in store was nominal at $1.01½. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 85@91½c and do spring at 85c@$1.01. Total cash sales, 21 cars.

Corn was tame. The fact of light receipts made it firm early, but there was not much snap to it. Baxter was the principal buyer for May, with Pope-Lewis and Hutchinson selling, and the market became easier when the increase in the visible supply came out much larger than had been expected. The most prominent feature was a relative weakening of 1¼c in the price for this month owing to a little pressure to provide for the deliveries of tomorrow. January opened unchanged at 34½c, sold to the split below 34¾c, declined to 34⅛c, and closed at the inside bid, with February at ½c premium, and May unchanged at 37⅛c bid. In store sold at 34¼@34⅜c for No. 2 and 30@30½c for No. 3. No. 3 and No. 3 yellow sold free on board at 31@32¼c.

Oats were fairly active and easier. The trade was confined to May, which opened firm at 28⅞c, and under free selling by Wadhams ruled ¼@⅜c lower, touching 28½@28⅝c, and closing nearly steady at 28⅝@28¾c. About three-quarters of a million May were sold that were believed to belong to the Milwaukee houses. Among the buyers were Walker, Press, and Fowler, paying around 28¾c. The near months were neglected, with 25½c bid for February and light trading in this month at 25⅛c. No. 2 in store sold at 25⅛c, or Saturday's general price, with samples active and about steady. Free on board lots sold at 21½@25c for No. 3 mixed, 25½@27c for No. 3 white, 27½@28½c for barley-oats, and 26@26½c for No. 2. Total cash sales, 132 cars.

Rye was quiet and unchanged at 50c for No. 2 in store and 51c free on board, with No. 3 at 42c. Total sales 7 cars. The demand for futures was limited to May, which sold at 55½c, or the latest previous price. The offerings were small all around. Barley was firm on choice lots, which were sparingly offered, while the movement of common samples was slow at the recent low prices. Free on board lots sold at 39@55c for No. 4 and 47@70c for No. 3, with 59@71c paid for Washington Territory. Total sales 22 cars.

Provisions were more active, but weaker, though the receipts of hogs at the six points were small. Wright and Singer were bearing lard, the latter selling 5,000 tcs to Baldwin for January, who also bought some May pork. Cudahy was a free seller of lard, and Armour was taking the offerings of stuff for this month while selling May against them at widened differences. Pork opened unchanged at $12.95 for January, declined 12½c, improved to $13.00, and weakened to $12.85, closing at the inside bid, with May at the unusual premium of 55c. Lard declined 15c for January, to $7.60, closing at the inside bid, with about the same for December, and May at 17½c premium. Ribs for this month closed unchanged at $6.77½, but 2½c higher for May at $7.00.

Millstuffs were dull though nearly steady. Bran sold at $11.75@12.00 and middlings at $11.00@13.50.

Flaxseed advanced 1½c on cash lots with sales of No. 1 on track chiefly at $1.62 and rejected nominal. Futures were inactive with $1.62 asked for either January or May. Timothy seed was quotably ½c higher with $1.57½ bid for March, while January sold sparingly at $1.52. The cash offerings, which were not large, met with fair sale on the basis of $1.50@1.51 for fully prime, with common at $1.25. Clover-seed averaged steady at $5.00@5.35 for good to choice, with March nominally at $5.50.

The wholesale markets for street produce were fairly active on local account at about last week's closing prices, while the outward movement was only moderate, as shippers preferred to wait until after New Year's before entering the trade with their usual orders. There were no encouraging features in the butter market, with stocks liberal for the demand, which was confined almost exclusively to local grocery account. The feeling in cheese is one of confidence, as the stocks are only moderate, and there is a good inquiry on both home and foreign account, with exporters buying any and all off grades. The week opened with the street nearly bare of poultry, and the demand from local buyers sufficient to take all desirable lots at fully 1c advance. The strength was only because of the small supply, and the feeling was rather unsettled, as there was no shipping demand, this market being above that of Eastern cities.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range Yesterday.	Closed Yesterday.
WHEAT.			
January	$ 1.01½	$1.01½@ 1.02¾	$1.01⅝
May	1.06¾	1.07⅛@ 1.08	1.06¾
July	97	97½@ 98¼	97⅝
CORN.			
January	34¼	34⅛@ 34⅜	34⅛
February	34⅝	34⅝@ 35	34⅝
May	37⅛	37⅛@ 37⅜	37⅛
OATS.			
January	25⅛	25⅛@ 25¼	25⅛
May	28⅞	28½@ 28⅞	28⅝
MESS PORK.			
January	$12.92½	$12.85 @13.00	$12.85
May	13.40	13.35 @13.52½	13.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 7.72½	$7.60 @ 7.75	$7.60
February	7.70	7.62½@ 7.72½	7.62½
May	7.82½	7.77½@ 7.85	7.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 6.77½	$ 6.77½@ 6.82½	$ 6.77½
May	6.97½	6.97½@ 7.02½	7.00

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by car-lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	4	19	6	29
Spring wheat	......	4	4	8
Corn	7	132	19	158
Oats	23	61	3	87
Rye	6	2	......	8
Barley	......	11	31	42
Total	40	229	63	332

Inspected out: 617 bu wheat, 15,822 bu corn, and 3,570 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 50 cars wheat, 245 cars corn, 114 cars oats, and 15,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	5,231	......	9,793	......
Wheat, bu	27,848	......	12,653	......
Corn, bu	333,226	......	389,568	......
Oats, bu	118,548	......	135,485	......
Rye, bu	16,231	......	451	......
Barley, bu	49,012	......	39,877	......
Grass seed, lbs	220,740	......	93,029	......
Flaxseed, bu	11,057	......	10,089	......
Broom corn, lbs	68,500	......	30,762	......
Cured meats, lbs	245,000	......	1,006,551	......
Can. meat, cases	......	......	6,387	......
Dressed beef, lbs	63,507	......	1,477,120	......
Beef, tcs	......	......	130	......
Beef, brls	......	......	689	......
Pork, brls	200	......	653	......
Lard, lbs	1,075,780	......	511,572	......
Cheese, lbs	165,550	......	173,115	......
Butter, lbs	159,360	......	226,773	......
Dressed hogs, No.	......	......	18	......
Live hogs, No.	10,806	......	4,617	......
Cattle, No.	3,005	......	1,986	......
Sheep, No.	882	......	611	......
Hides, lbs	211,895	......	[illegible]	......
Wool, lbs	62,436	......	87,251	......

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 31.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 29.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 31.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 29.
Western.				
Chicago	28,622	24,547	12,253	25,556
Milwaukee	26,250	22,579	525	1,030
St. Louis	4,000	6,000	4,000	1,000
Toledo	6,794	14,166	2,600	6,618
Detroit	11,059	18,766	17,453	16,178
Kansas City	2,500	1,500	....	....
Peoria	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Minneapolis	75,600	47,040	35,840	39,200
Duluth	17,012	26,810	1,055	42,999
Total	168,837	164,145	76,726	136,601
Eastern.				
New York	3,300	3,300	65,600	....
Philadelphia	6,421	11,754	549	5,373
Baltimore	3,209	6,660	....	....
Total	12,938	21,714	66,149	5,373
Grand total	181,770	185,859	142,875	141,974
Same days 1887	....	....	....	....

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of last week:

	Dec. 29, 1888.	Dec. 22, 1888.	Dec. 15, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1887.
Wheat, bu	4,659,313	4,615,788	4,573,421	5,329,150
Corn, bu	1,699,610	1,360,134	1,237,773	1,490,051
Oats, bu	3,460,728	3,306,874	3,085,890	1,035,945
Rye, bu	774,249	759,935	752,856	30,001
Barley, bu	203,373	187,189	171,262	352,381
Total	10,797,273	10,229,920	9,821,302	8,237,528

These figures show an increase during the week of 43,525 bu wheat, 339,476 bu corn, 152,854 bu oats, 14,314 bu rye, and 16,184 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Dec. 29, 1887.	Dec. 22, 1887.	Dec. 15, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1887.
Wheat	38,321,144	38,035,894	37,244,928	44,421,998
Corn	8,497,538	7,269,802	6,327,213	6,229,530
Oats	8,624,248	8,434,759	7,969,699	6,044,511
Rye	1,679,023	1,637,158	1,613,416	295,276
Barley	2,804,151	2,456,945	2,424,625	3,478,521

These figures show an increase during the week of 285,250 bu wheat, 1,227,736 bu corn, 189,489 bu oats, 41,865 bu rye, and 347,206 bu barley.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Dec. 29, 1888.	Dec. 22, 1888.	Dec. 31, 1887.
Flour, brls	120,700	126,200	224,500
Wheat, bu	81,500	....	409,500
Corn, bu	1,011,300	747,500	378,000
Oats, bu	5,100	4,200	5,300
Pork, brls	6,250	4,240	4,830
Lard, lbs	8,923,300	8,779,800	5,583,200
Bacon, lbs	9,231,600	10,376,200	8,755,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Stocks showed some accumulation, and with only a light demand on shipping account the market was dull and unimproved. Sweet dairies were relatively steadier than creameries: Choice ladle-packed, 17@19c per lb; fancy creamery, Elgin made, 30@31c per lb; choice Western creamery, 28@29c; good do, 23@25c; fair do, 20@22c; choice dairies, 23@24c; common to fair do, 18@23c; good packing stock, 14@15c; rolls, 16@18c.

CHEESE—Ruled quiet and firm, with recent liberal transactions in slightly off-flavored full creams at 10¾c for export account. The stocks of fine goods are much less than at the beginning of last year. Quotations: Finest full cream cheddars, 10¾@11¼c per lb; fair do, 9@10c; fine flats, 11@11¼c; Young Americas, 11½@12c; low grades, 5@10c; poor to choice skims, 3@10c.

EGGS—Continued quiet and unchanged at 20c per doz for fresh laid and 17@19c for ice-house stock.

GAME—A portion of the receipts was in poor condition and sold slowly, while attractive lots were in fair request at the quotations: Prairie chickens, $4.75@5.50 per doz; partridges, $3.50@4.25; quail, $1.50@1.75; mallard ducks, $3.75@4.25; teal do, $1.75@2.50; canvas backs, $10.00@12.00; jack snipe, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 75c@1.25; venison saddles, 13@15c per lb; wild turkeys, 10@13c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a fair order trade in seasonable varieties, with former prices ruling. The stock of cranberries consists chiefly of Wisconsin grown, with Cape Cods in rather light supply. Quotations: Florida oranges, $2.25@3.25 per box. Good to choice apples, $1.50@1.90 per brl in car lots and $2.25@3.00 from store; Concord grapes, 25@30c per 10-lb basket; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.50@8.00 per brl; bell and cherry do, $7.00@7.25.

HAY—A moderate demand existed for sound lots at fully recent prices. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $11.50, 17 cars upland prairie at $6.00@7.00. Receipts, 797 tons; shipments, 361 tons.

HIDES—The low prices now ruling call out a fair demand. Reports from the country state that the quality for some time to come will average rather common. No. 1 green salted cows, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; No. 1 calf, 6¾c; deacons, each, 25@30c; dry flint, 11c per lb; dry salted, 7@9c.

POTATOES—The receipts have been lighter for a few days and the feeling is firmer, with a rather better inquiry from regular buyers. Quotations: Good to choice Burbank, beauty of Hebron, or early rose, 33@35c per bu on track; mixed lots, 28@32c; Illinois sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.25 per brl.

POULTRY—The feeling was firm, with sales at a considerable advance owing to a scarcity of offerings, which were not sufficient to supply the local trade. There was no shipping demand of consequence. Quotations: Choice dressed turkeys, 11½@13½c per lb; chickens, 10@11½c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 10@11c; full-feathered geese, $6.50@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Sales were reported slow at a low range of prices. Best home grown celery sold at 15@20c per doz; fresh spinach, 60@75c per brl.

WHISKY—The market was lower, with prices reduced to the basis of $1.03.

WOOL—There was a light trade at fully previous prices. The year closes with unusually small stocks in local warehouses.

TELEGRAPHIC LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 31.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,240 head, making 7,800 for the week. Arrivals included 88 car-loads for the market, 54 car-loads for exportation alive and dead, and 48 car-loads for city slaughterers direct. Early sales were at firm prices, but the trading was slow, and late sales to make a fair clearance were at a reduction equal to 10c per 100 lbs. Common to prime native steers sold at $3.80@5.10 per 100 lbs; a car-load of extra do at $5.25; native bulls and dry cows at $2.00@2.70; with picked bulls at $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,800 head, making 26,240 for the week. Dull and weak for inferior and ordinary stocks, fairly steady for good and prime. Common to prime sheep sold at $3.50@5.25 per 100 lbs; common to prime lambs at $5.50@7.37½, with a few extra lambs at $7.60@7.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,500 head, making 25,200 for the week. None offered alive. Nominally steady for live hogs at $5.35@5.85.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,668; beef steers strong to 10c higher; choice cows 5@10c higher; stockers and feeding steers quiet; good to choice corn fed, $4.40@4.80; common to medium, $3.20@3.25; stockers and feeding steers, $2.00@3.40; cows, $1.20@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 481; active and strong; 5c higher; good to choice, $5.07½@5.12½; common to medium, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 557; shipments, 269; good muttons and fat lambs in demand; strong to 10@15c higher; good to choice muttons, $3.75@4.00; common to medium, $2.00@3.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—Closing — PROVISIONS—Pork—Is in poor demand; prime mess Eastern, 78s 9d, dull; do Western, 68s 9d, dull. Lard—Is in poor demand; spot, 43s, steady; January and February, 42s, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 8s, steady; do spring, 8s 1d, steady. Flour—Is in poor demand; 12s, firm. Corn—Is in fair demand for spot and poor demand for futures; spot, 4s 5¼d, steady; January, 4s 2¾d, steady; February, 4s 2½d, steady. Receipts American wheat last week from Atlantic ports, none; Pacific ports, 4,000 quarters; other sources, 27,000 quarters. Receipts American corn, 26,300 quarters.

LINSEED OIL—19s 3d per cwt.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheats are weak. Much came, and inferior sorts have been cleared off at any price, dragging mean values down. The sales of English wheat during the last week were 58,388 quarters at 30s 7d, against 41,560 quarters at 30s 9d during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheats show an average decline of 8d. Corn is 1s 3d lower. At today's market English wheats were well held. Frost is strengthening the markets. Foreign wheats are firmer. Oats, beans, and peas were unchanged. La Plata maize was 6d down.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 30@31c; firsts, 25@28c; extra imitation creamery, 24@25c; seconds, 22c; factory, 16½@21c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 30@30½c; firsts, 26@27c; good to choice dairy, 22@24c; fair to good do, 18@19c; Eastern creamery, 25@30c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 11¾@12c per lb; firsts, 10@11c; seconds, 8@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 27½@28c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 28@28c; Western choice, 25@26c per doz.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 31.—WHEAT—There was little trading on the local board, except during the first hour. After 10:30 the board was given over to sports of various sorts and scarcely any business was done. There was a fair business in the first thirty minutes and prices were advanced more than 1c. Buying was active despite the liberal increase in local stocks of wheat and the gain of 285,000 bu in the visible supply statement. There was no trading in samples. Closing: No. 1 hard, December, $1.18; January, $1.18; February, $1.20; May, $1.25; track, $1.18; No. 1 Northern, December, $1.08½; January, $1.08½; February, $1.10; May, $1.15¼; track, $1.11@1.12; No. 2 Northern, December, 98c; January, 98c; February, 99½c; May, $1.06; track, 98c@$1.00.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Corn firm; new high mixed, 29½@29¾c; new mixed, 29½@29¾c; new rejected, 28¾@29c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 27@28c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 49@50c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.04; spirits, $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 31,200 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 1,650 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 5,380 bu; oats, 30,000 bu; rye, 1,100 bu; barley, 5,400 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 winter red, spot, 96@96½c; January, 96½c; February, 98¼c; March $1.00¾. Corn—Western firm; mixed spot, and January, 42¼c; February, 43c; steamer, spot, 39½c. Oats dull and firm; Western white, 32@34c; do mixed, 29@31c; graded No. 2 white, 33c bid.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat 1¼c higher, but demand light; No. 2 red, December, 97¼@98c; January, 97½@98c; February, 99½@$1.00; March, $1.00¾@1.01¼; May, $1.04½@1.05. Corn quiet but firm; No. 4 high mixed on track, 37c; No. 3 mixed in elevator, 38c; No. 2 yellow, in export elevator, 42¾c; old No. 2 low mixed, in elevator, 43c; old No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 45¼c; No. 2 mixed, December, 42½@42¾c; January, 42½@42¾c; February, 42¾@43¼c; March 43½@43¾c; May, 43½@44¼c. Oats—Car lots dull and weak; No. 2 white, 34@34¼; January, 34@34¼c; February, 34½@34¾c; March 34¾@35c; May, 35¼@35c.

Toledo, O., Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and easier; cash, $1.02¼@1.05; May, $1.04¼. Corn dull; cash, 33c. Oats—No sales.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; steady; cash, January, $5.40; March, $5.55.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; clover-seed, 207 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; clover-seed, 225 bags.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 31.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 43c.

The Voice of John McCullough.

At a recent phonograph party at the home of his father-in-law, Lewis Miller, in Akron, O., Thomas A. Edison gave exhibitions from his original experimental phonograph. One of the little shells, or phonograms, he used was put in motion and gave through the funnel in distinctly audible tones one of John McCullough's speeches in Bloomingdale Asylum, in which he was confined up to the time of his death. By turns the poor man was going through the most intensely tragic lines from "Virginius," by turns protesting that he was not mad, and then breaking out into a spasmodic maniacal laugh that sent a shiver through the listeners.

Any Port in a Storm.

Baltimore *American*: Many a Democrat who now denounces the Civil Service law will be seeking refuge behind its provisions before March is over. Another illustration of the saw, "Circumstances alter cases."

CHICAGO GUIDE.

NOTICE.—The names of the Business Houses given below, under their respective headings, are as reference for the benefit principally of the Merchants' of the Great West, North-West and Territories. The character and standing of the houses here given speak for themselves, many of them being as well known as the Great Chicago Dailies. Buyers should correspond direct with the names furnished. Information regarding lines of business NOT MENTIONED in this list will receive prompt attention by addressing Manager BUYERS' GUIDE, Room 19, 113 Adams St., Chicago.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

SHARP & SMITH,
Mfrs. Surgical Instruments, Artificial Limbs, Deformity apparatus, etc
73 Randolph St.

ARTISTS' MATR'LS.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO
Colors, Brushes, Canvas
Drawing Materials, etc.
50 E. Madison St.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, OF CHICAGO,
Capital, $2,000,000. Sur. $500,000. C.R.Cummings, Pres. J. J. P. Odell, Vice-Pres. W.C.Oakly, Cash.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
Capital, $2,000,000
C. T. Wheeler, Pres.
John C. Black, Vice-Pres

S. A. KEAN & CO.
100 Washington Street,
Accounts received. Interest on Time Deposits.
Investment Securities.

HOME SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULT CO.
Home Ins. Building. Secure a box and protect your valuables. Carry your own key. Absolute protection against fire and burglars.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Capital, $3,000,000.
S. M. Nickerson, Pres.
L. J. Gage, Vice-Pres.
H. R. Symonds, Cashier.

MERCHANTS NAT'L BANK. Capital, $500,000.
Surplus and Undivided Earnings, $1,300,000.
Chauncy J. Blair, V.-Pres
John C. Neely, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF AMERICA,
Capital, $1,000,000.
Isaac G. Lombard, Pres.
Henry Witbeck, Vice "
Edward B. Lathrop, Cash

BONE FERTILIZERS.

Thompson & Edwards Fertilizer Co.
Raw Bone Fertilizers,
U.S. Yards, Chicago. Highest market price paid for dry bones. Send for Pamphlet.

BOARD OF TRADE.

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GRAIN
AND PROVISIONS,
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H. W. Rogers & Bro.
Grain, Seed and Provision Commission Merchants, Rooms 800-801, Royal Ins. Building.

CULVER & CO.
GRAIN
AND PROVISION,
Commission Merchants,
47 Board of Trade.

JAS. E. BOYD & BRO.
COMMISSION,
8 Board of Trade.

BOOTS, SHOES, MFG

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.
Manufacturers,
Red School House Shoes our Specialty.
Adams & Market Street

L. L. FERRISS & CO.
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
CASH HOUSE,
221 to 225 Fifth Avenue.

BREWERS.

The Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co.,
Canalport Ave., 18th St.
P. Schoenhofen, Pres.
Jos. Theurer, Vice-Pres.
Carl Buehl, Sec & Treas

The Wacker & Birk Brewing Co.
171 N. Desplaines Street,
Chas. H. Wacker, Pr.-Tr.
Jacob Birk, Vice-Pres.
Wm. A. Birk, Sec'y.

BRINKS EXPRESS.

BRINKS C. C. EXPRESS CO.
Pkg's 10c., Trk's 25c., Tel. 1754, 1764. Pkg's and bag to all parts of city & suburb. 88 Washington St.

CEMENT & LIME.

EMPIRE WAREHOUSE CO.
English and German
PORTLAND CEMENT,
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Miner and Shipper of
COAL AND COKE,
Dearborn and Quincy Streets, Chicago.

WEAVER, TOD & CO.
MINERS
AND SHIPPERS,
217 Dearborn Street,
Telephone No. 180.

COMMISSION, Pro.

BARBER, MARTIN & CO.
General Commission.
BUTTER AND EGGS, a Specialty.
191 So. Water Street.

DRUGGISTS.

DALE & SEMPILL,
Clark and Madison Sts.
Everything pertaining to the trade, kept in stock.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND JOBBERS
Monroe & Market Sts.

DYE HOUSE.

AUG. SCHWARZ,
156 and 158 Illinois St.
Dyeing and Cleaning of Ladies and Gents Garments. Goods rec'd and returned by ex. or mail. Send for Price List, etc.

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THOMSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.
Arc and Incandescent Systems of Elect. Lighting and Electric Motors.
148 Michigan Avenue.

FEATHERS.

THE COLD BLAST FEATHER CO.
FEATHERS
AND FEATHER
PILLOWS,
56-66 W. Van Buren St.

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C. T. Boal Stove Co.
Manufacturers of Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces,
245 and 247 Kinzie St.

FURS.

CHAS. HENNING.
88 State Street,
Manufacturer of fine Furs. Special attention to ladies. Call and see my patent Mary Stuart Collar.

CHARLES GLANZ,
Imp. of Seal Skins and Mfr. Fine Furs. Shipping Furs Bought, 110 & and 112 Madison Street.

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IMPORTERS
AND JOBBERS,
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W. H. HAYS MFG. CO
Successors to Garfield Mfg. Co. Harness and Horse Goods. Write for List. 57-61 W. Wash'gton

H. C. STAVER IMPLEMENT CO.
Fine Buggy, Team and Wagon Harness.
15 to 19 W. Lake Street.

Chicago Harness Co.
Buy Harness at Wholesale Prices.
Our MODEL HARNESS at $20; worth $30.
Full Harness at $6.00.
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WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
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Furniture to furnish the humblest Cottage or Finest Mansion.

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Manufacturers
Architectural and Ornamental Iron Work.
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IRON. HARDWARE.

S. D. KIMBARK,
MICHIGAN AVENUE
AND LAKE ST.,
CHICAGO.

PARKHURST & WILKINSON,
Iron, Steel, Wagon and Carriage Materials, Blacksmiths Supplies,
148 to 164 Kinzie St.

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Northwestern Dental Infirmary.
All work free. Small charge for material.
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LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION,
Union Stock Yards,
Chicago, Ill.,
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UNION
STOCK YARDS,
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KEENAN & SONS.
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. "The name of Keenan & Sons is a guarantee of good sales and prompt returns."

SHANNON BROS. & CO.
Live Stock Commission Merchants. Rooms 127 and 129 Exchange Bldg., U'n Stock Yds., Chicago.

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Wabash Ave. & Washington Street, Importers and Manufacturers Millinery and Fancy Goods.

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The Henry Dibblee Co.
Fire Place Furnishings, Mantels, Grates and Tiles, Fine Brass and Onyx Goods,
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CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.
Machinists and Founders, Engines, Boilers, Pumps. 303 to 311 South Canal Street.

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Link Belt and Sprocket Wheels, Shafting, Pulleys, etc. 11 to 23 South Jefferson Street.

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COLD BLAST FEATHER CO.
Mattresses, Comforters, Spring Beds & all kinds Bedding, 56-66 W. Van Buren Street.

SCHULTZ & HIRSCH,
Manufact'rs Mattresses, Feathers, Comforters, Curled Hair, etc., 260 & 262 S. Desplaines Street.

MODELS.

UNION MODEL WORKS.
Models, Designing and Drafting for Inventors. Correspondence Solicited. 191 and 193 Clark St.

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WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO.,
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Are the Specialties of
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Bessemer Steel Rails.
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HINTZE & WEISE,
Manufacturers
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Work, etc., 21st and Brown Sts.

STENCILS, STAMPS

C. H. HANSON,
Seals, Badges, Baggage, Hotel Key, Pool Checks, Steel Alphabet and Figures, 44 Clark Street.

STONE DEALERS.

The Young & Farrel Diam'd Stone Saw Co.
Contractors for
Cut Stone and Planed Sidewalks,
32 West Polk Street.

STREET LAMPS.

GLOBE LIGHT & HEAT CO.
195 and 197 Michigan St.
Brass Work, Nickel Plating, Metal Spinning.

TENTS.

GEO. B. CARPENTER & CO.
TENTS ANY SIZE or Shape,
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Mfrs. of Awnings, Tents, Waterproof Horse and Wagon Covers, &c.
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Electrotyping and Sterotyping Metals. Printing Presses and Supplies,
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Remington Standard Type Writer. Over 50,000 in daily use, fully warranted. Type Writer Supplies of every kind. Send for Catalogue.
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Manufacturers of all Grades of Wall Papers, Decorations, etc.
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R. F. BROWN & TAYLOR HEATING CO.
Water Heaters, Radiators & Hot Air Furnaces
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Write for New Catalogue

WIRE & IRON WORK.

Standard Wire & Iron Works.
65 Lake St. Wire and Iron Work of every description. Tele. 2853/
Send for Catalogue.

DRAINAGE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Placing a Big Loan to Cover the Expense of the Tunnel.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 31.—Blecheroder, the great Berlin banker, is reported as angry over the prospect that the City of Mexico $15,000,000 6 per cent loan is likely to be taken up in London, as he had counted on getting all the choice financial plums of Mexico after his recent big loan to the National Government. He has a right, under the terms of his contract, to an option on all the new national loans, but this is entirely an affair of the City of Mexico. The city has just placed at par in London a loan of $2,000,000 at 7 per cent. The money is to be used in a long drainage tunnel under a mountain, but as this loan will be extinguished if a bigger loan succeeds, the bonds are being bought in at 5 per cent over par. Sir John Puleston is actively engaged in a big loan scheme, and he reported here today that the finance agent of the Mexican Government in London had cabled that the loan was certain to go through all right. The City of Mexico is situated in the midst of lakes and marshes in the bottom of a great basin surrounded by low mountains, and the problem is to drain the basin.

The money will also be used in carrying out a comprehensive scheme which includes making a tunnel drainage canal, bringing in water from high land back of the city, so as to force water to the level of the house tops, and in reconstructing the entire system of sewers, thus making the city one of the most healthful in the world. The expenditure of this vast sum here, and the additional spending of big amounts in building the Oaxaca and Interoceanic Railways will give Mexico a tremendous commercial boom which will last three or four years. A tax will be laid on all lands in the federal district to provide funds for meeting the interest and creating a sinking fund. Conservative capitalists here regard the security as excellent, as the city has no debt and is administered by a Board of Aldermen composed of householders who are noted for frugality and freedom from jobbery. Sanitization of the city will be followed by building several great hotels to accommodate expected tourist travelers. The city has always been a sickly, malarious place on account of the exhalations of gases from the decaying vegetation of the surrounding marshes.

Self-Preservation.

"I saw Jones this evening," said one young man to another.

"How was he?"

"He was drunk."

"Is it possible! Why, a week or two since he seemed to be sincere in a resolution to reform. He expressed the greatest anxiety as to his ultimate fate, and even asked me what he must do to be saved."

"Perhaps that explains his present condition."

"In what way?"

"Maybe he's trying to preserve himself in alcohol."—*Merchant Traveller.*

A Sailor's Body Washed Ashore.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—The body of a Norwegian sailor was found here on the beach this afternoon, and is supposed to have been lost from some passing craft.

THE NOW WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA

Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about $5 per day. For all particulars apply to

A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada.
THOS. COOK & SONS, 232 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., or
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & Co., Agents,
51 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Fastest Line to the Continent. In New York service five new ocean greyhounds, unexcelled in dimensions, speed, and elegance, leave New York every Saturday, and arrive at Havre the following Saturday, where passengers are transferred direct from docks by company's own special train to Paris and other continental cities.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent. 170 Washington-st., Chicago

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Daily.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs Vestibule Express	* 12:45 pm	*12:20 pm
Peoria Express	† 12:45 pm	† 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Vestibule Express	* 1:45 pm	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:45 pm	* 1:15 pm
Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
St. Jo'ph & Atchison Vestibule Ex	* 2:15 pm	* 1:15 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.30 pm	1:45 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	4:30 pm	9:55 am

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:30 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:30 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:00 am	* 2:30 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:00 pm	‡10:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡ Daily. * Daily except Sunday.

KANKAKEE LINE C.I.St.L.&C.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	‡ 9:10 am	‡ 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:15 pm	* 6:50 am

Wisconsin Central Line.

City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. Through trains depart for Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, *7:30 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, and Neenah, †8:30 a. m. and *7:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m.; Waukesha, *5:30 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.

Trains marked * run daily; †daily except Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:40 am	† 6:55pm
Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison	* 1:40 pm	* 1:20 pm
Streator and Joliet Accom.	[illegible]	* 9:30 am
California Express	* 11:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	* 9:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	‡ 1:15 pm ‡10:30 pm	‡12:01 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	* 9:30 am ‡ 1:15 pm ‡10:30 pm	* 6:10 pm ‡12:01 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	‡ 1:15 pm	‡12:01 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	* 5:30 pm ‡10:35 pm	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:[illegible] * 5:30 pm * 7:30 pm ‡ 9:05 pm	*10:30 am ‡ 9:35 pm ‡ 6:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am ‡ 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:50 pm ‡ 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am ‡ 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm ‡ 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡ 9:05 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	* 3:00 pm ‡ 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm ‡ 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:30 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:00 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Tremont House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, cor. of Adams-st.

The line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to Denver, St. Joseph, Atchison, and Kansas City.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12:01 pm	* 2:35 pm
Omaha, Cheyenne & Denver	* 1:00 pm	*10:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4:50 pm	*10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡ 5:30 pm ‡10:30 pm	‡ 9:30 am ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am ‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:00 am * 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	‡12:30 pm ‡10:40 pm	‡ 1:00 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‡12:30 pm †10:40 pm	‡ 2:30 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‡10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining cars. Palace sleeping cars, combination smoking cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av, and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 185 Clark-st. (Opera House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	* 5:30 pm	* 9:25 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	*10:20 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local.	*10:20 pm	*10:45 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local.	* 4:30 pm	*10:10 am

*Daily

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 61 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 3:35 pm	‡11:40 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	‡ 3:55 pm	‡ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	‡ 5:15 pm	‡ 8:15 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express *	2.00 PM	[illegible]
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express *	11.20 PM	[illegible]
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited *	9.00 PM	7.35 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express †	9.00 AM	[illegible]
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex. †	11.20 PM	[illegible]
Joliet & Streator Accommodation †	5.30 PM	9.30 AM

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., New Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon S'per	‡ 9:10 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	4:50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 7:05 pm	* 9:03 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10:25 pm	* 5:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:05 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	‡ 2:50 pm	‡ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:30 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:05 am	*12:40 pm
Limited & Day Express	‡ 3:25 pm	‡ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	‡ 8:15 pm	‡ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	‡12:00 m * 5:20 pm * 6:25 pm	[illegible] * 6:40 am * 7:35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:10 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	‡ 8:15 pm	‡ 8:10 am

‡Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays).	8:00 am	6:00 pm
Night Express (daily)	8:15 pm	7:20 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10:30 am	9:10 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays).	8:00 am	[illegible]
Fast Line (daily)	3:15 pm	9:30 pm
Limited Express (daily.)	5:00 pm	9:03 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11:30 pm	7:10 am

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 am
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 195 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	x3:10 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston Limited	x1:25 pm	[illegible]
Philadelphia Express	x3:25 pm	[illegible]
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o6:45 am	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	x5:25 pm	[illegible]
Hammond Accommodation	o6:40 am	[illegible]
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3:25 pm	[illegible]

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.